Featuring Public Utility Investments

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Largest Circulation of Any Canadian Financial Paper

Canadian Mining News Department Pages 21 to 24

Vol. XXIII — Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations — PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MARCH 22, 1929 — 10c. a Copy; $5.00 a Year — No. 11

The Nation's Business

Claims Canada Needs Publicity in Britain
Tinkering with Grain
Who Speaks for Farmers in West?

PUBLICITY ON CANADA

RETURNING from Britain and the continent Peter Jack, chairman of the Halifax Harbor Commission, brings back some very interesting evidence that Canada requires more extensive and better advertising abroad. He is quoted as making this very remarkable statement:

"We may have the finest harbor in the world, and we may be, as the London Times once said, 'the world's third most important port,' but what good is that fact unless we tell the rest of the world about it? I must say that I found in Europe a distressing lack of interest in us, and knowledge of our port. They are only vaguely aware where Canada is, and Nova Scotia and Halifax are practically unknown."

"Mr. Jack believes that what Nova Scotia needs is just what the Prince of Wales told Great Britain the other day, that that nation needed: "better salesmanship."

* * *

MR. JACK went abroad to attend a conference of the Imperial Shipping Committee. No doubt his presence at that conference and the remarks he must have made during its deliberations did provide some of the advertising that he declares Halifix and Nova Scotia needs. He has also performed a service in drawing attention again to the fact that Britishers are not fully acquainted with the tremendous development we have had in Canada.

What Mr. Jack had to say of Nova Scotia applies to Canada as a whole. We can never slacken our efforts to win favorable and prominent publicity abroad; we need more of it.

* * *

POOLING IN SASKATCHEWAN

POLITICAL issues in Saskatchewan have been particularly difficult in the past few years, what with acute feeling regarding the wheat pool, the advent of the Ku Klux Klan, and, now, the wide open split in the powerful United Farmers of Saskatchewan. This split appears to be a definite breach between a very forward group and those who fear the results of such extreme measures as have been proposed of late by some Northern Saskatchewan hotheads. One of these is the idea of a compulsory wheat pool. As outlined in an article elsewhere in this issue, and in previous articles from our Saskatoon correspondent, various members of the executive of the U.F.C. have resigned because they disagreed with the proposal of forcing all farmers to market their wheat through the wheat pools, whether they wanted to or not. Yet the campaign to enforce this plan proceeds apace. Had there not been this split in the farmers' ranks there would have been grave danger of the government of Saskatchewan being forced by a militant group into this legislation of questionable merit.

It is doubtful if many Canadians outside of Western Canada realize that in the West such a far-reaching doctrine is being preached as the proposal that farmers should be told by law where and by whom their wheat must be marketed. The proposal seems universe, no circumstances exist to make such a measure necessary or advisable. Those who propose the legislation have gone too far.

* * *

TINKERING WITH GRAIN

IT MIGHT pay the government at Ottawa and members of the federal parliament to note what is going on in the Province of Saskatchewan in the organization known as the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, before they proceed with the intended tinkering of the Canada Grain Act.

The changes intended were presumed to be in accordance with the demands of Western farmers. But in Saskatchewan there is a dispute as to who is entitled to speak for Western farmers. One half the board of directors of the United Farmers of Canada are in revolt against the actions of the present executive, and the former officials of the organization have resigned in protest against what the executive are doing, while the dissenting directors say the resignations were amply justified. So far as can be made out the dispute hinges on a proposal to make pooling of wheat compulsory in Saskatchewan. Evidently it is not going to be easy for some little time to be sure who is entitled to speak for the farmers of Saskatchewan on questions of grain marketing. It is quite possible that some of the demands Ottawa now thinks it is answering, come from no more authentic source than did the demands for compulsory pooling.

* * *

THE eagerness on the part of some people to "do something for the farmer," is reminiscent of the situation which has long prevailed at Washington in connection with so-called "farm relief." A great number of politicians and organizations have been clamoring for different measures alleged to be sure cures for the troubles that ailed the farmers, with everyone posing as the farmers' friend, no matter how the different pet schemes might be at variance with each other.

It would be most unfortunate to have a similar set of circumstances fully developed in this country. But some reports from Ottawa are dis-

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

FAM. PLAYERS SET UP TRUST; KEEP CONTROL

Offering of Voting Trust Certificates This Week

MARKED EXPANSION

Rapidly Equipping Theatres with Sound Apparatus—Profits Show Big Gain This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Voting control of Famous Players Canadian Corporation, has been placed in the hands of three trustees, which will permit of continuity of the present management for a period of ten years.

To this end 165,375 shares will be deposited with a trust company. Voting trust certificates of an equal number are being offered to the public this week by Royal Securities Corp., and Greenshields & Co., at $51 a share. This offer does not involve the issue of any additional common shares. The certificates will be listed immediately.

As at February 28, 1929, the company had a funded debt of $9,000,000 and purchase money mortgages on theatre properties of $569,579. As at August 28, 1928, outstanding share capitalization consisted of 320,000 shares of no par common, with options outstanding—in part attaching to the company's gold debentures—entitling the holders to purchase 60,000 additional shares, of which 975 shares have since been issued.

Rapid Progress Made

Since its organization in 1920, Famous Players has recorded marked progress from year to year. It is now the most important owner and operator of motion picture, vaudeville and other theatres in Canada. Theatres owned, controlled, leased, or in which the company has a substantial interest, total 153, with a combined seating capacity of 165,000. It operates in all the principal cities of the Dominion.

Much of the expenditures in connection with the company's expansion program has been taken care of out of earnings, which have kept pace with the extension of the company's operations.

The profit and loss statement of the company for the year ended August 25, 1928, showed gross earnings of $7,937,325. After the deduction of operating expenses, including interest on mortgages and bank loans, of $6,462,092, there remained a balance of $1,475,233. Further deductions were made on account of depreciation, deferred charges, bond and debenture interest, leaving a net profit of $482,070.

Big Gain in Profits

Since the publication of that report, the company has materially benefited from the introduction of sound pictures in its more important theatres. The resulting increase in attendance and revenue, has caused a sharp increase in profits.

In the six months of the current fiscal year, ended February 23, 1929, gross profits amounted to $5,097,000. Despite operating expenses, especially in connection with the installation of sound equipment, the operating net profit was $1,308,500, or within $167,000 of what it was for the whole of the preceding year. The balance available for common stock disbursement totalled $170,291 for the six months period, as against $482,070 for the full fiscal year 1928.

Net profits available for common dividends for the first six months of the current year, therefore, were equivalent to $2.20 a share. For the full year it is estimated that at least $4 a share will be earned, while as much as $5 a share is possible.

The above figures, however, do not take into consideration revenue from the company's holdings in affiliated companies. For the fiscal year 1928 these amounted to approximately $175,000, and will be substantially larger during the current year.

Sound Pictures Successful

Results obtained from the introduction of the sound motion pictures have been so unusually successful, that the management of Famous Players is going ahead with the installation of sound equipment in other theatres.

The sound film is now being shown in 20 of the company's principal theatres and drawing capacity houses. Another 20 theatres will have sound equipment by about July 1 next. Eventually it is intended to equip all of the theatres with this apparatus.

This program will necessarily entail a large expenditure, but the introduction of this equipment already has proved so profitable, that it will only be a matter of time before the company is reimbursed for its expenditures in this connection.

Attendance at all theatres in which Famous Players is interested was 25,000,000 last year. For the first half of the current fiscal year the

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Say Newsprint Stocks Attractive Now for First Time in Years

If the newsprint stocks are not a good long hold speculation now, they may be very shortly. This is well-informed Montreal opinion. Calm reigns throughout the industry. The various mills are no longer jealous of one another. All are on an equal operating basis. Only some quite improbable development would result in the absurd price cutting which marked last year. And the signs are not lacking of an increasing consumption which within three years would put the industry well on its feet.

The newsprint stocks are speculative at present. But the industry appears to have reached its lowest ebb. How long it will be before the flood tide sets in, none can foretell. It might be within the next six months, or it might not be for a year or so.

But the many canny investors with a list of mildly speculative securities will now be turning toward the newsprint stocks with a view to making a satisfactory long pull profit on their speculative holdings.

The adverse features in the newsprint situation include the off-chance of further price-cutting developing; little real increase in the consumption just at the moment; and the decidedly lower earnings which the companies will experience this year.

A Complete Understanding

The optimistic features include the complete understanding which exists throughout the industry, backed up by veiled hints from the governments of Ontario and Quebec touching the action the two provinces would take in the event of any producer running amok, cutting prices or exceeding the average scale of production; the signs of a larger demand for newsprint both in the United States and in overseas markets, and the expectation that next year the companies will be able to increase prices to a point where they will be able to make better profits applicable to the common shares.

Weighed in the balance, the favorable features of the outlook seem more than to offset the unfavorable features. This is the first time that this has occurred for three or more years.

To be included in any diversified list of speculative holdings the newsprint shares—for the first time in many a moon—are here regarded as satisfactory, and even perhaps a little better than satisfactory in view of the ultimate long hold potentialities of the securities of the industry.

Lake-of-the-Woods Expanding Activities Adds to Stock Value

Will Form New Concern to Take Over Prairie Bakeries

EXPORTS PICKING UP

Adding to Domestic Outlets and Improved Foreign Demand Should Help Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—If Lake of the Woods Milling Company's recently acquired bakeries in the West prove as profitable as the eastern subsidiary—Inter-City Baking—earnings should show a substantial increase during the next few years.

Lake of the Woods now owns fourteen bakeries located in ten different cities in Western Canada. Further bakeries may be acquired in that territory. Eventually these plants will be consolidated in a chain similar to Inter-City Baking. New financing will probably follow the consolidation of the Western chain of bakeries.

In addition to this development, it is understood that earnings of the company in the past six months of the current fiscal year, have recorded a satisfactory increase. No official information is forthcoming on this point, but in view of the heavy increase in the export trade, which in the seven months ended February last was some $2,000,000 greater than in the corresponding period a year ago. It seems a reasonable view.

Stock Looks Good

Despite these favorable developments, the stock of Lake of the Woods has lagged on the stock exchange and there are many traders who share the opinion that the security at its current level of about 58 is a good buy.

The general impression, however, seems to be that the milling companies, while enjoying a substantial revenue from their investments, have not been doing so well from manufacturers. Though it is true that marketing conditions have not been altogether in the past three or four years, the situation at the moment is encouraging and leads to the belief that the milling companies will continue to strengthen their position.

Less Fluctuations

By assuring itself of a large direct domestic outlet for its flour, Lake of the Woods is able to make itself less vulnerable to the fluctuations of the export price. Though the advance in value of exports have advanced in value, it is said that profits are limited. On the other hand, the large volume of trade in foreign markets, enables the Canadian milling companies to operate on a wider scale and thus cut down expenses.

As a long hold, Lake of the Woods stock has attractive possibilities. With a wide geographical distribution of its baking plants—now 15 in number—the company is in a sound position to take advantage of the development of any one section served. The Inter-City Baking has already proved a profitable investment and it is to be expected that the western subsidiary will do as well by the parent company, in view of the growth of population in that territory.

Strengthen Trade Position

A more important phase of this development, however, is the setting up of a permanent market for a substantial proportion of its flour output. In this way, Lake of the Woods

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Stock Market

MARKET INDICATOR

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of March 20	103.9	99.8
Week of March 13	104.6	100.1
Month of March, 1928	84.5	76.9
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of March 20	311	307
Week of March 13	314	297
Month of March, 1928	304	292
10 Public Utilities		
Week of March 20	116	113
Week of March 13	117	114
Month of March, 1928	114	106

WEEK'S GAINS AND LOSSES

	Gains	Losses	Unch.	Total
Bank	1	4	3	8
Paper	3	7	10	20
Steel	9	23	20	52
Foodstuffs	11	18	29	58
Utilities	6	10	17	33
Tractions	3	3	7	13
Textiles	4	6	14	24
Industrials	24	47	40	111
Total	61	118	140	319

Investors' Index

INDUSTRIALS, UTILITIES, ETC.

Amal. Elec.	5	Inter. Brick	15
A. T. & T.	45	Inter. Paint	19
Asbestos	3	Inter. Pete.	9
Asch, Ltd.	19	I. P. & P.	8, 9
Attendu	3	Int. Power	29, 32
Avalon Tel.	31	Inter. Tel.	4
Avon R. Power	31	Inter. Util.	33, 47
Barc. Trac.	43	Irving Oil	9
Bathurst Power	8	Jamaica P. S.	41, 47
B. C. Electric	30	Kaminis. Power	31
B. C. Phone	47	Lake Super.	8
B. C. Power	30, 47	L. of Woods Mlg.	9
B. C. Pulp	12	L. & W. Trust	17
Bell 'Phone	40, 48	P. Lyall	9
Bolivian P.	32	Man. Power	29
Braz. Trac.	43, 47	Mar. Teleg.	39
Brompton	8	Massey-H.	2, 9
Brooks Mtr.	15	McKinnon	3
Build. Prod.	5	Med. & D. Bldg.	5
Calgary Power	31	Mex. L. & P.	44
Can. Canners	2	Mex. Trams.	44
Can. Dry	13	Mont. Apts.	9
Can. Gypsum	13	Mont. Coke	38
Can. Hydro.	44, 47	Mont. Power	27, 39
Can. Light	39	Mont. Teleg.	40
Can. Marconi	35	Mont. Trams.	38
Can. N. Power	27	Municip. Serv.	31
Can. Paper	9	Nat. Dist.	9
Can. W. Gas	33	N. B. Power	41
C. B. Elect.	48	N. B. Telephone	35
Caulfield's	5	Nfld. Light	32
C. Iron F'd'ries	15	Niag. Power	33
C.-Sissiboo	9	N. Can. Power	27
Consol. Sec.	39	N. Mex. Power	33
Con. Gas. Co.	41, 46	N. Ont. Light	27
C. P. R.	9	N. Ont. Power	27
Credit Can.	17	N'Western Util.	33
Curt.-Reid	17	N. S. Light	39
DeF. Phono.	9	Ogilvie F.	9
de Havilland	18	Oruro L. & P.	32
Demerara Elect.	32	Ott. L. H. & P.	39
Dom. Bridge	13	Ottawa Trac.	41
Dom. Coal	12	Porto R. Rails	32
Dom. Hos'y.	8	Power Corp.	27
Dom. Iron	12	'Peg. Electric	29
Dom. Power	15, 30	Pelissiers	18
Dom. Rubber	12	P. U. Inv.	47, 48
Dom. Stores	18	Que. Power	38
Dom. Teleg.	43	Q. & T. Power	40
D'cona	9	Royal Bank	9
Dryden	9	Sag. Elect.	40
Duke-Price	39	San Salv. Light	32
Dul.-Sup.	35	Shawinigan	38
East. Dairy	10	Sobie Silk	18
E. Koot. Power	27	So. Can. Power	29
Edmont. Dy.	5	Sprucolite	13
E. & H. Prod's.	19	Stanfield's	8
Fed. Cap.	9	St. Maurice P.	39
Ford Hotels	8	T. City Trans.	33
Ford of Can.	20	United Bond	5
For. Power	29	United Sec.	38
Fraser Co.	9	Venez Power	32
Gat. Power	44	Victory L.	9
G. L. Pr.	31, 47, 48	Vol. Oil & Gas	40
Grt. N. Power	27	Wahnap. Power	45
H.-E. Bond Corp.	35	W. C. Airways	9
H. E. Sec. Corp.	44	W. Can. Flour	9
Imp. Oil	11	W. Kootenay	33

MINES

Abana	21	Man. & East	23
Aldermac	21	Mayland O.	21
Alexandria	22	McLeod O.	21
Alta.-Pac. O.	21	Nordon	22
Bathurst	23	Noranda	21, 22
Big Miss.	22	Oriole	24
Brit. Dom. Oil	21	Power & Mines	22
Cob.-Kittson	21, 23	R'bow Lake	21
Coniaurum	22	Royalite O.	21
Duparquet	21	Smelters	9, 22
F'thills O.	21	Spooner O.	21
Gem Lake	22	T. Valley Oil	21
Larne	22	Yukon	23
Mandy	22	W.-Acker.	22

QUOTATIONS

Bonds	10	Stocks	10
Mines	23	Unlisted	10

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

Public Utilities	4
Editorial	6
Pulp and Paper	8
Your Investments	9
When Women Invest	9
Investing $500	13
Automobiles	15
Insurance	16
Banking	17
Mining	22-24

SPECIAL FEATURES

Tabloid Survey of Utility Stocks	25
Sells Canadian Lumber In World Markets	13
Noranda Stock Fails To Reflect Price Rise	22

SPECIAL SECTION FEATURING

Public Utility Investments	25-48

Page-Hersey Stock Split Rumored Following Confab

The directors of Page-Hersey Tubes are understood, during the past week, to have held a number of conferences. The business discussed has not been disclosed, but it is assumed to bear some relation to a possible split-up in the shares. With the increase in the dividend to $4 per annum, it became profitable for the holders of preferred stock to exchange their shares for common. This course since has been followed by the great proportion of the preferred holders, until now very little of this issue is said to be outstanding. The common recently has been selling around 129. The preferred is callable at 110, or can be converted, at any time up to January 1, 1934, into two no par common shares.

EARLY PRODUCTION FOR EIGHT WELLS IN TURNER VALLEY

Royalite Has One Near Completion—Acquires More Property

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Calgary's third oil boom is in full swing. As a result of investors throughout the Dominion realizing the wonderful future of Alberta's undeveloped oil resources, stocks are soaring to prices that compare very favorably with the two previous short-lived booms of 1914 and 1926.

The day has come at last when new companies are again able to find money without difficulty for development operations. As a result of the present activity, when treasury stock is being sold alongside the older issues, at least several wild-cat fields will be tested, and a number of new wells drilled in Turner Valley.

The higher priced stocks are becoming fairly scarce in Calgary. Calgarians are devoting themselves more and more to the newer issues and buying more treasury stock, which as explained above, will expedite development.

Devenish Drilling Again

Work was delayed at Devenish Three in the Skiff Field a few days on account of engine repairs. It is now drilling about 80 feet above the main oil sands.

Drilling is to be resumed at the new Valley well early in April, W. E. McLeod, president of the company, has announced.

It is learned on good authority that the Imperial Oil interests have paid $11,000 per acre for five acres belonging to G. W. Robson, half a mile south of Royalite 6.

Royalite 25 location has been selected, offsetting East Crest well, Royalite 16, Illinois, Alberta 2, Spooner 2, and Calmont 1, should be the first completions and may be brought in any day, Royalite 16 being drilled deeper after production test.

Elbow Company, financed by British capital, is to spud in Moose Mountain this week. Following is the status and depths of Turner Valley wells nearing potential production:

Calmont, 5,655 feet.

Home, 3, nearing Dalhousie Sand, 4,740 feet.

Illinois-Alberta 2, 3,590 feet, in lime 40 feet.

New McDougall-Segur 2, 4,685 feet, drilling in lime.

McLeod 4, drilling 1,175 feet, in lime.

Okalta 1, preparing to clean out bridge.

Royalite 16, drilling over 300 feet in lime at 5,040 feet.

Foothills 2, 3,707 feet, cleaning out.

Spooner 2, drilling 65 feet in lime.

It is unofficially estimated that Royalite 16, which is being prepared for a second production test will do 100 barrels per day or better. It will be early next week before measurements of the naphtha flow will indicate what the normal output should be. The well is 5,100 feet deep and 350 feet in the lime.

TURNER VALLEY NEW OPERATION DRILLS 2 WELLS

Lowery Petroleums to Make Offer of Stock

Offering will be made in a few days of shares in Lowery Petroleums, a new Turner Valley company, backed by Home Oil and Imperial Oil folks. Stock will likely be offered at $4 placing a total valuation of the property of $2,000,000 as 500,000 shares are to be issued.

Company will own 448 acres in the south western part of Turner Valley. On the property, Imperial Oil will drill two wells simultaneously under a contract similar to that under which Home Oil was drilled.

Company will have as president one of Canada's leading financier-lawyers.

Bongard and Company Move

Bongard & Company, Toronto, announce the removal of their offices on March 23 from their present address, 244 Bay Street, to the Star Building, 80 King St. W.

CAN. BISCUIT NOT TO ISSUE 1928 REPORT

No Notice Sent Out for Meeting Scheduled March 7

NONE SINCE MERGER

Company Said to Have Done "Fair" Last Year, But Lack of Information Unsettling

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—In all probability Canada Biscuit Company will again pass up its annual report. It is customary to make public a report on earnings two or three weeks before the annual meeting, but as the meeting of the company is scheduled to take place on the first Thursday in March, no action having been taken to call a meeting of the shareholders, the natural inference is that the management will again forego making public the company's financial position.

The last statement to appear was that issued as at December 31, 1925, after giving effect to public financing undertaken at the time. The consolidated balance sheet then disclosed total assets of $7,960,421, with current assets of $3,196,270 and current liabilities of $1,264,743, leaving a net working capital of $1,931,527.

Bonds Are Outstanding

Capitalization of the company consists of a funded debt of $2,077,000; $3,519,000 of preferred stock and 90,780 shares of no par value common stock. Nearly all of the capital stock—preferred and common—is held by the former proprietors, who are now directors of Canada Biscuit, or the subsidiary companies.

The present company was incorporated in April, 1926, to take over the following established companies: McCormick Manufacturing Company; Paulin-Chambers; J. A. Marven, Ltd.. Montreal Biscuit Company; North West Mill and Feed Company, and later on the company purchased the North West Biscuit Company and D. S. Perrin & Company.

The seven companies named above are all operated as subsidiary companies, through control of a majority of their respective capital stocks. The stocks of North West Biscuit Co., and D. S. Perrin & Co., are owned outright.

Inquiry has elicited the information that Canada Biscuit's sales have not shown any marked falling off, but that expenses had increased. This was more particularly true of 1926 and 1927. As there was a large amount of reorganization and consolidation work to be undertaken at the outset, an increase in expenses is not surprising.

The failure of the management to make public its earning statement for 1928, or to send out notices of the annual meeting, leads to the assumption that there has not been any material improvement in the position of the company.

In view of the increasing prosperity and larger buying power of the public, sales of the company should show an increase, but whether the business was secured at an increase in expenses, is unknown.

At the outset, the new company sought to build up a national goodwill for products with a new name. The policy now, it is understood, is to market products under names which long had been established. In other words, a policy of decentralization has been established in an effort to restore to the individual plants, a rate of earnings which they enjoyed before the merger.

The Financial Post learns that operating results for 1928 were "fair," but such a term is not especially reassuring to those investors interested in the company. At one time, since the merger, the company is said not to have been earning its bond interest requirements, but earnings are now reported as adequate for this purpose.

Canada Biscuit is one of those mergers which, so far, has not worked out too well. The bonds are amply secured, but the holders have had to sit back and watch them depreciate in value. There is a limited market for the securities at present and a seller would have to let his bonds go at a price many points below par.

In the circumstances there has been no dividend on the preferred or common.

Canadian Bankstocks Earn 84 Cents a Share in Half Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Bankstocks, Inc., reports for the six months ended March 1 earnings of 84c. a share on its investment trust certificates. Directors announced that they would declare a dividend of 75 cents a share, payable on April 1 to stock of record on March 1. The last distribution was 50c. a share on October 1, 1928.

Ontario Questions Dominion Powers in Insurance Field

Will Institute Suit Against Dominion Government

GO TO PRIVY COUNCIL

Provincial Government Declares Dominion Department of Insurance Not Legal

The Ontario Government, through the Attorney-General for the province, has decided to go ahead with a suit against the Attorney-General for Canada, challenging the jurisdiction of the Dominion Department of Insurance. W. N. Tilley, K. C., The Financial Post learns, has been selected as counsel for the province.

The decision was reached in a cabinet meeting some four or five months ago, but no definite action was taken at the time. It is understood that a writ will be issued in the near future. During the past fortnight, a conference was held at which lawyers and department officials attended, and action decided upon. R. Leighton Foster, superintendent of insurance for Ontario, declined to discuss the matter when interviewed on Thursday.

An Old Question

The struggle between the insurance departments of the various Provincial Governments and the Dominion department dates back to before 1920. Shortly after that date, the Province of Ontario referred specific sections of the Insurance Act of 1917 to the Supreme Court of Ontario, getting the decision that the Dominion Act was ultra vires. The case was not taken further, the Dominion department declining to appeal.

The different insurance-controlling government departments, by means of the inter-provincial premiers' conferences, have endeavored to arrange a basis for their respective jurisdictions whereby the powers of each would not interfere or overlap. At the 1926 conference, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Dominion to repeal its insurance legislation, or as an alternative, carry the appeal to the Privy Council. No steps have since been taken to appeal the Ontario decision.

The Ontario department of insurance, subsequent to the judgment of the Supreme Court, took the law somewhat into its own hands and allowed the New England mutual companies to hold provincial licenses. The Dominion law requires that any insurance company, to hold a Dominion license, must deposit funds with the department at Ottawa. The New England mutuals never would do this.

Dominion Levies Tax

The Dominion law also states that any person taking out insurance with a company not licensed by the Dominion, must pay a tax of 5 per cent to Ottawa. The companies operating under provincial licenses only are paying this at present, but are doing so under protest.

There is in the courts at present, a suit against the Dominion department instigated by a number of companies who have given up their Dominion licenses. These companies, under the law, made deposits at Ottawa and subsequently decided to do business under the provincial laws as reciprocal insurers and now demand the return of their deposits, which demand is not being acceded to by Ottawa. The case was recently withdrawn on account of a judicial objection to the wording of the writ, but The Financial Post is informed that this is being remedied.

Is Unique Suit

The suit by the Ontario Government is unique, in that one Attorney-General is challenging the authority of another. The Dominion department of insurance has taken the stand that it is necessary for the business to have a centralized control, while its opponents base their objection on the Ontario court decision. If the case is proceeded with, and appeal made from the Ontario decision by the Dominion department, it will be taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

West. Can. Airways to Fly Over Rockies

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—It is reported that the survey of an airway between Calgary and Vancouver, which has been undertaken by Western Canada Airways, will be completed by the flight of a tri-motored plane through the Crow's Nest Pass during the first two weeks in May. If the undertaking proves feasible, the survey may lead to the establishment of an air mail service between Vancouver and Alberta.

C.G.E. BROADENS SCOPE OF TRADE TO LARGE EXTENT

Net Profits Showed Increase of $1,591,612 in 1928

PLANTS WERE TAXED

Working Capital Was Increased by 20 Per Cent. Over Previous Year

During the fiscal year ending December 31, 1928, the Canadian General Electric Company, according to the report presented at the annual meeting in this city yesterday, acquired a larger volume of business than in the year 1927, with a consequent increase in shipments and sales billed to customers, which, together with improvement in operating efficiency, resulted in larger net earnings. Unfilled orders at the end of the year were 16 per cent greater than at the end of 1927.

Net profits after reserves, taxes and depreciation were $3,694,665 compared with $2,103,053 in 1927, an increase of $1,591,612 or 75 per cent. The sum of $599,042 was distributed in dividends on the preference stock leaving a surplus of $3,095,623, amounting to approximately $16 per share on the common stock. From this amount is deducted a special appropriation of $2,865,871 for reduction of plant and property values, leaving the sum of $229,752 added to surplus, which now stands at $3,204,625.

Working Capital Increased

Current assets amount to $13,427,430, while current liabilities total $2,068,654, leaving a working capital of $11,358,776, an increase of $1,949,271 or 20 per cent. over the previous year. Dominion Government bonds $4,206,573 and cash on hand $1,498,726, a total of $5,705,299 compares with $3,145,486 at the end of 1927, an increase of $2,559,813.

Investments in securities other than Dominion Government bonds amount to $2,098,785 an increase of $1,166,949. The directors report the securities have all been carefully appraised and are carried at a conservative valuation. The company has no funded debt or outstanding notes payable.

Better Manufacturing Facilities

In order to keep pace with the increasing requirements for electrical apparatus and appliances in Canada, the company in 1928 expended the sum of $892,641 in additional machinery and equipment for the purpose of enlarging its manufacturing facilities, improving the quality of products and giving better service to customers. The amount of $3,360,000 has been expended for this purpose during the last five years.

A special appropriation of $2,865,871 for reduction of property values was made from the year's profits, in addition to the provision of $800,000 for current or normal depreciation. This was pursuant to a policy adopted by the directors of bringing the book value of the company's plants and properties to a sound basis of valuation, having regard to the highly technical and rapidly developing character of the industry.

During 1928 the company distributed in salaries and wages approximately $6,000,000 and expended over $13,000,000 for materials, supplies and equipment. In accordance with the practice of the management purchases were made in Canada wherever possible.

Employees are Interested

Under the employees' savings and investment plan, which was introduced in 1927, there has been a con-

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

NATIONAL SEWER PIPE TO MAKE STOCK OFFERING

Company, in Operation for Many Years, Has Four Plants

It is expected that A. E. Ames & Co., Limited, will make an offering shortly of 30,000 shares National Sewer Pipe Company, $2.40 non-cumulative convertible class "A" stock. National Sewer Pipe Company, in 1928 acquired the Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Company, Ontario Sewer Pipe and Clay Products, and Dominion Sewer Pipe and Clay Industries, which are engaged in the manufacture of vitrified clay sewer pipe and a variety of other vitrified clay products.

All of these companies have been established for many years, the Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Company, being in existence for about sixty-nine years, the Ontario Sewer Pipe and Clay Products for about fifty years and Dominion Sewer Pipe and Clay Industries, for about twenty-five years. The National Sewer Pipe Company supplies the major portion of the requirements of vitrified clay sewer pipes in Ontario.

Whittall Can Take Over Three Eastern Canneries

MONTREAL.—Controlling interest in the Associated Quality Canners, one of the larger amalgamations in the canning industry in Ontario, has been acquired by the Whittall Can Company, one of the largest manufacturers of metal containers in the Dominion. Control has also been secured in the Spring Valley Canners and Quebec Canners Corporation.

Whittall Can Company, through these acquisitions, considerably widens the market for its product. Already the company has built up a wide market for its containers with the leading paint and other manufacturers who use tin or other metal containers.

In order to complete the arrangements arising out of these recent acquisitions, it has been decided to make the Whittall Can Company a publicly owned concern. Some of its securities will shortly be placed on the market for distribution and will likely be listed at a latter date.

Details of the financing scheme are not yet available, but it is understood that the financing may take the form of a preferred stock offering with a bonus of common.

MASSEY-HARRIS WILL REDEEM PREF. SHARES

Company's Position Strong with $54,202,044 Current Assets

Official notices were mailed on Tuesday to holders of preferred and common shares of Massey-Harris Company providing details of the projected rearrangement of capital structure.

Holders of preferred shares are offered the right to exchange their present holding for a like amount of new 5 per cent. cumulative convertible preference shares. The new shares will be preferred as to assets and dividends. They are redeemable at any time at the option of the company at 125 and accrued dividend, subject to the right of the holder to convert such shares into common at any time up to ten days before the date specified for redemption.

Simultaneously, notice is given that it is the intention of the company to redeem all outstanding 7 per cent preference shares at the call price of 110 and accrued dividend on May 15. This redemption will affect only those shareholders who do not exchange for the 5 per cent preferred.

Notice to common shareholders officially offers to holders on record as of April 2 the right to purchase, at $60, one new share for each two shares now held. Payments are spread over five months, $15 per share being payable on May 1, June 15, August 1 and September 16. The new shares when fully paid will rank for the full quarterly dividend payable October 15, 1929.

The company has also forwarded to shareholders a revised balance sheet giving effect to rearrangement of capital structure. This shows an unusually strong position, with current assets of $54,202,044, compared with current liabilities of only $3,284,342, leaving net working capital of more than $50,900,000. The statement shows that upon completion of financing, there will be outstanding 725,394 shares of common stock, including the 241,798 shares now being offered to shareholders.

The entire amount of common shares has been underwritten by Wood, Gundy & Company, who have also undertaken to purchase any 5 per cent preferred shares not taken up by holders of present preferred.

LAKE-OF-WOODS ARE EXPANDING

(Continued from page 1)

makes itself less subject to the vagaries of the export market and also for lower operating expenses.

The company is in a sound position to benefit from any increase in the export or domestic trade, while its management assures of capable operations. Mills are located at Keewatin, Brantford, Portage la Prairie, Medicine Hat and Montreal, having a combined capacity of approximately 30,000 barrels a day.

Lake of the Woods' position is further strengthened by the fact that it owns and operates some 125 line elevators throughout the Prairie Provinces. And further that through the Sunset Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary, it manufactures all the jute and cotton bags used in its business.

Earnings Are Increasing

Over the past four years, the company has shown a steady increase in earnings. During the year ended August 31, 1928, earnings on the common after all charges, including dividends on the $1,500,000 of preferred stock, were $3.44 a share on the 146,873 no par value stock outstanding.

The company has no funded debt, but it has guaranteed the $1,600,000 bonds of its subsidiary, Inter-City Baking. This company in the past year paid its bond interest and earned $7.71 on the 17,500 shares of $100 par value each outstanding. Indications are that this guarantee will not prove a liability in the future.

At present the common stock of Lake of the Woods is on an 80 cent quarterly dividend basis. At a current price of 58, it is a moderately priced stock nor does the future of the company appear to have been over discounted as is the case with so many other stocks actively traded in on the stock market.

FAM. PLAYERS SET UP TRUST; KEEP CONTROL

(Continued from page 1)

attendance figures reached 16,000,000 or at the rate of 32,000,000 a year.

New Toronto Theatre

The latest move on the part of Famous Players in extending its organization is the announcement of a new theatre in Toronto, with a seating capacity of 5,000. This will be the largest theatre in Canada and will rank next to Roxy's, of New York, as the world's largest motion picture house.

This latest unit will be equipped to handle any class of entertainment, including sound or talking pictures, vaudeville or dramatic presentations and will have a large and well arranged stage. The location of the building is exceptional, being directly opposite the new Eaton store, which is expected to be the centre of the greatest retail shopping district in Canada.

Large Land Holdings

A feature of Famous Players which is not generally recognized, is that the company is one of the largest holders of real estate in the Dominion. It is said that Famous Players controls more urban property than any other organization, excepting the banks. Furthermore, it is understood that the company has been very successful in some of its real estate transactions, substantial profits having been made.

At the moment the stock of Famous Players is selling in the neighborhood of 51½ to 52. A week or so ago it was selling in the early 40's, but news of the new developments and increase in profits, has caused the stock to advance.

It is the intention to place the common stock of the company on a regular quarterly dividend basis, the first to be payable for the quarter commencing September 1, 1929.

NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

quieting in this respect. Some of the Western members were all prepared to force through a measure prohibiting the mixing of grain in terminal elevators, basing their belief that this was needed and would be popular on some statements made before the Saskatchewan Grain Inquiry Commission. Then came spokesmen for the Western wheat pools who said that mixing of grain is necessary. Of course it is, and every one at all conversant with the way the western wheat crop is sent to be marketed, knows that the work performed by private elevators in mixing grain, results in better handling and better prices for grain.

* * *

THOSE at Ottawa who think they have heard the voice of the Western farmer demanding changes in the Canada Grain Act that would injure the machinery used for grain marketing, had better listen again. The demands they have heard have possibly been coming from the same sources that have been demanding laws for compulsory pooling, sources already repudiated by a large section of the farming community, and likely to be entirely discredited before long, so far as their right to speak for the majority of farmers is concerned.

C.G.E. BROADENS SCOPE OF TRADE TO LARGE EXTENT

(Continued from page 1)

tinuous broadening of interest in the operations of the company on the part of its employees. Subscriptions in 1928 considerably increased this class of holdings of preferred stock. The advantages to the employees of so convenient a method of saving, with liberal return, is believed to warrant a continuation of the plan.

James A. Richardson, of Winnipeg, was elected a director to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. R. B. Bennett.

Income and Surplus Acount

	1928	1927	1926
	$	$	$
Net earnings	4,494,664	2,903,053	1,870,618
Less:			
Depreciation	800,000	800,000	700,000
Adjust. of plant valuation	2,865,871	1,352,888	497,139
Net profit ..	828,794	750,165	673,479
Less appropriations:			
Pref. divs.	599,043	599,043	599,042
Surp. for year	229,751	151,122	74,437
Add:			
Prev. surp.	2,974,874	2,823,752	2,749,315
Bal. car. for'd.	3,204,625	2,974,874	2,823,752

CANADIAN CANNERS CREATES NEW OFFICE

C. E. Innes, with Company Since Boyhood, Made Assistant General Manager

Very little time was consumed in transacting the business which was brought before the annual meeting of Canadian Canners, held at the head office in Hamilton on Wednesday. The shareholders present were well satisfied with the report presented and expressed themselves as in accord with the general conduct of the business.

W. R. Drynan, the second vice-president and general manager, reviewed the operations for the year, stressing the increase in profits and the extra dividend paid. He intimated that the outlook for the coming season was quite as encouraging. Liquid assets of the company now bear a relation of 3½ to 1 of current liabilities. During the year there was a reduction of $123,000 in bonds outstanding. Net profits for the year totalled $602,748 and the balance carried forward to the new account was $766,130.

An important executive change was made in the creation of the position of assistant general manager, to which C. E. Innes was appointed. Mr. Innes has been with the company since boyhood, for a period of close upon thirty years, and latterly has had charge of the largest plant, located at Simcoe. The change is designed to relieve the pressure on the general manager, which in recent years, with over 100 plants in operation, has become very onerous.

PAPER PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES THRIVE

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The output of miscellaneous paper products in Canada for the year 1927 showed a substantial increase in all groups. This group of industries include those manufacturing paper boxes, building and roofing paper, stationery and envelopes, wallpaper and other paper products.

The increase in the value of paper boxes and bags, manufactured shows an increase of approximately $3,000,000. The total value of the output of this group was $18,303,127. Building and roofing paper products were valued at $5,573,770, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the previous year. The value of stationery and envelopes manufactured shows the smallest gain of the group, with an increase of only $16,000, and a total of $5,738,324.

Wallpaper products were valued at $3,063,737 an increase of some $58,000. The last group of industries in which is included all other paper products, had a total output valued at $7,196,268, a gain of about $2,700,000.

Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Will Shortly Issue Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Public financing in the form of units of preferred and common shares will be undertaken shortly by the Acme Glove Works Limited, which operates factories in Montreal, Joliette, Lorretteville and St. Tite.

The company was organized in 1905 by John D. Ouellette and others and incorporated in 1912. Its line of fine leather gloves, work gloves and mitts is favorably known throughout Canada. In addition the company manufactures a well known line of sports and work garments, moccasins, sheep boots, shoe packs, wool sox and mackinaw clothing.

The management of the company will remain the same with John D. Ouellette as president and managing director.

Send "The Oi Situation an' Turner Valley Oils" to:

Name____________________

Address____________________

An ANALYSIS OF

Dalhousie Oil

The recent heavy market activity in Western oil shares has brought a number of companies into the limelight. One of these is Dalhousie Oil, which has given indications of becoming one of the outstanding oil developments in the Turner Valley. What are the market possibilities for Dalhousie? Will it do as well as Home Oil which advanced from $2 to $26 and Royalite, which advanced from $65 to $130, all within a short time? Important facts are dealt with in an analysis of Dalhousie, prepared by our Statistical Department.

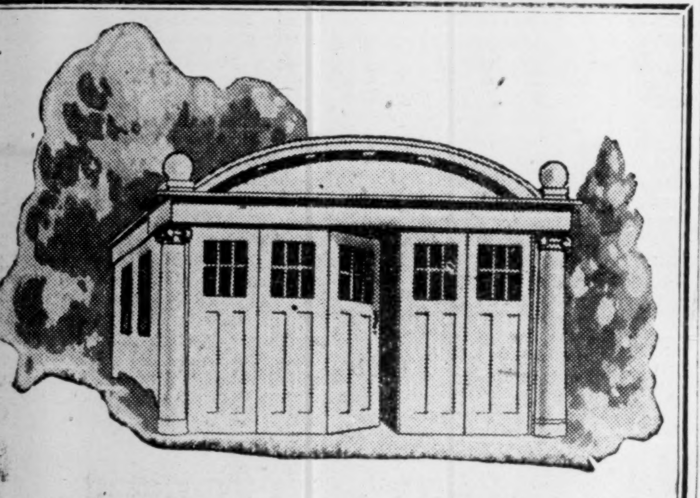
Copies sent free on request.

F. J. FAIRHALL & CO.

Members Montreal Curb Market

414 ST. JAMES STREET - MONTREAL

Marquette 8664



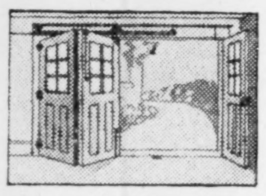
No More Worry---

when your garage doors are equipped with

Slidetite Hardware

They slide and fold inside, away from snow and ice, and away from the wind.

Slidetite is made for three and up to ten door openings. No centre posts, and the narrow doors harmonize with any type of architecture.



A booklet describing Slidetite and other types of Garage Door Hardware will be mailed gladly, on request.

Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co. Ltd.

London Ontario

Investment Suggestions

Security	Price	Yield %
The Bell Telephone Company of Canada 5% First Mortgage Bonds, due June 1, 1957	100	5.00
Fraser Companies 6% First Mortgage Bonds, due January 1, 1950	101.50	5.88
International Power Company 6% Gold Debentures, due March 1, 1957	97	6.22
Power Corporation of Canada 4½% Convertible Debentures, due March 1, 1959	100	4.50
Simpsons Limited 6% Preferred Stock	100	6.00
Standard Fuel Company 6½% Preferred Stock (with bonus of ½ share Common Stock)	100	6.50

Descriptive circulars upon request.

80 St. Peter Street
Quebec
80 King Street West
Toronto
56 Sparks Street
Ottawa

W. C. Pitfield & Company

Royal Bank Building
Montreal

THE STORE FOR MEN

St. Moritz Shirts and Shorts

The Swiss maker, with typical dexterity, put a neat stripe in the weave, and it's very smart. Then he dyed the garments cool, refreshing tones — canary yellow, Nile green, mauve—and left a few plain white. Well cut of smooth, fine rayon, trimly finished. Sizes 36 to 40.

The two garments—$5.

Street Floor *Bay Street*

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED

A Business Man's shoe in every sense.

Taplin Natural Tread Shoes

Foot Discomfort Not Necessary

Our methods provide for and against all foot peculiarities, weariness or soreness. We have specialized for 14 years. Misfits replaced. Free catalogue and measurement forms sent on request. Highest quality. All widths.

Natural Tread Shoes Distributing Co. Limited

Toronto

18 Bloor St. West (Formerly 32 King West). Kings. 1910.

ARROW *Introduces*

ARAPASTELS

What are they?

—The last word for shirtings for Spring, 1929.

Fabrics?

—Beautiful — lustrous. Smooth as silk. Soft, crisp, dressy. A weave so fine you can hardly see it.

Colors?

—Not colors, really, but tones — shades. Six of them. Ara-blue, Ara-green, Ara-tan, Wiscaria, Peach and Periwinkle. They look their best with plain dark cravats in harmonizing colors.

Collars?

—Your choice of two starched or soft collars to match or soft collar attached.

Arapastels are just one of the many new lines of Arrow shirtings for spring. There are beautiful white broadcloths and rich, patterned fabrics in endless variety.

Each and all combine perfect Arrow fit and tailoring. Generous measure where you need it. Choice of three sleeve lengths. Faultless finish. Ocean pearl buttons.

$3.00 at all the better stores

She can't help noticing the shirt you wear

ARROW SHIRTS

Follow the Arrow and you follow the style in

COLLARS - SHIRTS - HANDKERCHIEFS - SUMMER UNDERWEAR - PAJAMAS

FISCAL AGENT

The Bank of Montreal acts as fiscal agent on behalf of Governments, Municipalities and Corporations. This service includes the payment of Bonds, Coupons and Dividends. The Bank of Montreal is in constant touch with security markets at home and abroad.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of $870,000,000

In New York

This Bank has its own office at 49 Wall St., and our Canadian clients will be welcomed there and afforded all possible information and assistance.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832
Capital, $10,000,000. Reserves, $20,000,000.
Total Assets over $265,000,000.

Tailored Shirts to Measure

The way we make shirts and the exceptional service we render has resulted in a custom made shirt business that extends in every part of Canada. We show the most complete range of English, French and Czecho-Slovakia shirtings made to measure from $12.00 to $3.00.

We maintain representatives in every part of Canada who call regularly on a selected list. If your name is not now on this list, a card from you is all that is necessary and our representative will call at your office or home by appointment.

Maker of fine Shirts, Pyjamas, Nightrobes **HARRY TOLTON** *Importer of woven cloths of rare weave*

Established 1888 KITCHENER, ONTARIO

A UNIVERSAL CURRENCY

WHEN you go abroad carry a Letter of Credit from the Imperial Bank of Canada. This letter enables you to draw funds in any country, and in any currency—dollars, pounds, francs, etc.—to the required amount.

Take along also a few Travellers' Cheques. They will be convenient when you are not in reach of a bank, and are honoured in all countries without question.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques may be obtained at all branches.

Any branch of the bank will give you painstaking and dependable service.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Assets of Over One Hundred and Fifty Millions

Men's Shirts and Collars Beautifully Laundered

By

Why tolerate that sticky, shiny, powdery, starchy, pale yellowy gloss for your fine shirts and collars when you can get them laundered with the domestic finish that well-groomed business men insist upon?

We use ten changes of soft water and pure Ivory Soap. Ironing is done by machinery and by hand—by Canadians.

See to it that your laundry is sent to us. Note the difference in the whiteness and finish of the work.

Phone Adelaide 9271 for our driver to call.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY LIMITED

Adelaide 9271

"We Know How"

C. T. FILLAN & CO.
Investment Securities
Financial Agents
Royal Bank Bldg.
MONTREAL
Telephone Lancaster 0217-0218

HIGHER ACCOUNTING
Courses under the personal direction of W. S. Ferguson, C.A., given through the Shaw Schools, Toronto, will qualify you for any known degree given by Canadian Associations. Please write Dept. P, Bay & Charles, for particulars.

ENVELOPES
MACHINE OR HAND MADE
PRINTED OR PLAIN
TORONTO ENVELOPE CO., LTD.
388 ADELAIDE ST. WEST
TORONTO 2

CUSTOM MADE
SHIRTS
Reasonably priced
Write for Samples, Etc.
JOHN BUDD
110 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
COOPER
Florist
ELgin 3745-6
71 West King St., Toronto

FREDERICK G. TODD
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
MONTREAL
920 Castle Building—UP. 7263

MONROE
CALCULATING MACHINE
GIVES YOU
AUTOMATIC DIVISION ADDITION MULTIPLICATION SUBTRACTION
Ask us to Demonstrate
O. H. PIERCE
358 Adelaide St. W., Toronto
Distributor

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, ADMINISTRATORS
Guardians, Transfer Agents, Bond Mortgage Trustees
Savings Department
Real Estate Department
CHARTERED TRUST
& Executor Company
46 King St. W., Toronto

First Mortgage
Industrial
and
Real Estate Loans
Underwritten
Chain Store Financing
MACBETH & CO. LIMITED
Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
TORONTO

Member of F. T. D. A.
Dunlop's Limited
CHOICE FLOWERS
8 to 10 West Adelaide St.
TORONTO
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere

AWNINGS
TENTS-SAILS-FLAGS
LUMBERMEN'S AND CONTRACTORS SUPPLIES, COAL BAGS, FEED BAGS, WATERPROOF GOODS AND CAMPING GOODS. WE MAKE "EVERYTHING IN CANVAS"
J. J. TURNER & SONS, LIMITED
PETERBOROUGH CANADA

STOCK BROKERS
Orders Executed on All Exchanges
Goodwin R. Harris
Member, Toronto Stock Exchange
McLeod, Young, Harris & Scott Limited
403-7 Metropolitan Bldg.
Toronto
Telephones: Adelaide 6431-2-3

ASBESTOS CORP. TAKES MEASURE BETTER POSITION

Passing Preferred Dividend Looked Upon As Good Move

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—In view of the rather discouraging operating conditions in 1928 and the resultant decline in earnings, the action of the directors of Asbestos Corporation Limited in passing the dividends of the preferred stock of the company, is not unexpected.

For several weeks the ticker has been forecasting this action. Toward the end of last year it was hoped that conditions would show a material improvement and that it would not be necessary to pass the preferred dividend. However, when all accounts were in and it was discovered that expenses had been particularly heavy, it was apparent that the best interests of the company would be served by conserving its resources and passing up the preferred dividend for the time being.

Look For Improvement

The winter months are always poor operating months, and this, coupled with the serious slide of rock into King's Pit in December last, will affect the mining operations of this property for several months. The earnings and operations of the company consequently show a loss from the first of the year to date.

The company has recently engaged the services of Frank Hutchinson of Duluth, Minn., an expert consulting mining engineer, to make an examination and report on the mining operations of the company. A preliminary report has been received, recommending a more extensive development of the company's properties and some changes in operations.

The services of Mr. Hutchinson have been retained and the mining and development of the company's areas will be carried out under his direction and supervision.

This work, while involving a substantial expenditure, should result in placing the company in a more permanent and assured position for the future, and should also result in more practical operations.

MOVE TO WIND UP ATTENDU ENGINES IS RECOMMENDED

Directors Propose Liquidation After Failure to Put Over Patent

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—After a somewhat interesting career, it is now proposed to wind up Attendu Engines, Limited, and distribute the assets among the shareholders. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to demonstrate the practical commercial value of the company's main patent, covering air control, and the directors deem it advisable to liquidate the company. Accordingly a meeting of the shareholders will be held on March 28th to pass a resolution to that effect.

This action follows receipt of definite advice that the Buffalo Gasoline Motor Company would not use the Attendu method of air control in the commercial production of its marine engines. Since the construction of the original experimental engine for United States navy, three developments of Attendu engines have been undertaken, namely, the truck engine built by Attendu Engines (England) Limited, with Messrs. Richardo and Company as consulting engineers; an aviation engine built by the Allison Engineering Company and a marine engine built by Buffalo Gasoline Motor Company.

In a letter to the shareholders, C. D. Greenshields, President, states:

"It was expected that one or all of these engines would serve to demonstrate the practical commercial value of your company's main patent covering air control. As a result of these developments in all three cases the companies carrying them on have decided not to use the Attendu principle.

"Your directors feel that they would not be justified in recommending to the shareholders that any further money should be expended in another independent attempt to demonstrate the practical commercial value of the Attendu principle. We are advised by our patent solicitors that as the main patent has apparently proved unsuitable for commercial application, nothing could be gained by attempting to exploit the other subsidiary patents. They have, therefore, recommended that no further moneys be expended either in maintaining or attempting to develop the patents.

"In view of these facts, your directors see no other course open than to recommend that your company be placed in liquidation and its remaining assets distributed to the shareholders.

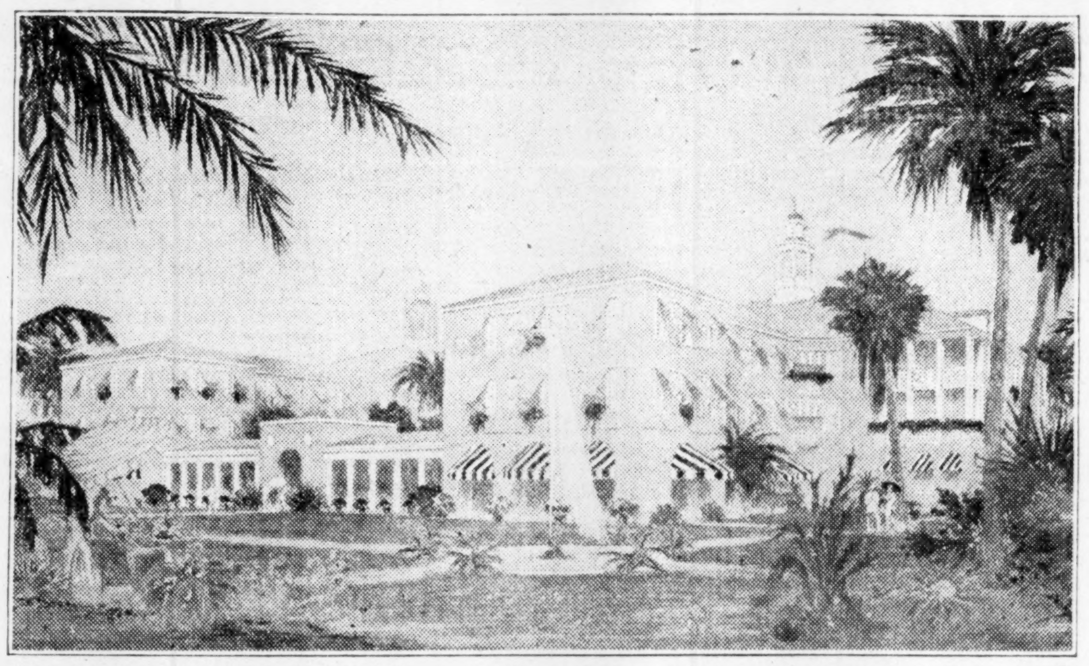
Assets Over $1 a Share

The financial position of the company as set forth in the balance sheet as at March 11, 1929, shows current assets at $163,269 and current liabilities at $7,815, leaving net working capital of $155,454. The company's holdings in Attendu Engines (England) Limited, are shown at $135,097, while patents, etc., have a book value of $812,259. The profit and loss account stands at $216,489.

Capital stock authorized is 125,000 shares at $1., of which 112,198 shares are outstanding. Surplus assets acquired from the Eastern Engineering Company Limited, and premium paid on shares issued, are shown at $1,207,103.

There has been little market interest in the stock of this company for some time. Current bidding for the stock is around seventy-five cents. For 1928 the high of the stock was 6 and the low, 1.

Jamaica Hotel Backed by Canadian Capital



Architect's drawing "Constant Spring Hotel," Kingston, Jamaica, now being constructed by the Canada-West Indies Hotels Company, in connection with the Canadian National Steamship Service to the British West Indies, and to be operated by the United Hotels Company of America.

MACKINNON STEEL MAKING HEADWAY

New Capital Helps Company To Secure Larger Share Of Business

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Production and shipments of the MacKinnon Steel Corporation for February are said to be twice those of the corresponding months of last year and a record in the history of the company. The company has also a considerable tonnage of bridge work having recently completed a bridge at St. Simon, Bagnon County. Another large bridge contract the company is working on is the Alymer Bridge for the City of Sherbrooke.

During the latter part of February the Company began to get the benefit of the increased capacity which has been provided by the interests which acquired the business a short time ago.

It is expected that the increased tonnage through these sources will become an increasingly important factor in the company's business. The company is understood to have orders on its books to assure at least the current rate of production for several months. The net earnings of the company have reflected this situation and are at a rate far in excess of anything the company has heretofore shown.

This is a reflection of the general industrial and building activity which the company has shared in common with other structural steel plants in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

FILMART MOTION PICTURES
Specializing in the production of mining and industrial motion pictures.
107 Richmond St. E., Toronto
Tel. EL. 6564

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS BUILD ADDITIONS AS LONDON GROWS

General Steel Wares Erects New Plant for Enamelling

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Ont.—The greatest program of business and industrial expansion that London has ever known is under way this spring, with an estimated expenditure for factory extensions alone of well over $500,000. Work is under way and the steel work well advanced on an enamelling plant for General Steel Wares that will cost $250,000. Work, it is stated, is to start soon on another building to be equipped as an oven house.

Tenders are now being received by Supersilk Hosiery Mills Ltd., for an addition to its factory on Florence St. With special equipment which is to be installed the expenditure will easily run $250,000.

Work is starting this week on an addition 125 x 150 to the plant of the Hygrade Corrugated Products Company on William St. This will cost $50,000. Tenders are now being called for a $25,000 addition to the plant of the Canadian Richards Wilcox Company in Chelsea Green. This firm built a substantial addition last year.

Contracts have been awarded by E. Leonard & Sons for a $50,000 addition to their boiler shops.

Other local building projects include a $500,000 addition to be built to the Hotel London, a $200,000 chapel in connection with St. Peters seminary, a distribution plant in East London for the Cities Service Company, new offices and gas stations for Thayers Limited and one of the finest new stations in Western Ontario on Richmond St., for the British American Oil Company.

4% Interest Allowed
on Savings Deposits withdrawable by cheque at any time.
You are invited to send for booklets and to confer with the officers of the Company.
Crown Trust Company
EXECUTORS TRUSTEES AGENTS
393 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS

Preparing for continued growth of the westward flow of grain from the Prairie Provinces, Vancouver is going ahead with port development on a big scale. The port authorities plan to make effective use of the $10,000,000 loan sought from the Dominion Government.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries
LIMITED
General Offices
211 McGILL STREET
MONTREAL
Refineries - St. John, N.B.

At the Cross Roads of a Nation

"What luck! I'll be at THE DRAKE myself next month on my way back from the coast—will look for you." A distinguished hotel at the hub of the continent's highways, THE DRAKE is the logical meeting place of seasoned travelers; of those who require and appreciate the superlative in food, service, and comfort. Write for Illustrated Booklet, Edition E.D.

Rates are as low as $5.00 a day single room with bath; $6.00 double. Special discounts for extended stays.

LAKE SHORE DRIVE AND UPPER MICHIGAN AVENUE

The DRAKE HOTEL *Chicago*

UNDER THE BLACKSTONE MANAGEMENT KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

BURBERRYS

LONDON STYLED
Lighter Weight
Burberrys
for Spring
EATON'S PRICES
$50 and $60

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
MEN'S OVERCOATS
SECOND FLOOR AT JAMES ST.

Owners Contribute to Durant Success!

THE testimony of Durant car owners is the greatest single factor contributing to the success of Durant Motors of Canada Limited. Day after day this "owner recommendation" influences new buyers toward Durant products.

Owners have found that Durant cars and Rugby trucks are "quality built" to meet Canadian weather and road conditions. Their long, economical service encourages enthusiastic praise which, in turn, prompts others to become interested.

Thus, the circle of Durant owners has grown at rapid pace, proving that the policy of Durant Motors of Canada Limited in presenting its products as it would wish to receive them, is sound business practice.

By strictly adhering to its present standards, by making such improvements as may be found practical and by ever striving to retain the confidence of its customers, Durant Motors of Canada Limited will retain the goodwill of Durant owners, realizing that this is the most important, single factor in its success.

DURANT MOTORS of CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

T-329

Public Utility Investments

INT. TELEPHONE PROPOSES SPLIT IN COMMON STOCK

Change from 2,500,000 $100 Shares to 15,000,000 No Par

A special meeting of the stockholders of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has been called to take place in Baltimore, Md., on May 8. On this occasion the directors will submit a proposal for recapitalization. This will involve a three-for-one split-up of the common shares, an increase in the authorized capital stock from 2,500,000 shares of $100 par value to 15,000,000 shares of no par value and an offering of rights to stockholders to acquire additional shares. When requisite action has been taken by the shareholders, it is then proposed to issue additional shares of the new stock in an amount and on terms and conditions to be determined at that time.

The company now has 1,669,400 shares of $100 par value stock outstanding. These will be exchangeable for 5,008,200 shares of no par value stock. There is no preferred stock. The company's funded debt consists of $35,000,000 of 4½ per cent gold debentures, due in 1952, and $57,000,000 of ten-year convertible 4½ per cent gold debentures, the latter having a provision enhancing the convertibility with each issue of rights to stockholders.

ROBERT MITCHELL EARNS ON COMMON $3.32 A SHARE

Annual Report Reveals Satisfactory Growth of Organization

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The annual report of the Robert Mitchell Company covering its activities in 1928 fulfills the optimistic forecasts made during the year concerning its operations. During 1928, the amount of common stock outstanding was increased by the conversion of large blocks of preferred and the issuance of new stock to acquire additional properties. Net profits on the 41,292 common shares outstanding, after all charges, amounted to $3.32 a share.

Features of the report include the largely increased total sales and net profits; an improved liquid position; an increase in the total assets from $1,136,157 a year ago to $2,130,686; and an increase in fixed assets from $593,723 to $931,880. The depreciation reserve carried against fixed assets amounts to $217,439.

Remarks to Shareholders

In his remarks to the shareholders, Allan M. Mitchell, the president, directed attention to the fact that income account figures during 1928 take into account none of the profits from work which was processed in 1928, but carried forward into the current year for completion. These orders represent a six months' output for the plants.

Attention is called to the satisfactory nature of the company's extensions during the year which include the acquisition of John Watson and Son, of Montreal, together with the more important National Bronze Company. The plant operated at capacity during the year; and the company's contracts included jobs for many of the most important construction undertakings in Canada.

The results of the year's activities together with the expanding nature of the business, can be seen by the following comparison in income account and working capital figures over the last two years:

	1928	1927
Sales	$2,982,586	$1,720,845
Expenses	2,765,788	1,581,108
	216,798	139,736
Other income	6,089	......
Net	22,887	139,736
Special reserve	4,775	......
Bad debt	2,754	......
Depreciation	42,060	31,868
Income tax	8,356	......
Balance	164,941	107,868
Pref. dividend	27,828	......
Balance	137,113	107,868
Previous surplus †	85,454	......
	$ 222,567	$ 107,868

† After income tax adjustment.

	1928	1927
Current assets	$1,421,246	$653,967
Current liabilities	813,415	244,116
Working capital	$607,831	$409,851

Nation's Commerce

Activities of Canadian Chambers of Commerce from Coast to Coast

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—W. M. Birks, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, recently addressed the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain. Development of Empire trade was stressed in his speech.

* * *

A new and interesting method of analyzing Canada's British and foreign trade progress is a feature of a new monthly service to be published by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. The new service, which will make its appearance in the next issue of the Chamber's official bulletin, tabulates variations in imports and exports in an original and concise manner.

* * *

Contact with the business organizations of the West Indies will be maintained by J. A. Paulhus, vice-president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce during a trip which he will make through the Islands in April.

* * *

Wendell Clark, secretary of the Chamber, addressed the annual meeting of the St. Stephen, N. B., Board of Trade on March 15.

* * *

Sir Arthur Balfour, past president of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain, will be entertained by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce on his arrival in Montreal on April 9.

Dairy Business Classed Among Public Utilities

The advent of securities of Edmonton City Dairy in financial circles during the past week has called renewed attention to issues of this class. The securities of dairy companies sell as a rule in the same ratio to earnings as the common stocks of public utility companies. This is because the dairy business is practically a public utility business. The following comparative figures will be of interest to investors:

	Edmonton Dairy	City Dairy	Farmers Dairy	Hamilton Dairies	Eastern Dairies
Earnings per share—					
Preferred	$10.67	$26.85	$17.00	$ 7.38	$ 7.00
Common	1.80	3.02	.65	.11	Nil
Market price—					
Preferred	100	...	...	101-2	101-2
Common	20	73½-4	33-4	41-2	50
Ratio of market price to earnings	...	24.5	52.3	24	25

In connection with Hamilton Dairies and Eastern Dairies earnings, the figures of 11 cents and nil respectively are the actual earnings for the last fiscal year of the companies, but for the current year it is felt that they will amount to approximately $1.75 and $2 respectively.

It is on this latter basis, which is, of course, a more favorable one as far as these stocks are concerned, that the ratio of market price to earnings is worked out.

HOUSE SANCTIONS BELL TELEPHONE STOCK INCREASE

Issue of Common Will be Controlled by Railway Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—After long drawn out arguments, the bill to authorize an increase in the capital stock of the Bell Telephone Company from $75,000,000 to $150,000,000 has been passed by the Railway Committee of the House of Commons in amended form.

The amendment takes the form that the company shall not have any power to make any issue of stock without obtaining the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners to the amount, terms and disposition of the stock issue. The amendment, of course, applies only to the new stock of the company.

An attempt was made to further amend the bill by the insertion of a clause to the effect that no issue of new stock could be made except by public auction, and after advertisements in the Canadian newspapers of Toronto and Montreal. This amendment was defeated.

The passing of this bill in its amended form is only a partial victory for the Bell Telephone Company. The singling out of the company in placing authority for the issue of new stock under the Board of Railway Commissioners is considered unjustifiable in view of the fact that no other public utility company has such restrictions surrounding its capital stock.

The tolls charged by the Bell Telephone Company are under the regulation of the Board of Railway Commissioners, but so are the rates of the different railways operating in Canada. The Board does not attempt to regulate the stock issues of the other organizations and it is considered that the amendment to the Bell Telephone Bill places the company in an unfair position.

Over the past ten or fifteen years the Bell Telephone Company has carried out an extensive expansion programme, which has necessitated the expenditure of large sums of money. It has been obligatory on the part of the company to keep up with the public demand for telephone service. Accordingly the company submitted to the Dominion Government an amended bill which would provide for increased capitalization so that future expansion could be taken care of.

During the next five years the Bell Telephone Company proposes to expend $126,239,000 for extensions to its system. The principal items, for some of which orders have already been placed, are as follows: Montreal, $29,853,000; Toronto, $28,464,000; other cities and towns of more than 2,000 telephones, $30,539,000; places of less than 2,000 telephones, $12,003,000; and toll lines and repeater equipment, $25,380,000.

The extension for 1929 alone will amount to $27,165,000. Chief items are: Montreal, $7,667,000; Toronto, $5,441,000; other cities and towns of more than 2,000 telephones, $6,973,000; places of less than 2,000 telephones, $2,190,000; and toll lines and repeater equipment, $4,894,000.

Canadian Public Utility Field Entered by U.S. Capitalists

The organization of the Canadian Waterworks and Electric Co., Ltd., with a Dominion charter, marks the entry of another body of United States capitalists into the Canadian public utility field. The chief object of the company is stated to be the acquisition of various public utility properties in Canada.

Vancouver has been selected as headquarters for the new company, the corporation's engineer having arrived there recently. The parent organization behind the new concern is said to be the Pan-American Utilities Incorporated, operating utilities in a number of South American countries.

D. H. Dykins, who was associated with the Dominion Electric Power, Ltd., which acquired 28 properties in Saskatchewan, is the engineer for the new company. He stated that the Canadian Waterworks had already made offers for some Nova Scotia public utility concerns.

Public Utility Earnings

Can. Western Natural Gas

	1929	1928
January earnings	$262,031	$273,709

Southern Canada Power

	1929	1928	Inc.
—February—			
Gross earn.	$177,319	$150,874	$ 26,445
Oper. exp.	56,890	44,904	11,986
Net earn.	$120,429	$105,970	$ 14,459
—Five Months—			
Gross earn.	$891,965	$730,692	$161,273
Oper. exp.	294,858	233,330	61,528
Net earn.	$597,107	$497,362	$ 99,745

Jamaica Public Service, Ltd., and Subsidiary Company

	Jan., 1929	Jan., 1928
Gross earnings	$ 64,378.59	$ 63,843.85
Oper. expenses & tax.	37,066.29	34,623.89
Net earnings	27,312.30	29,219.96
Interest charges	6,637.51	5,336.52
Balance †	$ 20,674.79	$ 23,883.44
12 Months ending	Jan. 31, 1919	Jan. 31, 1928
Gross earnings	$698,410.58	$694,383.94
Oper. exp. & taxes	417,947.47	410,071.68
Net earnings	280,463.11	284,312.26
Interest charges	68,027.54	72,571.49
Balance †	$212,435.57	$211,740.77

† For reserves, retirements and dividends.

The above figures converted from £ Sterling at the rate of $4.86-2/3 to the £1.

Brazilian Acts Well as Rights Are Cleaned Up

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—For the first time in several weeks the stock of Brazilian Traction has come in for general attention with the result that this has advanced several points in price.

This stock suffered in a marked manner from the tight money markets and the heavy selling of rights has served to drag the price down.

The rights expire at the end of the month and with these fairly well liquidated, there is a disposition to look for a better tone in the stock, granting that the general market conditions remain steady. There has always been a good public following in this stock in the Montreal market. It has been a favorite for several years and those investors who have held on to their stock, have seen their holdings appreciate considerably in value.

Current reports on the company's operations of earnings are of an encouraging nature which further strengthens the belief in the bright future of this company.

Trading in Brazilian stock during the past week has been quite heavy, the turnover having exceeded as much as 10,000 shares a day. Apparently the market has taken into consideration the new issue of rights and at their expiration at the end of the month, the stock should give a good account of itself.

Canada Dairies Buy National Milk Products

Canada Dairies, Limited, have acquired control of the National Milk Products Company, Limited, it is stated. The National Milk Products Company was incorporated in 1926 to conduct a general wholesale dairy business with particular attention to the production of milk powder, sweet cream and butter. The plant, which is located at Gananoque, Ont., has a capacity of over 1,000,000 lbs. of butter per year. Milk powder is produced by the Grey-Jenson process, and the plant is capable of handling 50,000 lbs. milk per day.

The Canada Dairies, Limited, was formed in November, 1928, to consolidate seven Toronto dairies. The company has preferred stock authorized of $1,700,000 of which $800,000 has been issued and 75,000 shares of no par value common, of which 35,000 shares have been issued.

National Milk Products has outstanding $150,000 7 per cent preferred of an authorized issue of $500,000, and 10,500 shares of common, of which there are 20,000 authorized. It is understood that the common shares will be exchanged for common stock in Canada Dairies Limited.

Can. Food Products Plans to Augment Its Working Capital

A further step in the expansion of Consolidated Food Products, was announced when notices were mailed to shareholders that 114,500 new common shares would be offered to present shareholders at $10 per share to further strengthen the company's working capital position, to provide funds for opening of new stores, and to more closely ally the interests of Arnold Brothers and Pure Food Stores by redeeming the preferred shares of the latter company. In addition, it is stated that a new meat and grocery warehouse will be erected in Toronto.

Consolidated Food Products already owns substantially all of the common shares of Arnold Brothers and Pure Food Stores, as well as Arnold Brothers preferred. With the retirement of Pure Food Stores preferred Consolidated Food products will own practically all of the entire outstanding capitalization of both companies.

The parent company was formed about a year ago and co-incidentally with the acquisition of the common shares of the subsidiaries, the two businesses were placed under the management of M. Zahler, who had successfully operated Pure Food Stores for a number of years. It is stated that under the new management a marked change has taken place in the operations of the Arnold chain, a deficit of $186,000 for fourteen months ended March 31st, 1928, having been converted into a profit for nine months ended December 31st, 1928. As a result of this improvement, the management is confident that with enlarged facilities for expansion, further progress should be greatly facilitated.

Large Chain of Stores

The combined organization now operates a chain of about 125 stores in Toronto, Montreal, London, Ottawa, Oshawa, Guelph, Woodstock, St. Catharines, and other Ontario municipalities. During the last few months three new stores have been opened in the city of Toronto, as well as stores in Barrie, Kingston, Brantford and Port Hope. All of these stores have been equipped with the most modern fixtures and refrigeration systems operated on the up-to-date thermostatic control which maintains uniform temperature at all times.

Another interesting and profitable department in the new business is a construction organization, which has effected many economies. For the last few months, all fixtures and store fronts have been built by the company's own department.

As a large owner of store properties, the real estate branch of the company's business is an important one. It is stated that at the present time, all apartments and properties not used for store purposes are rented and yield satisfactory revenue. The company is understood to have benefited by the appreciation in real estate values. A recent sale consisted of the disposal of property on St. Catherine Street, Montreal, for $315,000, which funds will be applied toward the erection of the projected Toronto warehouse.

Presents Strong Front

Consolidated balance sheet of the two companies shows a strong position, after giving effect to present financing. Fixed assets are carried at $2,813,244 and working capital is shown at approximately $700,000. It is stated that the entire 114,500 new shares have been underwritten, so that the present extension program is assured.

Upon completion of present financing, the total outstanding capitalization of the combined businesses will consist of $1,27,000 of Arnold Brothers bonds, which will constitute the underlying security, 30,345 Class A shares of a par value of $35 each, and 229,000 common shares. An initial dividend, at the rate of $1.50 per year, has just been declared upon the Class A shares, payable on April 15th to shareholders on record as of March 30th.

Big Bar Ranching Co. go to Public for Funds

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Big Bar Ranching and Trading Company, Limited, is offering to the public, through H. W. Clegg and Company, of Vancouver, $100,000 of 6½ per cent. cumulative participation preference shares.

This company was recently incorporated to purchase the Big Bar Sheep and Wool Company, and certain parcels of land adjacent to their properties along the Fraser River, the Lilloot district. By combining all these properties the carrying capacity of 10,000 head of sheep will be created in respect of winter quarters and spring and fall grazing lambs. Summer grazing, sufficient for 50,000 head of sheep, is available to the company, adjacent to its freehold properties.

Particulars of the issue follow:

$100,000
Big Bar Ranching & Trading Company
6½% Cumulative Part. Preference Shares

Capital:	To be Authorized	To be Issued
6½% cumulative part. pref. shares	$200,000	$100,000
6½% Non-cum. part. 2nd pref. shares	50,000	50,000
Common shares, n.p.v	7,000 shs.	7,000 shs.

Company: Will take over Big Bar Sheep and Wool Co., adjacent properties. Will operate sheep ranch. Has sufficient lands for winter feeding 10,000 head and grazing lands sufficient for 50,000 head.

Earnings: It is intended to enter the 1929-1930 breeding season with 5,000 head of breeding ewes. Based on average experience of ranchers in the province, net earnings, after deducting all charges except interest charges—should be $29,000 for 5,000 head of sheep.

Assets: Net assets, upon completion of additions and improvements to be carried out, should not be less than $200,000.

Participation: Entitled to participate in profits of the company after the 2nd preferred stock receives 8½ per cent and the common shares receive $8 a share, and until the 1st preferred receives 10 per cent in any year.

Offer: H. W. Clegg and Company, Vancouver, at $100 a share, with bonus of one-half share of no par common stock.

HAMILTON DAIRIES IMPROVES POSITION

Company Steadily Expanding and Outlook for Increased Earnings Good

Satisfactory conditions were revealed in the report of Hamilton Dairies for the year ended January 31, 1929, and the prospects for future expansion are said to be most promising. D. C. Flatt, the president, gives it as his opinion that the earnings during the current year may be expected to increase still further. Profits for the past fiscal year amounted to $137,266, and, after appropriating $35,000 to depreciation, $4,650 for income taxes, $52,500 for preferred dividends, and making extensive additions to plant and equipment, there remained net profits of $45,113. The latter sum was added to the surplus account, which now stands at $67,181.

Total assets of the company are valued at $1,256,658 and the principal liabilities are involved in the $750,000 preferred shares and the $324,723 common shares outstanding. Current assets amounted to $130,642 as against $115,424 a year ago, while current liabilities stand at $84,553 as opposed to $86,909 on January 31, 1928. The improvement in the current position during the twelve months consequently amounts to about $17,000.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ending January 31

	1929	1928
Net earnings	$137,266	$135,744
Less:		
Depreciation	35,000	75,570
Income tax	4,650	....
Net profits	$ 97,616	$ 60,174
Dividends	52,500	52,500
Surplus for year	$ 45,116	$ 7,674
Previous surplus	22,069	14,395
Balance carried forward	$ 67,185	$ 22,069

Extend Geological Work

From the Montana border to the Fort Norman field, geological survey work will shortly be in progress, and in the extension programme, involving millions of dollars, Southern Alberta will figure largely. The bringing in of producing wells in rapid succession in the Turner Valley and the report that Home Oil will start paying dividends shortly have focussed national attention on Alberta oil.

We have pleasure in announcing that

Mr. A. F. MacDougall

is now associated with this firm and will represent us in Eastern Ontario

Harley, Milner & Co.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Private wire connections to principal financial centres

350 BAY STREET, TORONTO
Telephone Adelaide 9071

HALIFAX—HAMILTON—ST. CATHARINES—LONDON—WINDSOR

D38

We beg to announce the removal of our offices to the

FOURTEENTH FLOOR

NEW STAR BUILDING

80 King Street West

BONGARD & COMPANY

Members

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL CURB MARKET
NEW YORK CURB (Associate)

BRANCHES: GUELPH KITCHENER WINDSOR

March 23, 1929.

The Telephone Number ELgin 5381, is unchanged.

Income or Appreciation

Both the typical bond buyer who is interested chiefly in safety of principal and the investor who is primarily concerned about appreciation, will find securities suitable for his requirements in the following lists—

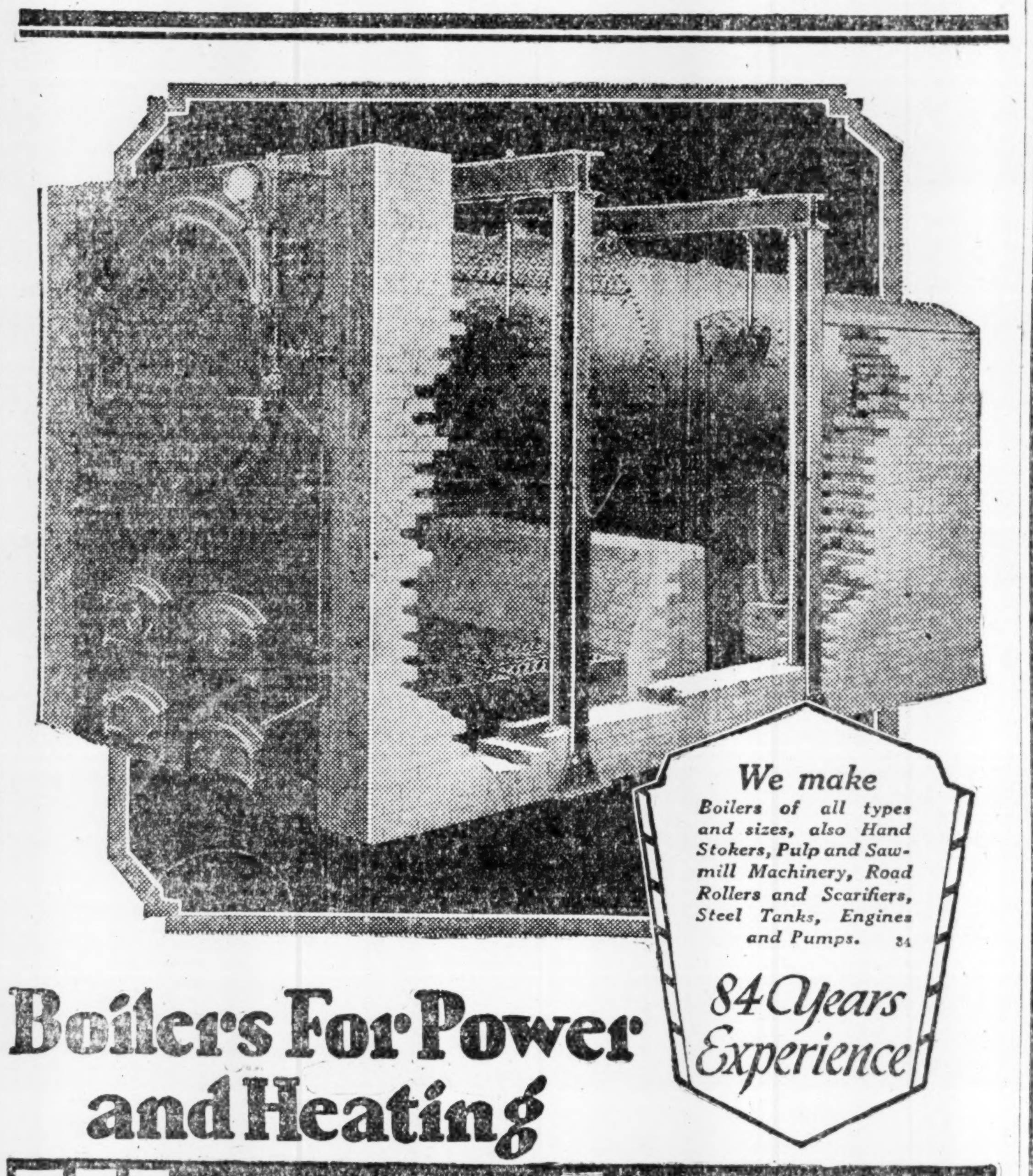
Province of Ontario (Guaranteeing the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission)	4%, 1 Feb., 1954-56
The T. Eaton Realty Co., Ltd.	5%, 1 April, 1949
Gatineau Power Company	5%, 1 June, 1956
Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited	6%, 1 April, 1948
Simpsons Limited	6% Preferred Stock
Petroleum Corporation of America	Common Stock
Atlantic Securities Corporation	Units

Full particulars will be sent to interested enquirers on request.

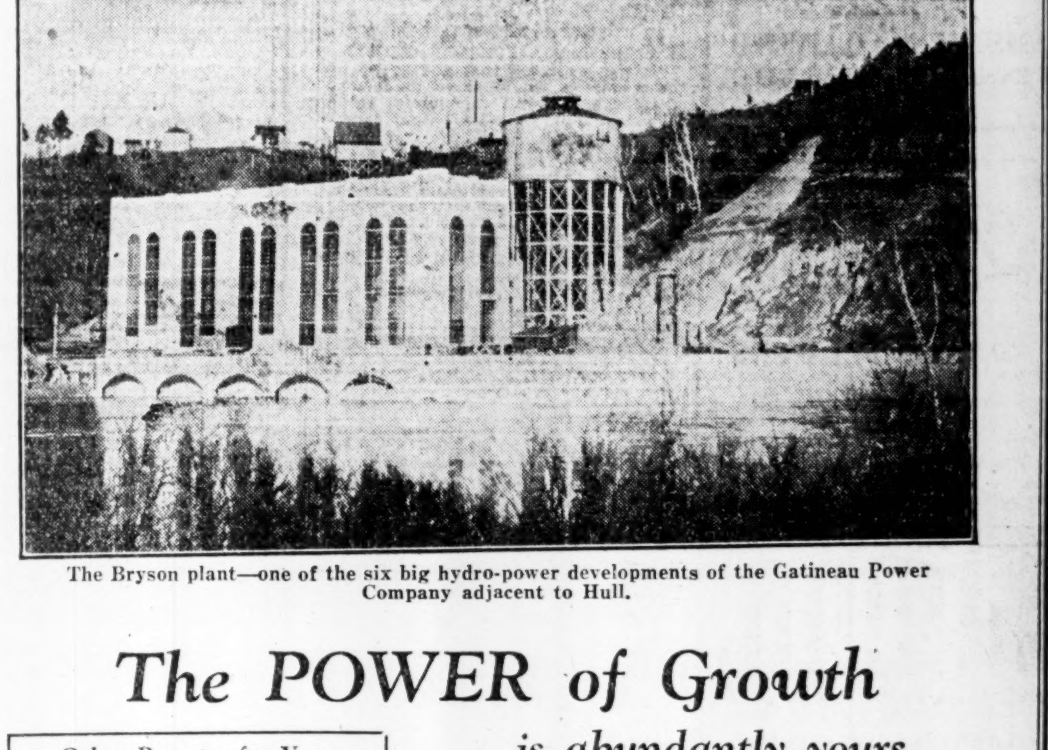
BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.

67 YONGE ST. ELGIN 2236

TORONTO



No. 14 of a series of advertisements featuring your opportunity in Hull, P.Q.



The Bryson plant—one of the six big hydro-power developments of the Gatineau Power Company adjacent to Hull.

The POWER of Growth is abundantly yours —at HULL

Other Reasons for Your Industrial Success in Hull

Labour is noted for its steadiness. Hull has been without a strike for over 30 years. Over 75 per cent. of the workers own their own homes.

The city's location is central to Canada's most concentrated markets.

Fine transportation facilities are available—the Canadian Pacific Railway's direct trans-Canada route; the Canadian National Railways; water shipments to seaboard and to and from New York State; first class roads for motor and truck traffic.

Fire and police departments give adequate protection. Educational facilities are excellent—including a splendid technical school.

Hull has many fine factory sites for new industries with ample room for expansion. The Hull tax rate is low and a fixed assessment for ten years can be arranged.

Over half a million horsepower of hydro-electric energy converges on Hull, assuring new industries of an abundance of that greatest of modern advantages for industrial growth—hydro-power.

The present installed capacity of the Gatineau Power Company is 537,600 h.p. with an additional 25,000 h.p. in process of installation.

Quantity power near at hand means low transmission costs and cheap power. Rates vary from $18.00 to $28.00 according to requirements.

This factor, plus Hull's other industrial advantages, assures your progressive growth in Hull. You are invited to investigate Hull's opportunity for profitable production.

For further information write:
Major Alban Laferriere, Director of Publicity, Hull, P.Q.

BRING YOUR INDUSTRY To HULL, Que.

Key City of a Great Hydro-Power and Industrial District

Government Municipal and Corporation Securities

Real Estate Financing

RENE-T. LECLERC
Incorporated
Montreal:- 240 St. James St. W.
Quebec:- 71 St. Peter St.
(ESTABLISHED 1901)
E255

News of Investment Markets

ELECTRICAL FIRM MAKES PREFERRED STOCK OFFERING

Amalgamated Electric is Merger of Three Concerns

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A merger of three electrical manufacturing concerns, namely, W. H. Banfield and Sons, Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company and the Duncan Electrical Company, has been effected. The new company will be known as the Amalgamated Electric Corporation.

The products of the component companies have a broad range, comprising practically all types of light electrical equipment. It is thought that the consolidation of the three separate manufacturing units will result in lower operating expenses, and will place the company in a better position to profit by the natural growth of the electrical industry. The corporation contemplates the production of many widely used articles hitherto imported into Canada.

A substantial block of the stock has been purchased by the Northern Electric Company.

$1,000,000
Amalgamated Electric Corporation, Limited
6% cumulative convertible preferred stock
Par value $50 per share

Capitalization:	Authorized	Issued
6% Cum. convert. pref. stock ($50 par value)	$1,500,000	$1,000,000
Com. stock (n.p.v.)	†80,000 shs.	50,000 shs.

† 30,000 shares common stock held in reserve for the conversion of the full amount of preferred stock authorized.

Company: Formed to acquire the Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company, W. H. Banfield and Sons, Duncan Electrical Company, all engaged in the manufacture of electrical equipment.

Assets: Fixed assets valued at $725,472, less depreciation. Net current assets total $592,212.

Earnings: Consolidated net earnings for 1928 were $176,272, or 2.93 times the dividend requirements on this issue.

Conversion Privilege: Preferred shares may be converted share for share into common stock at any time.

Offered: March, 1929, by Flood, Barnes and Company, and Greenshields and Co., at $50 and accrued dividend.

A GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE BOND

Border Cities Company, Ltd.

6½ Per Cent.

Maturity 5 to 10 years.
Denominations: $1000, $500 & $100
Legal Opinion: Long & Daly.
Legal Investment for Canadian Life and Fire Insurance Cos.

Write for Circular to-day
BOND DEPARTMENT
Border Cities Company
LIMITED
605 C.P.R. Building, Toronto

BONDS built as you want them

If you were specifying for bonds for your own investment you would say, "Safety—Safety—and more Safety." Our long experience and proven integrity in this work enable us to give you exactly that.

Into United Bonds goes the financial and moral responsibility of the mortgagor; a clear title to the property; an informed, conservative appraisal of value; every possible legal safeguard.

They are safeguarding the capital of other discriminating investors, and paying them a satisfying return. Will you not consider them for your surplus funds?

Let us send you our booklet, "The Highroad, a Guide to Good Investment."

UNITED BOND CO., LTD.
302 Bay Street, TORONTO
Security Building, WINDSOR.

COUPON
United Bond Company, Ltd., Dept. 18,
302 Bay St., Toronto, or
Security Building, Windsor.
Without placing me under any obligation whatever, send me copy of your booklet, "The Highroad, a Guide to Good Invnestment."

Name ....

Address ....

LACK OF MONEY AFFECTS MARKET FOR BOND ISSUES

Prices May Go Lower Before Improvement Is Shown

CALL MONEY SCARCE

Duration of Present Situation One That It is Difficult to Forecast

In the Canadian government and municipal bond market, the two most interesting items during the past week from the standpoint of news were the sales by the Township of North York and by the City of Oshawa. North York Township disposed of $335,826 of five per cent and 5½ per cent bonds, maturing in 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 years. The price received by the Township was $95.57 and interest. The City of Oshawa sold $667,634 five per cent and 5½ per cent bonds, maturing in 12, 15 and 20 year instalments at $97.00 and interest, which represents a cost basis of 5.45 per cent. The comparatively low price obtained from the sale of these bonds by the two municipalities is due to the continued tightness of money.

Call Money Scarce

The tremendous demand for call loans, arising from the stock market, is making itself felt. Call loans in Canada are not easy to obtain and they are more expensive than formerly. Fortunately, for those interested in higher prices, an important factor is the comparative scarcity of new issues in the Canadian market. There has been considerable economy practised throughout the municipalities in Canada and as a result the number of new issues coming on the market is small. It is true that some of the larger municipalities and provinces have been holding back issues. They have refrained from selling long-term bonds in this market because they believe that before a great while elapses the tide will turn and a more favorable market in which to sell will be available. There are those who express the opinion that prices will go lower before they go higher but if many investors hold back with this idea in mind they will find that their money will accumulate and they will be forced to buy bonds and thus maintain the market.

Situation Across Line

The United States is not much of a factor these days from the standpoint of the seller of Canadian government and municipal issues. There is so much difficulty over the line in obtaining reasonable rates for carrying bonds and so much uncertainty about call loans from day to day that many investors are content to leave their money on call until the highly remunerative rates disappear.

Then, too, many investors who have been life-long buyers of bonds have succumbed to the temptation to go rather deeply in the stock market and they are liable to continue to play that game until they find that rising prices are a thing of the past. Then they will run to cover as best they can and from that point on their money will be searching the market for the purchase of good bond investments.

The situation which exists in the bond market is recognized as a temporary matter but the duration of the present state of affairs is very difficult to forecast.

CAULFIELD'S DAIRY ISSUES PREFERRED

Company Has Made Good Progress During Its Short Career

A. N. Worthington and Company, Toronto, have made an offer of $300,000 7 per cent cumulative participating convertible preference shares of Caulfield's Dairy at a price of $100 and accrued dividend. Incorporated in 1924 the company has since made good progress. Gross sales increased from $164,000 in 1925 to $563,000 in 1928, and it is expected that the revenue in the current year, estimated on the sales for the latter part of 1928 and January, 1929, will run as high as $700,000. This increase is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that 93 per cent of the company's sales are retail. The company made some substantial expenditures in the year 1928 but the benefit of these only accrued during the latter part of the year. It is expected that the common shares will be placed on a dividend basis in the near future. The intention is to apply for listing of both the preference and common shares in the unlisted department of the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company is at present serving over 11,000 homes in the City of Toronto and its suburbs.

$300,000
Caulfield's Dairy, Limited
7 per cent cumulative participating convertible preference shares.

Capitalization:	Authorized	Issued
7% preference (par value $100) including previous issue	$300,000	$300,000
Common (n.p.v.) ..	14,155 shs.	8,155 shs.

The unissued common shares will be held to provide for conversion of preference shares into common shares.

Company: Incorporated under Ontario Companies Act.

Earnings: Net earnings for 1928 were $40,419, after deducting full operating charges, including maintenance and interest, but before deducting depreciation and income tax.

Management: Will continue in hands of those who have been responsible for its organization and growth in the past.

Purposes of Issue: Proceeds will be used to pay the balance owing in respect of capital expenditures already made by the company, to provide the management with adequate working capital and to finance the purchase of other companies in the territory served.

Offered: March, 1929, by A. N. Worthington and Company, Toronto, at a price of $100 and accrued interest.

Bond Notices

MONTREAL.—Canada Gypsum and Alabastine, Limited, will redeem all of its 6 per cent twenty year convertible sinking fund debentures on May 31, 1929 at 104¾, payment to be made at the offices mentioned in the trustee.

BOND REDEMPTIONS

Stock—	Rate	Due	Redeem.		Price
Quebec Power	6 %	1953	April	1	107½
Allan Montreal Theatre.........	7½%	1930	April	1	103
Amer. Salesbook..	6 %	1939	April	1	104½
Can. Wire & Cable.	7 %	1935	June	1	103
Wabasso Cotton ..	6 %	1947	June	1	105
Canadian Car	6 %	1939	Dec.	1	110
Mont. Steel Wks...	6 %	1940	Dec.	1	110
Can. Steel Found..	6 %	1936	Sept.	1	110
Building Prod....	7%	pfd.	April	1	105
Hunts Ltd.*.....	7%	1st pfd.	April	30	110
Do.		2nd pfd.	April	30	100

* These stocks are exchanged for 3 class "A" common shares, plus $1.13.

NEW INVESTMENT TRUST DEBENTURES OFFERED TO PUBLIC

Great Britain and Canada Corp. Has International Backing

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Announcement is made this week of the offering by Nesbitt, Thomson & Company of an issue of $6,000,000 Great Britain and Canada Investment Corporation 4½ per cent, 30 years convertible debentures, carrying warrants entitling the holder to receive ten common shares for each $1,000 debenture. These debentures are being offered simultaneously in the United States by A. Iselin & Company and in London by A. Govett, Sons & Company.

On completion of this financing the Great Britain and Canada Investment Corporation will have an initial capital of approximately $11,000,000 of which amount $4,000,000 of 5 per cent preferred stock has been sold in London by Govett Sons & Company. According to advice received here, the preferred stock has been oversubscribed.

Conversion Important

The conversion privilege provides that these debentures may be converted into no par value common stock of the company on the basis of twenty common shares for each $1,000 debenture. This privilege, together with the issuance of warrants entitling the holder to receive without cost, ten shares of common stock for each $1,000 debenture, offers an opportunity for investors to participate in the equities of the corporation on an advantageous basis, for it will be seen that for every $1,000 debenture, the holder will, upon conversion of the senior securities and the exercise of the warrant privilege, receive 30 shares of common stock. Details of the issue follow:

$6,000,000
Great Britain and Canada Investment Corp.
4½% 30-year Convertible Debentures

Dated: April 1, 1929. **Due:** April 1, 1959.
Capital:
(Upon completion of this financing)

	Authorized	Issued
4½% 30-year con. debs. (this issue)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000
5% cum. con. pfd. stock, par value $100	4,000,000	4,000,000
Common stock with nominal or par value	550,000 shs.	350,000 shs.*

*Includes 100,000 shares deposited with the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal, to satisfy the warrants attached to the Debentures and Preferred Stock.

The issue of $4,000,000 5% Preferred Stock has been sold in London (England), by Govett, Sons & Company.

Company: Will conduct business of an investment trust. The company's assets will consist almost entirely of securities, call loans and cash.

Security: Upon completion of this financing, and after payment of all expenses of incorporation, etc., assets will amount to at least $11,000,000. Will be secured by a trust deed constituting a floating charge on all the corporation's assets.

Conversion: Converted at any time at option of the holder into common with shares of no par value at the rate of 20 shares for each $1,000 debenture. In event of debentures being called, conversion can be effected up to within 10 days of call date.

Warrants: Debentures carry warrants entitling holder to receive without cost ten fully paid common shares for each $1,000 debenture. The warrants are non-detachable.

Offer: Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., and A. Iselin & Company, at 100 and accrued interest, to yield 4½ per cent., carrying warrants as above described.

Medical and Dental Building Bonds Issued in Vancouver

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Royal Financial Corporation announces an issue of $1,000,000 first (closed) mortgage, 6 per cent sinking fund bonds of the Medical and Dental Building, which will be controlled by Vancouver Properties, Limited.

The building will be 15 storeys in height located on central properties in Vancouver. It is the intention of the promoters to have the building occupied exclusively by the medical and dental profession.

Details of the issue follow:

$1,000,000
Medical and Dental Building
(Vancouver Properties Ltd.)
1st (Closed) Mortgage 6% S.F. Bonds
Dated: Feb. 15, 1929. **Due:** Feb. 15, 1944.

Security: Direct obligation of Vancouver Properties Ltd., specifically secured by a closed first mortgage on land owned in fee and building being erected at corner of Georgia and Hornby Sts., Vancouver.

Building: Will be 15 stories in height, of modern fireproof construction, and will be largely devoted to the medical and dental profession.

Appraisal: Present value of the land plus actual cost of completed building, is estimated at $1,702,179.

Earnings: Applications for most of the store space, the garage space, and signed applications for more than 80 per cent. of the office space are in the hands of the owners. Allowing 10 per cent vacancies, estimated net revenues available for interest charges should be $150,000.

Sinking Fund: Beginning at end of second year, an annual sinking fund is scheduled to retire not less than 55 per cent of the issue prior to maturity.

Insurance: Fire insurance is to be carried for 90 per cent of the insurable value of the building.

Offer: Royal Financial Corporation at 99 and accrued interest to yield 6.10 per cent.

BUILD. PRODUCTS ADDING TO OUTPUT PORTNEUF PLANT

Expect Fibre Case Unit Operate Shortly at Capacity

MONTREAL.—The new plant of Building Products, at Portneuf, P.Q., for the production of fibre shipping cases, will be in full operation about the end of this month. This development is important, as it will give the new plant a strong basis for production of an article that can be profitably and advantageously handled.

Initial production, according to reports, is going to be large and from a preliminary study of the situation which the company has made, it would seem the new line will prove to be a strong contributing factor in the matter of future earning power of the company.

Another interesting development is the production of a new type of asphalt shingle, for which Building Products has obtained full patent rights. This shingle differs radically from others in the same class, inasmuch as it is possible to produce it in the form of the old-type wooden shingle, with thick butt gradually tapering down to a narrow shank on top.

Stock is Quiet

Both the class "A" and "B" stocks of Building Products are listed on the Canadian exchanges. The latter stock is not traded in, only 4,500 shares being outstanding but the voting power rests with this security.

The class "A" stock of which 105,360 shares of $10 par value each are outstanding, was on a dividend basis of 30 cents quarterly last year until October 1, when the dividend was increased to 40 cents. On an annual dividend paying basis of $1.60, the stock at its current price of around 44 does not seem to be over-valued.

The financial position of the company is exceptionally strong, the balance sheet for December 31, 1928, showing current assets of 1,835,100, as against current liabilities of only $99,285. The surplus account now stands at $643,465.

Last December, the directors decided to call for redemption of the balance of the preferred stock, amounting to $700,000, so that the capitalization of the company now consists only of the class A (non-voting) and class B (voting) stock.

BOND AND SHARE STOCK IS OFFERED

Investment Trust Preferred Carries Bonus of Common

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Hodgson Brothers and Company are offering this week $2,000,000 of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and 25,000 shares Class "A" stock of United Bond and Share Corporation.

This corporation has been carrying on the business of an investment trust for the past two years, investing its funds only in certain classes of seasoned and marketable securities. During the year 1928 the average amount invested in common stocks was 38 per cent. Particulars of the issue follow:

$2,000,000
United Bond and Share Corporation
6% Cumulative Preferred Stock
25,000 Shares Class "A" Stock

Capitalization—	Authorized and to be issued
Preferred stock (par value $50)	$2,000,000
Class "A" stock (no par value)	25,000 shares
Class "B" stock (no par value)	25,000 shares

Class "A" and Class "B" stock share equally in all further dividends distributed after 6 per cent has been paid on the preferred stock. Preferred is redeemable on or before December 31, 1931, at 107, and thereafter at 105.

Company: Has been operating since 1927 in the investment and re-investment of its resources in carefully selected domestic and foreign obligations and shares.

Restrictions: Resources may be invested only in certain seasoned and marketable securities.

Earnings: On the average invested capital during 1928 the company showed a net profit after expenses and income tax equal to 11 per cent. After payment of preferred dividends, profits available for Class A shares were equivalent to $2.20 a share.

Management: Company pays no salaries or directors' fees. Its management fee is limited to an annual sum equal to ½ of 1 per cent of the average aggregate amount of its invested resources during the preceding 12 months.

Ofered: March 19, 1929, by Hodgson Bros., Montreal, at $65 per unit of one preferred and ½ share of Class A stock.

EDMONTON CITY DAIRY OFFERS PREFERRED

Subscriptions Carry Bonus of 50 Per Cent. of Common Stock

R. A. Daly and Company are making an offering of $1,000,000 6½% cumulative redeemable preference shares of the Edmonton City Dairy, having a par value of $100, at a price of $100 and accrued dividend per share, with a 50 per cent bonus of common stock. The company is a merger of two organizations, which have been dealing in milk, cream, ice cream and butter products over a period of fifteen years, and have been doing a constantly widening business with an accession of profits. Net earnings of the businesses for the first seven months of the current year are in excess of the earnings for the same period of last year. Application is to be made in due course to list the preference shares on the unlisted section of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Fractional shares of no-par-value common stock are adjustable at $18 per share.

$1,000,000
EDMONTON CITY DAIRY, LIMITED
6½ per cent cumulative redeemable preference shares.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To be outstanding
6½% cumul. redeem. pref. shares ...... (Par value $100.)	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Common shares ..... (Without par value.)	30,000 shs.	30,000 shs.

Business—Organized under Federal charter to acquire the outstanding capital of the Edmonton City Dairy Co., and the Woodland Dairy, both of which were founded some fifteen years ago. These combined organizations now serve over 10,000 families in Edmonton.

Management—Same effective executives as formerly will be retained.

Assets—Fixed assets, as at November 2, 1928, amounted to $894,782 and net current assets to $338,585. The combined tangible assets, therefore, are $1,233,367, equal to $123 for each share of preference stock to be outstanding.

Earnings—Net earnings after depreciation and income taxes amounted to $106,715 in 1928, $100,180 in 1927 and $77,858 in 1926. Net earnings for fiscal period ended March 31, 1928, were, therefore, after depreciation and Federal income taxes, equivalent to 1.64 times annual dividend requirements, and amounted to $1.39 per share on the 30,000 shares of common stock outstanding.

Offered—March, 1929, by R. A. Daly and Co., Toronto, at a price of 100 and accrued dividend per share, with a bonus of one-half share of no par value common stock.

TENDERS AND BY-LAWS

March 28. Saskatoon. $907,300, 10, 15, 20 and 30-year bonds. Andrew Leslie, city commissioner.

May 1.—Municipality of Grand'Mère—$400,000 and $125,000, 5 per cent, serial bonds. Tenders are asked for terms of 15 and 30 years.. J. E. Deziel, sec.-treas.

April 2.—Municipal Corporation of St. Fulgence—$20,000, 5 per cent, 20 year, serial debentures. Ludger Tremblay, sec.-treas.

April 3—Town of Dorval, P.Q.—$32,000, 5 per cent., 30 year, serial bonds. Horace Melroche, sec.-treas.

April 10—Municipality of St. Charles, Bas-du-Sault, P. Q.—$5,000, 5½ per cent. 20 year serial bonds. J. A. Cadieux, sec.-treas.

April 2—City of Sherbrooke—$372,000, 5 per cent., 30 year, serial debentures. Ant. Deslauriers, city clerk.

April 2—Township of Thorold—$55,281, 5 per cent., 20-instalment debentures. A. M. Clark, Fonthill.

Mar. 25—Municipality of Glencoe—$85,000, 5¼ per cent., 30-year debentures. E. T. Heuston, treas.

Mar. 25—Sarnia—$203,650, 5 per cent., 20-year debentures. W. W. Simpson, treas.

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCES AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS
OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Date	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Great Britain and Canada Investment Corp.	Mar.	Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., and A. Iselin & Co.	4½%	1959	$6,000,000	100	4½%
Stock Issues—							
United Bond & Share	Mar.	Hodgson Bros. & Co.	6%	Pref.	$2,000,000	...	....
				Class 'A'	25,000 shs.	...	....
		(Unit of one	preferred	and half	share Class	"A"	$65)
Investment Foundation	Mar.	Flood, Barnes & Co., and Syndicate		Pref.	40,000 shs.	...	....
				Com.	40,000 shs.	...	....
		(Unit of one	share preferred	and one	share common		$70)
Edmonton City Dairy	Mar.	R. A. Daly & Co.	6½%	Pref.	$1,000,000	100	...
			(With bonus	of one-half	share of no par	common)	

Matthews & Company Limited

Investment Bankers, Stock Brokers

255 BAY STREET
TORONTO 2

BONDS for SAFE INVESTMENT

HANSON BROS.
INCORPORATED

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA

Marketability

One of the qualities most to be desired in a sound investment security is that it should always be readily convertible into cash at a price in line with general market values. Marketability is, however, largely dependent upon the Investment Banker who sponsors the issue.

With offices in more than fifty cities in North America, and in branches and connections throughout the world, The National City Company reaches and serves large numbers of investors. Its offerings are thus well-known and widely distributed, and their marketability is assured. But the Company, moreover, recognizes a moral responsibility on its part to maintain an active market for securities which it has sponsored; and its resources enable it to do so.

"Investment Securities" contains a list of highly marketable securities which we recommend. A copy will be mailed on request.

The National City Company
Limited
Securities for Sound Investment
Head Office—St. James and St. Peter Streets—Montreal
10 King Street East, TORONTO — 204 Blackburn Building, OTTAWA — 71 St. Peter Street, QUEBEC

INVENTIONS PATENTED
TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS Registered
YOUR INQUIRY IS SOLICITED
W. IRWIN HASKETT, 12 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada
SOLICITOR OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PATENTS

STOCKS and BONDS
Canadian, British and American Securities Bought and Sold on all Principal Exchanges for Cash or on Conservative Margins
Private wire connections, New York, Montreal, Toronto
OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON LIMITED
WINNIPEG

$2,000,000

United Bond & Share Corporation

6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

25,000 Shares Class "A" Stock

PREFERRED STOCK PROVISIONS—The Preferred Stock is entitled to cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 6% per annum, payable quarterly on the last days of March, June, September and December in each year.

After such cumulative dividends have been paid on the Preferred Stock, any further distribution by way of dividend in any year will be made to the Class "A" and Class "B" Stock equally by classes, i.e., one-half among the holders of all Class "A" and one-half among the holders of all Class "B" Stock outstanding.

The Preferred Stock is redeemable in whole or in part (in the latter event by lot) on 30 days' notice on or before December 31st, 1931, at 107% of its par value and accrued dividends, and thereafter at 105% and accrued dividends.

In case of a winding-up of the Company the holders of Preferred Stock are entitled to receive the full amount paid up thereon before any of the Company's assets are distributed among the holders of Class "A" or Class "B" Stock. Thereafter all the remaining assets of the Company will be distributed among the holders of Class "A" and Class "B" Stock equally by classes.

Transfer Agent . . . . . . The Royal Trust Company.
Registrar . . . . . . The Bankers Trust Company.

CAPITALIZATION
(Subject to the issue of Supplementary Letters Patent converting the Preferred Stock into shares of $50.00 each)

	Authorized and to be issued
Preferred Stock (Par value $50.00)	$2,000,000.00
Class "A" Stock (No par value)	25,000 Shares
Class "B" Stock (No par value)	25,000 Shares

The President of the United Bond & Share Corporation has summarized his letter as follows:

THE COMPANY—United Bond & Share Corporation was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec in May, 1927, and has since been carrying on the business of an investment trust. The primary business of the Company is the investment and reinvestment of its resources in carefully selected obligations and shares, both domestic and foreign, and at the same time to afford its shareholders diversification of security holdings.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS—The Company's resources may be invested only in certain classes of seasoned and marketable securities. Complete details of the investment restrictions are fully set forth in the accompanying letter from the President.

EARNINGS—The Company derives its income from the return on its interest and dividend bearing securities and from the profits realized on change of investments. On the average invested capital during the year 1928 the Company's Profit and Loss Account shows net profit after expenses and income tax equal to 11%. After payment of Preferred Dividends there were profits available for the Class "A" Shares equivalent to approximately $2.00 per share on the average number of shares outstanding. If the net appreciation in value over cost price of securities held at the end of the year had been realized, the amount of profits available for the Class "A" shares would have been over $5.00 per share on the average shares outstanding. During the year 1928 the average amount invested in Common Stocks was 38%.

MANAGEMENT—The Company pays no salaries or Directors' fees and its management fee is limited to an annual sum equal to ½ of 1% of the average aggregate amount of its invested resources during the preceding twelve months. Hodgson, Roberton & Company, Investment Counsel, provide the management service and are associated in the investment of the Company's funds with the Board of Directors which is comprised of well known men of proven business ability.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—The Board of Directors includes the following:—

JOHN H. PRICE, President, Price Bros. & Co. Ltd., Director, Royal Bank of Canada.
WALTER MOLSON, Director, National Trust Co. Ltd., Director, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
JAMES H. WEBB, Director, Dominion Textile Co., Ltd.
ABNER KINGMAN, JR., Vice-Pres., Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd.
ANDREW FLEMING, Vice-Pres. & Managing Dir., Hartt & Adair Coal Co. Ltd.
D. J. O'DONAHOE, Director, Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd.
W. E. DUNTON, C.A., Dunton & Rutherford.
J. H. COPEMAN, Partner, Greenshields & Co.
F. CURZON DOBELL, Advocate.
GEORGE R. HODGSON, Hodgson, Roberton & Company.
G. EDWIN ROBERTON, Hodgson, Roberton & Company.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Clarkson, McDonald, Currie & Co., C.A. BANKERS—The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Application will be made in due course to list the shares of the Company on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

We recommend these stocks for investment and offer them subject to the approval of all legal details by Mr. F. Curzon Dobell on behalf of the Company and by Messrs. Foster, Place, Hackett, Mulvena, Hackett and Foster on behalf of the Bankers.

PRICE: $65.00 and accrued dividend per unit of one share of Preferred and ½ share of Class "A" Stock
Subject to prior sale and change in price.

Fractional shares of Class "A" Stock will be adjusted at $30.00 per share

Subscribers have the right to acquire, at same time as purchase of Units is made, additional shares of Class "A" Common Stock at $30.00 per share, on the basis of one share of Class "A" Common Stock with every ten Units purchased.

ORDERS MAY BE TELEPHONED OR TELEGRAPHED AT OUR EXPENSE

HODGSON BROTHERS & COMPANY
LIMITED
252 Notre Dame Street West — MONTREAL
Telephone MArquette 6164*

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable.

THE FINANCIAL POST

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

President—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President—HORACE T. HUNTER
Manager—GORDON RUTLEDGE
Editor—FLOYD S. CHALMERS

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

The detailed circulation statement we submit is the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A. B. C. inspection.

ADVERTISING RATES:
Single Insertion—$3.50 per inch.
Financial Reports, Debenture Notices, etc., 25c. per agate line.
Contract rates upon request.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
Canada, United States, Mexico, British Empire except India, $5.00 per year; all other countries, $8.00.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED
143-153 University Ave., Toronto, 2.

MONTREAL, Southam Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; Rielle Thomson, Eastern Editor. WINNIPEG, 810 Confederation Life Bldg. NEW YORK, 556 Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave. CHICAGO, Room 1908, 360 N. Michigan Blvd. GREAT BRITAIN—London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 2, 3 and 4 Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1, E. J. Dodd, Director.

THE FINANCIAL POST YEARBOOK OF CANADIAN BUSINESS. Yearly, $2.

THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES. Yearly, $2.

THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES. Yearly, $2.

THE FINANCIAL POST RECORD OF PROSPECTUSES. Half yearly, $7 per volume.

TORONTO, MARCH 22, 1929

BEATTY'S LUCID ARGUMENT

IT is seldom that a more lucid and convincing argument has been presented in support of any case than the one read into the records of the House of Commons railway committee by E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the C.P.R. when he opposed the bill that would have given the railway board authority to control stock sales by railway and public utility companies. Mr. Beatty was fighting the case of his own railway; his arguments were specific rather than general but they apply with almost equal force to other companies under the jurisdiction of the railway or other governing board. He made it clear that no public board can as efficiently gauge security markets and control the economical financing of a corporation as can an able board of directors. He said:

"The directors, being charged with the responsibility of the administration of the property, are naturally anxious to obtain money at the cheapest possible rate. It is one of the greatest responsibilities that rests on the directors and officers of the company, because upon it the success of the undertaking depends. A public authority cannot possibly supply the knowledge, experience, and interest, which such officials have, and the suggestion that they should be divested of control in favor of a government-appointed body cannot be heard without apprehension. The Board of Railway Commissioners, and those under them, are trained experts in all matters affecting railway rates, but it would be unfair, both to them and to the company, to place on them the duty of dealing with matters connected with the raising of capital."

But an even more significant point was made by Mr. Beatty, a point that has frequently been brought out in these columns and a point that was ably made by the Bell Telephone Company in its recent series of advertisements. Mr. Beatty said:

"If we were compelled to say to our shareholders that they could never obtain any advantage through being shareholders, and that all stock issues, if the board so desired, only be issued at a price fixed by them, the result would inevitably be a falling in the market value of the stock, and a loss to the shareholders of that time.

"There is no sentiment in the investment of money, and no investor could be expected to purchase shares in a Canadian railway company in preference to shares in numerous telephone, telegraph, railway, light and power companies in the United States."

The almost continuous attacks upon Canadian corporations that have featured our political and journalistic life during the past few years have made it difficult for our railway and public utility executives to finance the pressing service demands of a growing population. The investor, Canadian or foreign, will think twice before purchasing Bell Telephone stock or Consumers Gas stock or Canadian Pacific Railway stock in preference to an American issue if he feels that he is going to be given a fairer deal from the American company.

Five years ago, Bell Telephone stock was selling at around 135 and paying a dividend of eight per cent per annum. At that time, American Telephone and Telegraph company shares were selling at under 130 and paying a dividend of nine per cent per annum. The investor who sold his Canadian telephone stock to buy American telephone stock improved his cash position by between five and ten dollars per share and at the same time received a larger dividend. In the intervening period, he would have had opportunities on two occasions to buy new stock in the American company on favorable terms. His American stock to-day would be selling at $215 a share while the Canadian stock has advanced to only $172 a share. And to-day there is a demand in Canada that he be given no stock subscription privileges in the Canadian company. But the American company will continue to grant such privileges, making its stock increasingly valuable at the same time that it will finance on a basis that is in the ultimate analysis the most economical and therefore a protection to the subscriber.

Consumers Gas Company shares were selling at $210 a share up to the time the Ontario government interfered for political reasons to prevent the company from financing on a sound and equitable basis. The stock has since sold down to below 190. During the same period, Consolidated Gas of New York has sold up from 70 to 110.

Of what value will it be to us to have unbounded natural resources, to be in the position of offering unlimited opportunities for investment, in short, to offer all the advantages that a young and growing country can lay before investors, if we are, short-sightedly, so to circumscribe the investment of capital in Canada as to make our securities unattractive even to our own investors.

LIGHT ON OIL

IMPERIAL OIL directors have finally published figures of the company's earnings and assets. This is a constructive move meriting the highest congratulation. There has not in recent years been any adequate reason for the policy of secrecy pursued by this company; a policy which gave to insiders information that was denied to the thousands of shareholders scattered throughout the country; a policy which led to exaggerated accounts of the company's profits in irresponsible newspapers; a policy which thus provided fuel for agitators.

In view of the fact that The Financial Post has for years taken the stand that Imperial Oil Company should publish its figures we can not but feel that this move by Imperial Oil shareholders directors is in some measure the result of our representations on behalf of the Canadian investor.

The company will probably in time follow with the publication of the figures of its subsidiary International Petroleum. Another company that might well take its shareholders properly into its confidence is British American Oil Company.

Publicity is the pathway to public understanding and publicity for the oil company profits will win these companies goodwill from the investment and consuming public alike. And so we congratulate Imperial Oil directors on what they have done.

WHAT HE REALLY SAID

THE chief journalistic antagonist of T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company, has accused him of most of the misdeeds that mark the financial pirate out from honest men. The irresponsible raging of one Montreal publisher, has, however, only served to bring out the high regard in which Mr. Macaulay is held by other people whose opinions count for more. A man really does not know how many friends he has until he is under fire from self-seeking snipers; this applies with equal force to large corporations. The Sun Life has come out of this affray with its reputation for honesty and fair dealing enhanced.

A Montreal paper has deliberately and maliciously misrepresented not only Mr. Macaulay and the Sun Life; it has done the same with G. D. Finlayson, superintendent of insurance for the Dominion of Canada. Here is the headline on last week's Sun Life article in the paper referred to:

"A Few of the Accusations Made by the Superintendent of Insurance Against President T. B. Macaulay."

In course of the rantings beneath this headline, the article says: "These accusations are cited to show to what artifice Macaulay has resorted in order to create even a semblance of excuse for his proposed increase of capital. The only explanation of such trickery when dealing with intelligent men must be looked for in imbecility or in a belief that Canadian consciousness becomes paralyzed in the presence of great wealth."

Now compare this statement, which is deftly phrased and presented in a manner to lead readers to believe that the Superintendent of Insurance is the party expressing the opinions with the remark actually passed by Mr. Finlayson before the parliamentary committee that investigated the Sun Life bill to increase its capital. Mr. Finlayson said: "I sincerely hope with the result of this controversy there shall be no doubt left in the mind of the public as to the enormous strength of this company, the efficiency and fidelity of the staff, and its scrupulous observance of the law."

The decision to leave the company's proposed capital increase in the hands of the Exchequer Court was a happy solution of a problem that had served to rake up many extraneous and irrelevant criticisms, most of them of an unfair and dishonest character. From the political arena the matter is removed to a more judicial atmosphere.

FARMERS LOOK NORTH

WHEN the Parliament Buildings at Winnipeg were completed there was placed on top of the dome a golden figure of a youth pointing and leading the way to the north. It is a beautiful figure on a beautiful building, but it was meant for more than that. It was meant to symbolize the fact that Manitoba should look to the north, but 15 years ago it was more of a pious hope than a reality. Now Manitoba is interested in the north as never before.

Manitoba has a farmer government, but the chief items of the government's program, as disclosed at the opening of the Legislature, relate to the development of the north. One is a project for a survey of the northern power sites, for the purpose of accelerating the development of northern Manitoba. Another is a project for a survey for a highway to connect southern Manitoba with The Pas. Other surveys planned are for a railroad to make The Pas more accessible to southern Manitoba, and a survey for a new line to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay.

Hon. D. G. McKenzie, the new minister in charge of natural resources, is a farmer by occupation, a former secretary of the United Farmers' of Manitoba. When he was appointed to the Tariff Board from which he recently resigned to become a member of the government of Manitoba, it was to represent the viewpoint of the rural west. Yet Mr. McKenzie, speaking recently to a meeting of farmers told them that Manitoba was not designed by nature to be mainly an agricultural province, and that the agricultural area represented only a small part of the province.

The retiring Minister of Public Works is another farmer member of the provincial cabinet. He was pressed at a meeting of motorists the other day for provincial assistance toward developing a new tourist motor road. A few years ago the typical answer from a farmers' representative to such a request would have been that market roads for farmers were of more importance than roads for city tourists. The minister's answer was that it was necessary first to make the mining country of the north accessible and that a tourist road to the east must await completion of the more pressing work.

Sympathy from farmers of Manitoba for the development of the north is not likely to be lacking. Members of Mr. Bracken's cabinet have stressed in public the importance of the local market thus opening up for agricultural produce. That market will have a double value for it is a well-known fact that a large number of Manitoba farms have become so infested with weeds under ordinary grain-growing conditions that only diversified farming, including dairying and livestock production, will permit the kind of soil handling alone that will get rid of the weeds. Grain farming is carried onwith the export market in view, but diversified farming, for its greatest success, needs a well developed local market.

COPPER STOCKS

WITH copper prices around 20 cents a pound, attention has naturally been directed to the stocks of the copper producing companies. Some of these have enjoyed sensational advances. Copper was a long time recovering from the post-war slump and many people who were bulls on copper and the copper market five and seven years ago found their patience submitted to a long and gruelling wait before copper finally came through. One has to go back the 11 years to find a 20-cent copper market. In the meantime, copper has sold down to 12 cents a pound or less than half the peak price of the war years. When one considers that the cost of producing copper at any property remains fairly constant whether prices go up or down; except that when prices are high increased production is likely to see lower costs, while when copper is low the production cost will rise, one can see what high copper prices mean in profits to the producers.

No early slump is foreseen in copper prices. In fact, experts look to higher prices in the immediate future. But what will come after that? A few years from now we may be back to 13 cent copper. Then the profits will be less.

Investors who are buying copper stocks to hold should buy into the low cost producers; companies that can make money whether copper is selling at 13 cents or 20 cents. Incidentally it is pleasing to know that two of the lowest cost producers, International Nickel and Noranda Mines, are in Canada.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES

FORMATION of investment companies or as they are—inaccurately for Canada—called, investment trusts, proceeds apace in Canada. There are many good investments of this character coming on the market and many not so good. Chiefly the difference between the good companies and the poor ones is in the management. Good management can make almost any such company successful; poor management can put the most promising company into necessary liquidation.

The companies being formed vary in character. In Canada there has been practically no venturing into the field of the so-called fixed trust; the company which purchases a group of securities and divides the ownership of these securities into participating units without providing for free and ready interchange, as circumstances warrant, of the securities held. Most of our investment companies are of the management type where the directors set out to create a permanent operating company that will buy and sell securities as the directors see fit. Management is unimportant in the first type; it is practically the whole story in the second type.

One company recently formed in Canada provided for only one class of securities. Everyone paid practically the same price for his stock. The compensation to the managers was to be a substantial share of the surplus profits after the shareholders had received a minimum return. The managers could not make large profits without making larger profits for the shareholders. It was a rather intriguing arrangement and deserving of commendation. Other companies have sold practically nothing but fixed income return securities to the public. The surplus profits will go largely to the insiders. This is a perfectly fair and equitable arrangement, providing a good safe security for the public, so long as the public knows exactly what the insiders have put into the company and what share of the profits they will get. Of course where the public is not told how their money is to be used, or where the public puts up practically all of the money and yet is allowed only a small share of the profits, the proposition is unsound.

Despite the formation of several hundred investment companies on this continent in the last five years, little has been learned about their operation that had not already been revealed in the operation of British investment trusts. There is an infinite variety of possible financial arrangements for such companies and investors should know just where they stand when they buy the securities of the companies.

POST-scripts

IN addition to being the father of his country George Washington was a bit of a philosopher and many moral maxims are, rightly or wrongly, attributed to him. One of these came to the mind of the editor of the National Review recently on looking into the matter of conscience money, sent to the Department of National Revenue by those compelled to pay their just dues by the insistent promptings of the still small voice within. The maxim attributed to George Washington runs:—

"Labour to keep alive in your heart that little spark of celestial fire called Conscience."

Some interesting information relating to conscience money is furnished by Colonel H. V. Rorke, Chief Accountant of National Revenue, Customs and Excise Divisions.

In dealing with such contributions the department is at a disadvantage for the reason that most of them are forwarded under cover of anonymous letters, although in isolated cases, where the writer admits conversion to religion or a change of heart, they are signed. Anonymous letters seldom state more than that the enclosure is conscience money or unpaid duty on imported goods, and owing to lack of identification, the only avenue for acknowledgment is through the newspaper published at the place postmarked on the envelope. That is the procedure followed by the accounts branch in order to acquaint the sender with the knowledge that the money has reached the department.

Where any particulars are given in the letter they generally indicate that the goods on which this duty was payable were brought in from the United States. The handwriting, in the majority of cases, appears to be that of women, though it may be added that usually the writing is disguised. The following statement for three unselected years is fairly representative of the total amount of conscience money received annually: for 1923-24, $569.64; for 1925-26, $658.31; for 1927-28, $607.06. In earlier years these amounts have been exceeded, as on one occasion the sum of $1,000 was forwarded to the department as conscience money. The smallest individual amount recorded within recent years is a remittance of sixteen cents.

As long as men and women feel the insistent promptings of the still small voice within, these contributions will come. For as George Eliot said in one of her poems:—

Conscience is harder than our enemies,
Knows more, accuses with more nicety.

FORTY years or so ago the name of Jumbo, the Zoo elephant which was sold and sent to the United States, was one to conjure with. The reproduction of an old Zoo picture in the London Times has led to an interesting correspondence, in which the circumstances of Jumbo's death on a railway in Canada have been recalled. Sir George McLaren Brown, the European general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says he was just out of school at the time, but his recollection of the incident of Jumbo's death is that the elephant was killed while crossing the track near St. Thomas, Ontario, at the junction of the Michigan Central Railway and another existing line which is now part of the Canadian Pacific Railway system. Sir George goes on:

"If my memory serves me aright, the circus was disembarked from or just about to embark on the special train lying at a siding close by, and Jumbo lost his life in an heroic, if unnecessary, effort to save the rest of the circus, which had to cross the track. He saw a train coming up one of the lines, and took up his position across the rails, and, despite the efforts of his keepers, refused to move until the circus had crossed, continuously trumpeting loudly a warning of the danger in the shape of this oncoming train, which finally killed him."

That story, comments Sir George, may have been given out to the press by that super-advertiser, P. T. Barnum; but, true or not, he got it across.

THE chewing habit has done much for Canada. In saying that, we need not be thinking of "gum." One of Canada's greatest agricultural benefactors, Dr. Charles E. Saunders, has been telling how he came to hit upon the famous Marquis wheat, one head of which in 1903 became 300 million bushels eleven years later. The original strain of Marquis wheat came, in his own phrase, from "a collection of junk left over from a lot no one had time to work with," in the experimental plots of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa. The doctor had formed the habit of chewing wheat kernels until they became a little mass of elastic dough or gum. By preference, when working with wheat, he would chew one variety of wheat on one side of the mouth and another on the other, thus making comparative tests for elasticity and flavor. One day he chewed what seemed to be an exceptionally attractive pellet of the wheat gum. Eighty per cent of the wheat-growing area of the West is now covered with wheat reproduced from the variety that he then chewed. Now the Marquis wheat has a favored progeny—Reward, the wheat from the Peace River District which won the prize at the Royal Winter Fair last Year. It has the good qualities of Marquis, with the advantage of earlier ripening. Of course, even in Western Canada, there must be economic limits to wheat growth. In the view of Dr. Saunders, the continuous exportation of wheat is not good economy, as it means the exportation of the richness of the soil. "We can't look forward to an ever-increasing yield of the wheat crop," he says. Mixed farming must and will gain upon "wheat mining."

Stop Me If You've Heard This One

"I'm afraid my husband hasn't any sales resistance."

"What's he done now?"

"In the first place, he let a man sell him a lot of land that was two feet under water, and when I insisted on his going and getting his money back, the same man sold him a gasoline launch and a copy of Golden Days in Venice."

Fables in Finance

The Fable of the Wise Guy in Finance

By JOHN DUKE

In 1925, the Well Informed Business Man drew $250,000 out of the stock market and put it in gilt-edged bonds. "Prices are ridiculously high," he said with a note of finality in his voice. "These stock market speculators are not going to play me for the fall guy."

In 1926, he began to warn his friends—just on the quiet.

In 1927 he allowed himself to be quoted as "deploring the present tendency to discount the future unduly."

In 1928 he was raging against "the mad wave of speculation that has hit the country.

Now he is only marginally less certain. He still has his $250,000—no more and no less.

In 1925 his secretary bought a hundred shares of International Nickel and could now retire if he wanted to.

In 1926, his chauffeur bought some Radio Corporation stock and now he has the local agency for Cadillac cars.

In 1927 his wife took a flyer in H-Gooderham and Worts and she has almost as much money as hubby.

In 1928 his daughter made money out of Sudbury Basin.

The trouble was they were just plain suckers. They didn't know anything about finance. They did not realize that prices were too high.

The Wise Guys have not made money in the past few years.

MORAL—A little knowledge is an unprofitable thing.

FOLKS and Finance

A VERY effective worker in the cause of Canadian grown tobaccos is J. Bruce Payne, of Granby, P.Q. Mr. Payne has been a cigar manufacturer for 43 years, during 25 of which he has been boosting Canadian tobaccos and particularly Quebec tobaccos. Mr. Payne was the only Canadian to exhibit Canadian leaf at Wembley and he is now an exporter of Quebec tobaccos on a very large scale. Much of the tobacco he sends to England is made into shilling cigars when it reaches that country, although Canadians continue to insist upon Havana cigars and cigars made of American tobacco.

Mr. Payne's latest creation is a cigar made entirely of Quebec tobacco. He calls it the "Triomphe" since he believes it to be a triumph for home grown leaf. It is a ten cent cigar and Mr. Granby has been conducting quite an advertising campaign to sell it by mail at $4.50 per box of 50 with a money-back guarantee if the buyer does not like the cigars after he has smoked five of them.

In each package Mr. Payne encloses a little slip asking the smoker to pass the cigars around among his friends. After they have taken a few puffs, he is to ask them how they like the cigar and not until they have committed themselves as to how they are enjoying the smoke are they to be told that they are not smoking a Havana cigar but an entirely domestic product. These tactics are subtle; they insure an impartial opinion uncolored by one's prejudice or patriotism—depending which is the ruling influence in one's opinion towards home-grown tobaccos.

In this manner Mr. Payne is building up many boosters for Canadian leaf.

In the Mail

That Mond Nickel Offer

Editor, The Financial Post:

I have been informed that a London paper recently carried a news item that Lord Melchett had forwarded a block of Mond Nickel Co. stock to Coniston, which might be purchased by the officials and employees of the Mond Nickel Co. at a very low figure, but am unable to say whether this was done a few months or weeks ago.

As a complimentary gesture toward the employees this would have been very much appreciated, as seems to have been Lord Melchett's generous intention. If so, his plans have miscarried, for, to my knowledge, not one employee, outside of a few local officials, has been given the opportunity to acquire a single share of this allotment, and the officials, when approached on the subject, are reticent to the point of dumbness.

A RESIDENT OF CONISTON.
Coniston, Ont.,
January 31st, 1929.

Other People's Views

A Reminder

Manitoba Free Press.—The public will of course continue to bear in mind that Col. Taylor is still under his obligation to prove that in June, 1927, the Bracken Government and the Winnipeg Electric entered into a secret and corrupt deal whereby the Bracken Government got $50,000 for campaign funds and the company got the Seven Sisters Falls.

Chain Stores Over-Estimated

Canadian Grocer — A news dispatch from Washington relayed to daily papers in Toronto and Canada makes some statements in regard to chain grocery stores in Canada which are not all correct. It states that in 1928 chains had a 25 per cent increase over 1927, which is about right. But it also says that there are now about 3,000 chain grocery stores in Canada, of which number, 1,200 are operated in Ontario and Quebec by fifteen chains. While it is correct that there are approximately 1,200 chain grocery stores in Ontario and Quebec, it is not correct that there are about 3,000 in Canada operating grocery stores. This would mean that, apart from the two provinces mentioned, there were 1,800 branches of chain stores in the other provinces. If it had said about 300 instead of 1,800, the dispatch would be more nearly correct.

Canadian Government
Provincial, Municipal
and
Corporation Securities

R. A. DALY & CO.
LIMITED
80 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

R. A. DALY, *Member*
Toronto Stock Exchange

F. H. DEACON & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Announce
that they have taken over the ground floor of their present premises and are now occupying the whole building in which they are already established.

227 BAY STREET, TORONTO

MARA & McCARTHY
Members — Toronto Stock Exchange; Montreal Curb Market; New York Curb Market (Associate)
STOCK BROKERS
W. HAROLD MARA — H. G. DAVIDSON
LEIGH M. McCARTHY — JOHN A. MARA
297 Bay Street, Toronto

Honey Dew Limited
Owners and Operators of:
a chain of "Honey Dew" light refreshment shops, strategically situated, uniquely designed and profitably operated.
Famous across a Continent
Preferred and Common Shares listed Toronto Stock Exchange
Particulars on request
Cochran, Hay & Co., Limited
Dominion Bank Building, Toronto
J. STRATHEARN HAY, *Member, Toronto Stock Exchange*
HAMILTON — LONDON — KITCHENER — WINDSOR — SARNIA

What and Why is a Merchandiser?

And what has advertising got to do with merchandising anyway? Being more Rambling Notes of an Advertising Man.

THOSE who study to keep abreast of various trends in the business of advertising will remember that it is periodically infected with catchwords which serve to impress some people with their profundity.

The earliest that I recall is psychology. Being the first "ology" to creep into the vernacular, it enjoyed a long innings amongst publication-space salesmen, agency men and hangers-on in the business generally.

Then somebody invented "reason why." There was, and still is, sense in "reason why" copy; but, although all advertising copy to be effective must contain reasons why the article advertised should be bought, nobody had previously seen fit to label it. "Reason why" went over big.

Then a bright lad discovered "dealer influence." This was supposed to be a species of hypnotism. It was asserted by its protagonists that as a result of advertising in "Blank's Weekly Bunkum" every dealer who should be selling the advertised goods would immediately place wholesale orders for them because of the magic influence exerted by "The Bunkum" on the dealer.

"Dealer influence" was foully murdered by the inventor of "dealer acceptance." He proved that it wasn't sufficient to influence Mr. Dealer, and claimed that unless Mr. Dealer ACCEPTED the goods all else wa slost. I always thought that he should pay for 'em as well.

Then, lo! somebody discovered that the dealer didn't count at all. It was our old friend, Mr. Consumer, who held one's destiny in his hands. So for a while "The Bunkum" preached "consumer influence," but again "Acceptance" knocked out "Influence" and "Consumer Acceptance" held sway.

"Consumer Acceptance" was getting along nicely, thank you, when an enterprising Johnnie stumbled on "merchandising."

"Merchandising" is now the magic catchword, and, like another Johnnie—is still going strong.

I don't know anything about merchandising except that I have a hazy idea that it is the act of buying a thing for one price and selling it for another.

Just how an advertising agent or a publisher's representative who sells space and gets up copy to fill it, is a merchandiser of anything, except the space or copy he deals in, I haven't the foggiest idea. It must be because I'm a back number in this business.

However, "merchandising" is "it"—and walks hand-in-hand with its twin brother "trade investigation."

Let us examine these two things—in operation.

The earnest advertising man goes to Mr. Manufacturer and says: "Mr. Man, what do you know about the fundamental buying instincts of your customers? Do you know that people with gold-filled teeth no longer chew caramels?" Mr. Man confesses his ignorance. And so the advertising-merchandising expert says: "Ha, ha! we must discover how many gold-filled teeth are being worn and refrain from advertising caramels to the wearers."

Sometimes the matter is more serious. Someone discovers that the public has a color complex. He advances the theory that all those who wear green "undies" are prone to buy flesh-colored stockings. So the dealer is bombarded for statistics on the sale of green "undies" in order to determine the exact demand for flesh-colored stockings. And so it goes.

* * * * * * *

How do these advertising-cum-merchandising experts go about getting this information?

Simplicity itself! They send out a Questionnaire. Wonderful word that—Questionnaire. Advertising should be grateful to the research hound who dug it up. However, the Questionnaire is prepared, then multigraphed or printed and mailed out to weary publishers. Each publisher is asked (upon vague promise of getting some advertising) to have a representative call upon all the people concerned, ask them all the questions on the questionnaire, tabulate the result of his inquiries and send them to the advertising-cum-merchandising expert, who in turn passes them along to Mr. Advertiser.

The only fly in the ointment is that few publishers have either the time or the inclination or the money to spend on keeping a crew of tame trade investigators busy. And so Mr. Publisher may fill out the questionnaire with the answers that he hopes the advertiser will expect and let it go at that. I know, because several publishers have told me so—adding the comment: "why should I be expected to do this and what value is it even if it were accurately done?"—which it can't be.

Personally, I think that all these side issues are introduced into advertising for stage effect or window dressing.

* * * * * * *

Advertising is not merchandising. Advertising is "TO MAKE KNOWN." Merchandising is to buy and sell.

If any manufacturer, through his salesmen, who are continuously calling on the trade, cannot find out those things that he (the manufacturer) should know about the sale of his goods, and cannot sense the trend of the times or fashion as it affects his sales or product then the manufacturer should get a new sales force and, perhaps, a new sales manager.

* * * * * * *

My object in publishing this advertisement is to make known the fact that I don't pretend to be a merchandising expert. I am an advertiser—a professional advertiser, if you like—of other people's products and services.

If you want professional assistance in the creation, preparation and distribution of your advertising, I am equipped to provide you with it.

Please give me a few days' notice of appointment at your office or mine.

330 BAY STREET,
TORONTO
Phone
ADelaide 6222-6207

Branches at
Montreal & Winnipeg

Thornton Purkis
Advertising Counsellor

Property Corporation OF CANADA LIMITED
Real Estate : Mortgage Loans
1409 Peel St., Montreal
John J. Fitzgerald, President — Chester M. Martin, Gen. Sales Man.

Housser Wood & Co. LIMITED
Orders Executed on the Toronto Stock Exchange
H. B. HOUSSER
Member Toronto Stock Exchange
Elgin 7193-4-5-6
Royal Bank Bldg. Toronto

MURRAY & COMPANY
Specializing in
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
METROPOLITAN BUILDING
ELGIN 8429 21 TORONTO

ANGLIN - NORCROSS (LIMITED)
Contracting Engineers and Builders
MONTREAL TORONTO

Timely Investments
Williams, Partridge & Rapley, Limited
360 ST. JAMES ST. W., MONTREAL

BROWNE, URQUHART & CO., Ltd.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
We invite enquiries
266 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
HArbour 2111

KIPPEN & COMPANY INCORPORATED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
4 HOSPITAL STREET
MONTREAL

Capital: $1,000,000
Complete Trust Service
covering
Wills and Trusts
Mortgage Loans
Real Estate and Investment
Registrar and Transfer Agents
Safety Deposit Vaults
THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY
Head Office—Halifax, N.S.
Saint John, N.B. — St. John's, Nfld.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONTREAL—138 St. James St.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS
Bank Notes
Municipal Debentures
Bonds Cheques
Stock Certificates
CANADIAN BANK NOTE Company Limited
224 Wellington Street
OTTAWA
Branch Offices:
Montreal, 360 St. James St. W.
Toronto, 1604 Royal Bank Bldg.

Building at Reasonable Cost
We specialize in the erection of large buildings — office, hotel, store, apartment, etc.
The wonderful reputation this firm has acquired as engineers and builders has earned by many years of service.
Let us work on your building problem.
J W BUTLER COMPANY LIMITED
ENGINEERS BUILDERS
ROYAL BANK BUILDING
TORONTO 2 CANADA

Canadian Business Conditions

FEBRUARY TRADE SHOWS EXPANSION BUT EXPORTS OFF

Lower Exports of Farm Products Switches Balance

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Lower exports of farm products were largely responsible for the adverse showing of Canadian trade during the past month. Total trade for February, however, shows an increase of almost $5,000,000, the total for the current year being $179,301,400, as compared with $174,497,593 in that month last year.

Detailed returns show exports in February of $82,259,055 as compared with $88,565,196 in the same month last year, while imports totalled $97,042,055 as against $85,932,397 in February, 1928. Accordingly the returns for this year show an adverse trade balance of $14,782,710 as compared with a favorable total of $2,632,799 in February of last year.

Grain Exports Off

When export figures for 1929 are compared with those for that month in 1928, a decrease of nearly $3,000,000 is noted in forest products; agricultural products are lower by almost $7,000,000 at $30,397,158, while exports of iron and steel show gains of approximately three and a half million at $8,103,103.

Comparison of the imports during February for the two years shows a gain of about six and a half million in iron and steel, a reduction of about a million and a half in the imports of agricultural products, and a gain of about one and three quarter millions in textiles.

For the eleven months of the fiscal year ending February, excess of exports over imports is shown at $118,498,277, as compared with a favorable balance for the corresponding period of last year of $132,803,761, while total trade for the eleven months' period amounted to $2,379,198,823, as compared with $2,109,662,323 for that period of the preceding fiscal year.

CATTLE MARKETS OFF IN FEBRUARY

Lenten Season and Small Runs Have Depressing Effect

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A depressed condition of beef trade during the Lenten season, small runs and a light export trade featured the domestic cattle market during the past month. The continued major offerings offset the price breaking effect of a slow demand and brought about reaction from lower prices, toward the close of the month.

Supplies during March was some 9,000 heads fewer than during the corresponding month last year. The calf markets moved more or less in line with beef. Supplies were lighter than for the same period last year.

The hog market showed considerable strength and over the month prices were on the up grade. Stock yard supplies were much lighter than a year ago and the total to both yards and plants was approximately 61,000 heads fewer than for the same two months of last year. The February total of yards and plants was about 119,000 fewer for hogs than for February, 1928.

Prices for sheep and lambs were considerably higher. Supplies were more free and the demand was more than capable of absorbing the volume. The sheep production and marketing is very encouraging. A good lamb crop is expected and it is hoped that weather conditions will be favorable.

The export trade during February handled only 2,085 for United States account, as compared with 7,280 a year ago. The only commodities to show increases was calves which amounted to 3,016 heads as against 2,842 last year.

February Bankrupt Record Most Adverse Since 1925

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An unfavorable insolvency record for the Dominion is reported for February. That is true both of the number of commercial defaults and the liabilities, the former being 229 and the latter $5,055,597. A year ago in February, 209 failures were reported to R. G. Dun and Company, having an indebtedness of $3,936,626. Last month's insolvencies are, numerically, the highest for February since 1925, while the present liabilities have not been matched since 1924. All of last month's increase in the indebtedness, however, was accounted for by a single large brokerage default in the "other commercial" class. The trading liabilities increased a little, but a sizeable reduction occurred in the amount among manufacturers. Numerically, the manufacturing and "other commercial" failures were practically unchanged, while those among traders increased slightly.

Business Conditions in United States

Commercial transactions during the week ended March 9, as indicated by check payments, was greater than in either the preceding week or the corresponding period of 1928, according to the weekly statement of the Department of Commerce. Steel plants during the same week showed larger operating activity than in either the previous week or the same week of last year. The output of bituminous coal during the latest reported week, while somewhat lower than in the preceding week, was considerably larger than in the corresponding period a year ago. The production of lumber showed a gain over the preceding week and no change from the corresponding week of 1928. Petroleum output was running considerably in excess of last year. Freight-car loadings covering the latest week for which data are available showed a gain over the corresponding period of the previous year.

WEEKLY BUSINESS CONDITIONS
Average 1923-25—100

	1929. Mar. 2	1928. Mar. 3
Steel operations	118.4	109.0
Bituminous coal production	114.5	103.0
Lumber production	101.4	101.4
Petroleum production (da. av.)	129.8	113.2
Freight car loadings	....	100.1
Building contracts, 37 states (daily average)	124.5	111.0
Wheat receipts	105.9	74.0
Cotton receipts	80.0	45.4
Cattle receipts	63.3	69.3
Hog receipts	94.1	119.7
Price No. 2 wheat	91.5	104.7
Price cotton middling	76.1	69.5
Price iron and steel, composite	87.9	86.5
Copper, electrolytic, price	139.1	100.0
Fisher's index (1926—100)	98.4	96.9
Check payments	124.8	123.7
Bank loans and discounts	130.9	121.2
Interest rates, call money	187.9	109.1
Business failures	131.9	126.8
Stock prices	253.5	182.4
Bond prices	106.4	110.6
Interest rates, time money	177.1	105.7
Federal reserve ratio	90.2	95.6

Commercial Transactions Ahead of 1928

	Canada	United States
Commodity Prices:	Farm products show further strength. General list fair.	Small decline in week of March 9. Higher than last year.
Iron and Steel:	More business coming forward. Output last month highest ever recorded. Allied lines active.	Substantial gain in orders on hand. Total larger than last year. Plants have many orders on hand.
Buildings:	Value of work in prospect indicates good year for building trade. Several big projects mooted.	Marked increase reported in week of March 2. Index is higher than for same week last year.
Foreign Trade:	Good demand for major commodities. Both imports and exports higher.	Steady expansion in most divisions; no unusual developments.
Employment:	Opening of spring work should further strengthen already sound position.	Better than year ago. Survey shows comparatively few new factors; index higher.
Car Loadings:	Weekly returns continue to show increase; rapidly catching up to 1928 figures.	Somewhat less than last year. Volume is above average, however, on all lines.
Stock Market:	Exhibited better strength. Situation is still uncertain, however, and caution advisable.	Many look for break; fluctuations wider; general level of market upward rather than downward.
Credit:	Supply is still ample for business needs. Brokers' loans being kept to a minimum.	Recent action indicates Federal Reserve Bank getting the upper hand of speculation; tightening up of loans.
Agriculture:	Work has started on land in West; will not be general for some time. General situation satisfactory.	Looking to Hoover to bring down helpful legislation. Advance in cotton prices helpful.
Trend:	Major industries continue to report good gain in production; flour shipments heavier; steel output higher. No unfavorable developments apparent—many favorable factors on every hand.	Commercial transactions heavier than last year. Coal output lower; lumber cut shows gain; petroleum much higher than in 1928; advance in copper prices. Uncertainty over stock market situation.

Flour Millers Speed Up Scale of Manufacturing

A Weekly Review Conducted by JOHN E. LANGDON, Business Editor

MONTREAL.—Though the aggregate of industrial production over the past three years has been exceptionally high from the standpoint of volume, operations have not been uniform in all the major industries.

The fact stands out that those industries which depend upon export demand for the absorption of a major share of their output, have not experienced the same degree of activity as those which market their products at home.

As Canada is principally a producer of products of a basic type, it is apparent that any remarks upon the prosperity of industry should be tempered by a consideration of conditions in those industries mainly concerned with the export trade.

In this classification, can be placed lumbering and flour milling. The latter industry is one of the most important in the country, both in point of capital invested and in value of production.

Canadian millers are in competition with producers the world over and have to contend with local conditions peculiar to export markets. The financial statements of the milling companies for the past year—the majority ended August 30—outwardly indicate that the industry is in a healthy position. In years of prosperity, the milling companies have been able to build up large reserves, the income from which has been able to tide them over periods of lean profits from manufacturing. Profits from manufacturing do not present such a good front.

It is reasonable to say that operations in the past two years have not been very profitable. The reasons for this are many, but may be narrowed down to competition from American and continental millers and the high price for wheat which limited consumption in those importing countries of limited buying power.

Increasing Production

During the past six months, however, milling operations have been on a more satisfactory basis. This is largely due to lower prices, which has increased consumption of wheat flour in the United Kingdom, the continent, the Far East and elsewhere.

For the calendar year 1928, production amounted to 19,349,000 barrels. This compares with 17,701,000 barrels in the preceding year and with 18,907,000 barrels in 1926. In point of quantity, the output last year was one of the best recorded in some years.

Activity in the milling industry, however, must be judged on a crop year basis. Hence the figures on exports, which closely reflect conditions in the industry as a whole, warrant close examination.

For the seven months ended February last, exports of wheat flour totalled 6,998,836 barrels, as compared with 5,729,800 barrels in the corresponding period of the preceding crop year, a gain of 1,169,036 barrels.

Bigger Output Expected

It is not likely that the quantity of flour manufactured for domestic consumption has increased proportionately during this period. But if the rate of production for home consumption has been maintained, it is apparent that the total for the full year, will be considerably higher than in 1927-28, or for the average prevailing in the past five years.

Along with the increase in exports, which is a most favorable sign, the marketing of flour within the Dominion has undergone changes of importance, which have further tended to strengthen the position of flour millers.

This changes has been chiefly in the development of subsidiary bakery organizations. A large number of bread and cake plants have been purchased by the leading millers in the past two or three years and consolidated under central managements. This has led to greater concentration of sales effort and has helped immeasurably in stabilizing demand, cutting down sales costs and limiting competition.

It is obvious that any improvement in the milling industry, will react to the benefit of many allied lines and indirectly to the farmer. While the expenditures of the flour millers is largely confined to grains, the prosperity of the industry is felt throughout many channels of Canadian trade, directly and indirectly.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest 1929	Weekly Latest 1928	Cumulative for Year 1929	Cumulative for Year 1928
Car Loadings (Mar. 9)	65,023	62,413	610,902	626,565
Stock Index (Mar. 14)	1090.8	338.5	......	......
C.P.R. Gross Earnings (Mar. 14)	$ 3,856,000	$ 3,674,000	$ 37,325,000	$ 36,928,000
C.N.R. Gross Earnings (Mar. 14)	$ 5,010,357	$ 4,702,996	$ 47,693,390	$ 46,617,187
Production—	Monthly			
Pig iron, tons, (Jan.)	87,764	65,006	......	......
Steel, tons, (Jan.)	116,260	84,295	......	......
Newsprint, cwt. (Feb.)	187,200	189,822	399,391	377,671
Automobiles (Jan.)	21,501	8,463	......	......
Boots and Shoes, pr. (Jan.)	1,277,283	1,371,419	......	......
Flour, bbls. (Dec., '28)	1,672,000	1,767,000	19,349,000	17,701,000
Construction—	1929	1928	1929	1928
Building Permits, (Jan.)	$ 8,364,670	$ 7,716,587	......	......
Contracts (Jan.)	41,962,900	20,480,000	......	......
Labor—				
Employment Index (Jan.)	109.1	100.7	......	......
Trade—				
Imports (Feb.)	$ 97,042,055	$ 86,006,897	$ 194,000,356	$ 165,513,314
Exports (Feb.)	$ 82,259,345	$ 88,565,196	$ 177,201,386	$ 171,129,675
Imports of Key Products—				
Rubber, lbs. (Jan.)	8,419,797	5,129,462	......	......
Cotton, lbs. (Jan.)	18,484,516	19,634,668	......	......
Sugar, cwt. (Jan.)	197,671	364,827	......	......
Petroleum, refined, gals. (Jan.)	13,635,630	6,688,225	......	......
Coal, tons (Jan.)	1,351,064	1,223,788	......	......
Exports of Key Products—				
Newsprint, cwt. (Jan.)	3,900,934	3,149,326	......	......
Automobiles, No. (Jan.)	5,640	1,838	......	......
Wheat, bush. (Feb.)	15,220,081	18,371,535	......	......
Wheat flour, bbls. (Feb.)	997,808	767,942	......	......
Electric Power—Output—	1929	1928	1929	1928
M. Kilowatt hours (Jan.)	1,927,114	1,325,768	......	......
Population—				
Emigration (Jan.)	4,427	5,635	......	......
Immigration (Jan.)	4,164	3,692	......	......
Finance—	1929	1928	1929	1928
Failures, No. (Jan.)	269	197	......	......
Failures, Liabilities	$ 4,110,756	$ 2,811,418	......	......
Bank Debits (Jan.)	$4,095,829,745	$3,399,133,036	......	......
Bond Sales (Jan.)	$ 35,857,257	$ 37,041,456	$ 53,309,257	$ 47,640,665
Insurance Sales (Jan.)	$ 50,575,000	$ 47,569,000	......	......
Wholesale Prices (1913-100)—	1929	1928		
General Index (Feb.)	95.7	96.8	......	......
Iron	93.3	94.1	......	......
Cottons, raw	115.6	105.0	......	......
Grains	92.5	97.5	......	......
Cattle	108.2	105.6	......	......
Rubber	70.0	77.9	......	......

OIL REFINERIES PRODUCING MORE, IMPORTS REVEAL

Importations of Petroleum Show Remarkably Steady Expansion

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Lack of up-to-date information on the activities of oil refineries, makes it difficult to determine what progress the industry is making. In the figures of imports of crude petroleum, however, an accurate picture can be had of the steady expansion in this line of business.

For the full year 1927, Canada imported 684,450,000 gallons of crude petroleum. In the year just closed, importations totalled 856,694,000 gallons—a new high mark in the history of the industry. That 1929 promises to be even better, is indicated by the fact that imports in January totalled 57,449,000 gallons, as compared with 51,624,000 gallons in the same month a year ago.

Imports Gain Rapidly

That the increase in importations has been devoid of any marked fluctuations, is apparent from the following table of imports by months in the past two years:

(In Gallons)

	1928	1927
January	51,624,000	52,222,000
February	38,995,000	31,052,000
March	74,495,000	56,195,000
April	22,623,000	32,480,000
May	66,703,000	35,589,000
June	89,739,000	93,929,000
July	74,986,000	58,739,000
August	85,937,000	66,208,000
September	101,229,000	77,431,000
October	95,738,000	66,941,000
November	82,711,000	54,914,000
December	71,914,000	58,750,000
	856,694,000	684,450,000

With the increasing use of automobiles, it is only reasonable to expect a continued gain in the production and activity of the oil refiners of this country. Over the past ten years, the number of motor vehicles in use has increased approximately 10 per cent per annum, the aggregate total now being well over 900,000.

In addition the demand for lubricating oils and other products has grown apace with the greater industrial activity. While the sale of gasoline represents the major shares of sales by the oil refineries, revenue derived from the sale of other products represents no inconsiderable item.

Smaller Movement of Grain Reflected in Freight Loadings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Lighter loadings of grain and coal are reflected in the return of revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways during the week of March 9th. Cars loaded number 65,023 as compared with 69,042 the preceding week. In the more significant comparison with the same period a year ago, there is an increase of roughly 3,000 cars.

Cumulative loadings for the year to date total 610,902 cars as compared with 626,565 and 603,596 in the corresponding periods of 1928 and 1927 respectively. In comparison with last year, the returns for 1929 show a decline in the loadings of grain, live stock, lumber, pulpwood and other forest products. Increases were reported for coal, coke, pulp and paper, ore, merchandise and miscellaneous.

Consolidated Oka Sand & Gravel Company Limited
BRICK CORE MOULDING — SAND — CONCRETE ASPHALT PLASTER
WASHED RIVER SAND
PIT SAND AND GRAVEL
Truck and Rail Deliveries
HEAD OFFICE:
248 McCord Street. MONTREAL, Que.

DOMINION BRIDGE CO. LIMITED
Montreal, P.Q.
ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS and ERECTORS of STEEL STRUCTURES
HEAD OFFICE and WORKS: Lachine Locks, P.Q. P.O. Address, Montreal, P.Q.
BRANCH OFFICE and WORKS: Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg
Sales Offices: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver.

Dependable Investments
A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED
Business Established 1889
CANADIAN Government, Municipal & Corporation SECURITIES
53 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO
360 ST. JAMES ST. WEST, MONTREAL
11 WALL STREET — NEW YORK
LONDON BLDG. VANCOUVER
BELMONT HOUSE-VICTORIA, B.C.
GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST. LONDON, E.C.2, ENG.
Inquiries Invited

WHEN REMITTING SEND CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
MONTREAL TORONTO
Established in Canada in 1909

Here's Economy and Speed for You

in the
New International Special Delivery Truck

ALWAYS BETTER AND BETTER is the trend in truck design by International Harvester.

Greater economy, longer, roomier, bodies, 124-in. wheelbase, better appearance, greater driving ease, longer life—and four-wheel brakes—these and many other improvements in the new Special Delivery are made possible by the enterprise of an alert engineering staff that keeps International Trucks a step ahead of the current demand of truck users.

The new Special Delivery is a powerful, fast truck for hauling lighter loads—and economically! All the speed you need for the open road—with quick get-away and flexibility for the thick of traffic.

If you need a thrifty, fast truck for light loads, see the new International Special Delivery, or, better still, put one to work on your job.

Come in and see this truck or phone us and we'll bring the truck to you.

The International line includes the Special Delivery, the Six-Speed Special, the Speed Trucks and Heavy-Duty Trucks. There are 4 and 6-cylinder engines, chain and gear drives, and the capacities range from 3/4-ton to 5 tons. In addition to trucks there are Motor Coaches and the McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractors.

INTERNATIONAL
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of Canada, Ltd.
881 Bay St. Kingsdale 1128

Pulp & Paper

LIMITED OUTPUT BATHURST POWER AFFECTS PROFITS

Newsprint Machine Only Operated at 71 Per Cent. During 1928

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Profits from operations for the year at $411,781, are revealed in the first annual report of the Bathurst Power and Paper Company, covering the twelve months ended December 31, 1928.

Owing to the fact that the newsprint mill only operated at 71 per cent of capacity during the year, the operating profit is considered as satisfactory. The pulp market permitted the running of the sulphite and kraft mills at 92 per cent and 100 per cent of capacity, respectively.

The profit and loss figures for the past year follow. Comparative figures are not available:

	1928
Profits from oper.	$411,781
Int. on bonds	56,568
Balance	355,213
Other int. and disc.	15,510
Balance	339,703
Depreciation	200,000
Balance	139,703
Organiz. exp.	12,955
Balance	126,748
Prov. for bad accts.	5,000
*Bal. for profit	121,748

*Before making provision for Dominion income tax.

Strong Working Capital

The balance sheet shows the company to be in an exceptionally strong working capital position. Current assets amount to $2,701,314 as compared with current liabilities of $343,324, leaving a net of $2,357,990.

Assets at the end of 1928 amounted to $24,861,472, of which properties represent $22,027,481. The liability side of the balance sheet, aside from current liabilities, shows reserves of $350,000,318 and capital and surplus of $24,135,829. The capital is represented by 400,000 shares of Class "A" stock and 300,000 shares of Class "B" stock without nominal or par value.

During the year, it was deemed advisable to install the second newsprint machine, the contract for which was awarded, and the buildings erected, by the Bathurst Company prior to the acquisition of the properties by the present company. This work is now progressing and it is expected that the machine will be ready for operation by the 1st of April, 1929.

STRONG GROUP NOW BEHIND BROMPTON

St. Lawrence and Lake St. John Interests Now Interested in Company

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The changes in the directorate of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company reflect the change in the control of the company and show the group of interests now behind the undertaking.

The addition of Ernest Rossiter and E. A. Walberg shows that the interests of the Brompton-St. Lawrence-Lake St. John mills are now more closely linked together. The addition of G. R. Cottrelle and A. F. White links the Brompton property with interests associated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The Dominion Securities Corporation's large interest in Brompton is seen in the appointment of R. W. Steel as vice-president. Mr. Steele is a partner, and the Montreal manager of the Dominion Securities Corporation. J. A. Bothwell, the new president, has been general manager of the company for many years. The two old directors who retain their seats on the board are Charles G. Greenshields and J. E. McCrae.

The inclusion on the new board of the two chief figures behind St. Lawrence Paper Mills and the Lake St. John Power and Paper Company, it is said, augurs a merger of these three properties. In time, such a merger seems likely to become an accomplished fact—but for the immediate future there can be little doubt but that the three newsprint properties will retain their own individual identity and that no merger is in view.

International Paper Power Output is Up

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The kilowatt hour output of the power systems controlled by the International Paper and Power Company continue to show substantial increases. The percentage increase in the output during the month of February as compared with February of a year ago was as follows:

	Per Cent
Can. Hydro El. Corp.	85
N. Eng. Power Ass.	18
I.P.CO. (all co's.)	33

GREATER NEWS EXPORTS GOING TO NEW MARKETS

Newsprint Industry Forced to Find New Outlets Overseas

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—It is sales in overseas markets, rather than increasing exports to the United States, which have permitted the newsprint mills to increase their output so materially during the past year. For instance, in January, 1929, the total increase in newsprint exports amounted to 37,581 tons. Of this figure the United States absorbed an increase of 22,428 tons and overseas markets absorbed an increase of 15,153 tons.

While the U.S. absorbed a larger increase than overseas countries, yet this does not tell the whole story, for at present overseas markets only absorb 10 per cent of the total Canadian output. Hence, the increased overseas exports are in reality more significant than the increase in the exports of Canadian newsprint to the United States.

Supports Large Mill

Moreover, the increase alone in overseas exports in January of 15,153 tons is equivalent to the output of one mill with a capacity of 565 tons daily. A mill of such a size represents no insignificant proportion of the total milling capacity of Canada which now amounts to 10,000 tons daily.

How the overseas export business of the Canadian mills is increasing may be seen by the following comparison of figures showing the exports of newsprint from Canada during January, 1928, and January, 1929.

	January 1929 Tons	1928 Tons
United Kingdom	11,488	1,053
Cuba	763	807
Jamaica	42	77
Argentina	2,548	942
Other Latin-America	590	39
South Africa	927	479
Australia	3,365	1,652
New Zealand	947	630
All Other	280	118
Overseas Total	20,950	5,797
U. S. A.	174,097	151,669
Grand Total	195,047	157,466

I. P. Co. Again Increases Its Sulphite Production

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian International Paper Company is enlarging its Kipawa mill from 75,000 tons to 100,000 tons a year of rayon sulphite wood cellulose. Located on the Ottawa River, 230 miles above the City of Ottawa, Kipawa mill receives its wood from timberland reserves aggregating 5,200 square miles, and its power from Kipawa hydro-electric plant of Gatineau Power Company, controlled by Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, a subsidiary of International Paper and Power Company.

A large proportion of the total world's consumption of wood cellulose by manufacturers of rayon is supplied from Kipawa mill—one of the original Riordon properties. Its expansion is necessitated by the continually increasing demand for its product. The company does not manufacture rayon yarns for sale, its sole interest in the rayon field being the production and marketing of Kipawa sulphite wood cellulose for making high-grade rayon.

Another Pilchard Plant

Another pilchard reduction plant is to be erected this year at Riley's Cove, opposite Sidney Islet, on the north side of Clayoquot Sound, by the Island Packing Company of Victoria. The company already has a plant at Queen's Cove.

Port Alfred Production Scale Greater Than Ever

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation occupies a unique position in the industry. Its mills are now turning out more newsprint daily than ever before. The reason for the improved operating position of the company lies in the equitable distribution of tonnage among the mills.

In 1927, Port Alfred operated at about 62 per cent of its rated capacity. Last year, it is understood, the scale of its operations was not much greater. Now the mills have reached a complete record. Instead of Port Alfred and a group of other mills holding the umbrella over the industry by restricting their production, all the mills are on an equal operating basis.

Thus, whilst some of the mills have had to slow down their output, Port Alfred has finally been able to bring its production up to the average level prevailing throughout the industry.

When Port Alfred completed its expansion a year or two ago by adding two new newsprint machines, dullness set in in the industry before the corporation could get its machines up to the present level of about 80 per cent capacity.

While Port Alfred is on an improved operating basis, the increased profits which will accrue to the company through the larger scale of operations will be more than offset by the lower newsprint prices which at moment give every indication of prevailing throughout the entire 1929 year. Nevertheless, the fact that the corporation occupies an improved operating position is a feature of the situation surrounding Port Alfred which is not duplicated elsewhere in the industry.

Some of the companies such as Canada Power and Abitibi will also benefit through the equitable distribution of orders, but these companies will not have their production brought up to new record levels.

NEWS STATISTICS SHOW NO CHANGE IN PRESENT STATUS

Mills Should Do Better Though in Months to Come

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—There was a substantial decline in the output of Canadian newsprint mills in February, but the drop was virtually equal to the fewer working days in February as compared with January. In the first two months of this year the Canadian mills produced 6 per cent more newsprint than in the first two months of 1928. A large proportion of the increase, though, was absorbed in overseas markets, rather than in the U.S. market. The decline in newsprint prices, coupled with the lower scale of operations prevailing at the mills has made the Canadian manufacturers seek new outlets. In addition, with newsprint selling at $65 and $62 a ton last year, there was a wide spread between these figures and the lower prices prevailing overseas. The reduction of prices in the U.S. has in one sense made the overseas market more attractive to Canadian producers.

No Better—No Worse

The statistical figures on the newsprint industry prepared by the Newsprint Service Bureau for the month of February reveal no improvement in the situation. On the other hand, there is no change for the worse except perhaps that the Canadian mills operated at 77.9 per cent of their rated capacity as compared with 81.9 in January. The scale of production at the U.S. mills experienced virtually the same decline as at the Canadian mills.

This decline in the average scale of operations is largely accounted for by the bringing into operation of new machines such as those of the St. Lawrence Paper Mills. The mill stocks on hand at the end of February were larger than at the end of January, but the increase was only fractional, and has no bearing on the situation.

Some Favorable Points

From an investment angle, the fact that while Canadian mills for the first two months of the year increased their output 6 per cent, the United States mills reduced their output by 2 per cent is a mildly satisfactory feature in that the output of the Mexican and Newfoundland mills is now remaining more or less constant. During the past year or so the Newfoundland output has increased substantially, but that Dominion has increased its output all it can—at least for the time being.

From the statistical viewpoint, newsprint stocks as a group should soon look like a satisfactory long hold speculative purchase, despite the fact that earnings this year will be materially lower.

Ford Hotels to Build Structure in Montreal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Ford Hotels, Inc., which has extensive interests in the United States and has lately entered the Canadian field, now proposes to erect a 750-room hotel in Montreal at a cost in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

The new hotel will be owned and operated by the Ford Hotels, Inc., but the property is being purchased by a local company to be known as the Ford Hotels of Montreal Limited. It is expected that the building will be opened early in the spring of 1930.

The proposed building will be of fireproof construction and similar in design to that operated by the company in Toronto, Buffalo and at other points.

Dominion Hosiery Take Over Gossard Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The Dominion Hosiery Limited, a recently organized company, has purchased the Gossard factory at Drummondville. At a recent meeting, F. C. Christman was elected president and general manager, with J. O. Montplaisir, secretary-treasurer. According to present indications, the new mill will be in full operation by May.

LAKE SUPERIOR PROFIT HIGHER IN PAST MONTH

Results in February Indicate Good Progress By Subsidiaries

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Striking gains in the earnings of its operating subsidiaries are, reported by Lake Superior Corporation.

A statement covering the first eight months of the current fiscal year which began July 1, 1928, shows a particularly important gain in the results obtained by the chief operating unit, the Algoma Steel Corporation.

The latter reported net earnings of $381,155 and surplus of $280,973 in February. For the eight months to February 28, 1929, net earnings were up over $1,300,000 at $1,914,535, as against $591,088 in the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year.

There was a surplus for the eight months of $1,107,201 as compared with a deficit of $214,912 for the first eight months of the previous fiscal year.

Good Profits Shown

Earnings of the other operating subsidiaries of the Lake Superior Corporation show similar improvements, though the figures are smaller than those for the Algoma Steel Corporation. The following are the results obtained in February, 1929, together with comparative figures for the first eight months of the fiscal year of 1929 and 1928, as well as surpluses recorded:

	Net Earnings	Surplus
Algoma Eastern	$ 24,012	$ 12,256
B. A. Express	178	196
Algoma Steel	381,155	280,973
Fiborn Limestone	3,085	3,085
Cannelton Coal	*3,761	*3,251
Lake Superior Coal	*7,568	*,7568

Net earnings for the first eight months of the fiscal year compare as follows:

	1928-29	1927-28
Algoma Eastern	$ 185,994	$1 103,001
B. A. Express	6,054	5,430
Algoma Steel	1,914,535	591,088
Fiborn Limestone	14,418	*8,179
Cannelton Coal	37,120	*45,351
Lake Superior Coal	23,149	16,389

Surplus for the eight months compares as follows:

	1928-29	1927-28
Algoma Eastern	$ 87,952	$ 172
B. A. Express	6,073	5,516
Algoma Steel	1,107,201	*214,912
Fiborn Limestone	14,418	*8,179
Cannelton Coal	33,428	*51,041
Lake Superior Coal	23,349	16,389

* De"cit.

Stanfields Profits Gain Again For Past Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net profits totalling $166,000 are reported by Stanfields Limited for the year ending December 31, 1928. This compares with profits of $135,419 in the preceding year and $113,718 in 1926.

The total assets of the company at the end of 1928 were valued at $3,000,000 as compared with $2,779,947 at the end of 1927. The assets include approximately $2,000,000 in cash and plant and machinery at $335,000. The profit and loss account reveals a credit of $642,000 and reserve of $1,500,000.

The capitalization remains unchanged at 10,000 shares no par value common stock which are shown on the books at $500,000. The regular dividend of $4 a share was paid on the stock for 1928.

Atlantic Gypsum Active

The Atlantic Gypsum Products Incorporated at Cheticamp, Cape Breton, is spending $600,000 in the development of its plant. The annual estimated output of the company is 300,000 tons from Cheticamp and 100,000 tons from the Walton quarries, Hants county.

Leland Lex Robinson, American investment trust expert estimates that there are 13 Canadian "investment trust" corporations, with $59,000,000 of capital.

"Canada's Finest"
Wabasso Cottons

The wonderful success of this great Canadian company is due to the outstanding fact—that Wabasso Cottons equal the world's best in every point of quality, fineness, durability and sound economy.
The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited
Three Rivers, Que.

Insure Your Investments
by a thorough knowledge of them.
THE FINANCIAL POST is a reliable and independent source of information for every kind of investment.
The Financial Post,
143 University Avenue, Toronto.
You may send me The Financial Post for one year (52 issues).
☐ I enclose $5
☐ Draw on me for $5. (Indicate method of payment)
Name
Occupation
Address
Five Dollaes a Year. Fifty-two Issues.

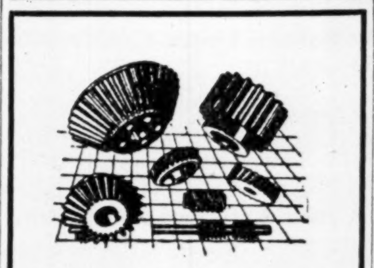
The Uses of Paperboard
PAPERBOARD SIGNS
These are finding increasingly wider use, lending themselves to effective light-in-weight and economical display.
Manufacturing all Grades of Paperboard
CANADIAN PAPERBOARD COMPANY, LTD.
Largest Manufacturers of Paperboard in Canada
HEAD OFFICE—2 Seigneurs Street—MONTREAL

Red Deer brand birch FLOORING
The Product of
The MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. Co., Ltd.
HUNTSVILLE
Ontario
Manufacturers of high grade Hardwood Flooring for residence, school and industrial work; Kiln Dried Hardwood Lumber; Hemlock Timbers.
Every bundle of Red Deer brand Birch bears the above trade mark —a guarantee that it is 99 to 100% perfect.

Newbold C. Jones Brian Heward John D. MacPherson
JONES HEWARD & CO.
Members {MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE {MONTREAL CURB MARKET
214 St. James Street MONTREAL Harbour 6131*
38 King Street, West TORONTO Waverley 2345*

MAPLE LEAF
INDUSTRIAL
ALCOHOL
HIGHEST QUALITY—BEST SERVICE
Ethyl Alcohol—Cologne Spirits, Denatured Alcohol (ALL FORMULAE)
We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the Trade.
Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CORBYVILLE VANCOUVER
TRADE MARK

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES
Limited
Offer
CANADIAN GROWN
Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, Alpines, Vines, Roses
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
Nurseries 260 Acres
CLARKSON, ONT.



GEARS
Helical—Spur—Bevel
Internal Worms
and
Worm Gears
in
Metal and Celeron
Manufactured by
The Involute Gear Co.
2 Clinton Place
Toronto, Ont.
Write for Prices

DRIVE WITH SECURITY!
No investment offers so much real security to drivers and passengers in Motor Cars as our NON-SHATTERABLE WIND SHIELDS AND SIDE LIGHTS
Danger constantly surrounds the automobilist. This danger is increased in case of accident by flying glass. Cars equipped with Non-Shatterable Glass offer a constant protection.
Patented and Manufactured by
PERFECTION GLASS CO. LTD.
Toronto 2977 Hutchison Montreal

PORT ALFRED PULP & PAPER CORPORATION
Newsprint and Sulphite Pulp
HEAD OFFICE:
CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BUILDING
MONTREAL, P.Q.
Mills at PORT ALFRED, P. Q.

HARDY S. FERGUSON AND COMPANY
Consulting Engineers
200 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Hardy S. Ferguson, Member A.S.C.E., A.S.M.E., E.I.C.
Moses H. Teaze, Member A.S.M.E., E.I.C.
J. Wallace Tower, Member A.S.C.E., A.S.M.E.
Pulp and Paper Mills Power Developments

Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited
Jute and Cotton Bags
Hessians, Buckrams
Paddings and Twine
Tents
Flags
Tarpaulins
Clothing and Cotton Fabrics
FACTORIES AT MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, WELLAND
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

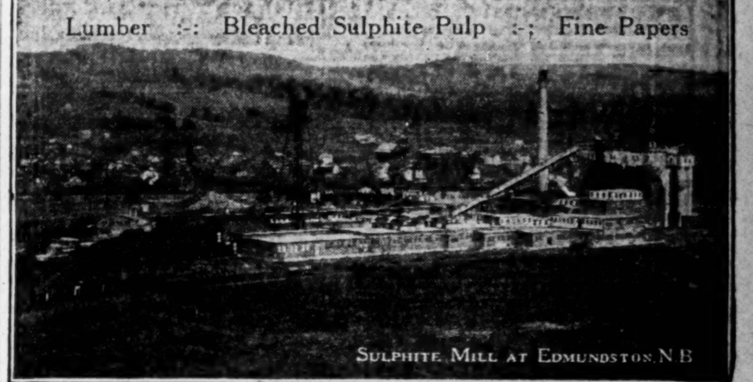
DOMINION TEXTILE CO., LIMITED
PRUE COTTONS
MANUFACTURING
ALL LINES OF WHITE AND GREY COTTONS, PRINTS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, LONG CLOTHS, CAMBRICS, DUCKS, BAGS, TWILLS, DRILLS, QUILTS, BUREAU COVERS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING, YARNS, BLANKETS, RUGS, TWINES, NARROW FABRICS
AND NUMEROUS OTHER LINES USED BY MANUFACTURERS IN RUBBER AND OTHER TRADES.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

PRICE BROTHERS & COMPANY LIMITED

NEWSPRINT PAPER AND LUMBER
Head Office
QUEBEC, P. Q.

GEORGE F. HARDY
M. AM. SOC. C. E., M. AM. SOC. M. E., M. ENG. INST. CAN.
Mill Architect and Consulting Engineer
Paper, Pulp and Fibre Mills
305 Broadway New York
Water Power Development

FRASER COMPANIES LIMITED
EDMUNDSTON, N.B.
Lumber :: Bleached Sulphite Pulp :: Fine Papers



Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited
MONTREAL, QUE.
Owning and operating mills at
Murray Bay, Que.
Beaupre, Que.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Pine Falls, Manitoba
Daily Capacity 2200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

BATHURST
Newsprint Paper
Kraft Pulp
Unbleached Sulphite Pulp
BATHURST POWER & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

The Canada Power & Paper Corporation
Total Daily Capacity of Plants: 1250 Tons of Newsprint.
Also producing Cardboard, Wrapper and Sulphite, Kraft and Groundwood Pulps.
Successor and Operating Company of:
Belgo-Canadian Paper Co. Limited
Laurentide Company Limited
St. Maurice Paper Company Limited

Head Office:
MONTREAL-QUEBEC

Your Investments

Investment questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write mining and insurance inquiries on sheets separate from other investment inquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

Western Can. Flour

Would like to have your opinion on the merits of the preferred stock of Western Canada Floud Mills. The yield is satisfactory and it strikes me as being a good buy at the present time.

Western Canada Flour Mills preferred is a good investment.

Mont. Apartments

I am anxious to sweeten the yield of my investments and to this end am considering the purchase of Montreal Apartments bonds. How do you regard them?

Montreal Apartments bonds are a fair issue in the real estate class.

Ogilvie Flour

At its present price, my stock in the Ogilvie Flour Mills shows me a good profit. I am undecided whether to hold on to my shares or sell, but before doing anything, would like to have your independent opinion.

You should not regret holding over a term of years your Ogilvie Flour Mills shares.

Smelters

I now hold a few shares of stock in the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, which show me an excellent profit. I am half of a mind to sell the stock but before doing so, would like to have your opinion on this move.

Consolidated Mining and Smelting stock appears to be an excellent hold in the mining security class.

Fraser

Would like to have your advice on the advisability of purchasing the common stock of Fraser Companies?

Fraser Companies common can only be regarded as a long hold which should be included in a well diversified list of similar semi-speculative stocks.

C.P.R.

I have a little money which I purpose investing in C.P.R. common stock. At the moment it is selling at a high point and I am wondering if now is the time to buy it, or should I wait a little longer.

C.P.R. common in our estimation is in the investment class and might be retained in a group of similar long hold common stocks.

I. P.

Should I buy the preferred stock of International Power and Paper? This company appears to be the dominant one in the pulp and paper field and I think purchase of its stock would be a safe move.

International Power and Paper preferred can be regarded as a mildly speculative preferred issue. As a long hold the stock should prove satisfactory.

Donnacona

Donnacona common has been recommended to me as a purchase at the present market price. It seems that the situation in the newsprint industry is not altogether favorable and before making any commitments in the stock, I would like to have your opinion.

Donnacona common is a long hold speculative stock. Over a term of years it should do well.

Massey-Harris

I plan on purchasing some of the preferred stock of Massey-Harris and would appreciate your opinion upon this security.

Massey-Harris preferred is being called. You might be interested in the common stock of this company which over a term of years looks like an excellent hold. It should, though, be acquired only after you have acquired some of the stronger and better common stocks such as Montreal Power.

Royal Bank

As my holdings of Royal Bank stock show me a good appreciation in value I am considering selling and investing the proceeds in other securities. Before doing so, however, I would like to know if you consider this a good move.

We would advise you to retain your Royal Bank of Canada holdings. As Canada progresses, so will the bank make progress. Valuable rights will be issued from time to time. Royal Bank shares should be included in any list of Canadian securities.

De Forest Phonofilm

For some time now I have been holding a few shares in the De Forest Phonofilm Company. Have these any value and do you think it worthwhile to hold on to them?

We do not recommend the De Forest Phonofilm stock as an investment, or as a speculation, or as a gamble.

Mechanically, the company's patent seems sound. But in the development of talking motion pictures, the company seems entirely to have missed the boat. We therefore do not feel that the stock has any attractions whatever.

Preferred Stocks

I have a few thousand dollars which I wish to invest in high yielding stocks. To do this I understand it will be necessary to purchase preferred stock and would appreciate from you a list of such securities, safety being a consideration. How do you regard the South American bonds?

Winnipeg Electric preferred, and Goodyear preferred are excellent preferred stocks. Bolivian Power is a comparatively small company. But the bonds seem to be well secured. Of course, there is always a speculative tinge to bonds of companies operating in Latin Republics.

Dryden

Would you consider the purchase of Dryden Paper common stock at present time a good buy? While I know that the situation in the paper industry is not of the best, yet I am told that Dryden Paper is making profits and that the stock will show a further appreciation in value.

Dryden Paper at present prices can be regarded as an attractive long hold speculative stock which might be included in any diversified list. The stock looks much more promising and attractive at its present level than it did at the higher figure of a few weeks ago.

The company is doing an excellent business and prices for kraft paper and sulphate pulp are strengthening.

W. C. Airways

Is it possible to buy any of the stock of the Western Canadian Airways? I am given to understand that this company is doing exceptionally well and that the stock is a buy for a long hold.

Western Canada Airways is doing a good business and the outlook for its future seems to be of the best. As yet, the aeroplane industry must be regarded as speculative, for the airways companies have a long way to go before earning power can be regarded as stabilized.

There was an offering of stock made in this company but we believe it is now all closely held and that the stock cannot be purchased.

Inter. Pete

I am somewhat uncertain as to whether to sell my holdings of International Pete. I bought at a point lower than the present market level and as the stock has shown signs of weakness during the past week or two, I thought of getting out.

We cannot advise you one way or another on your International Petroleum. All we can tell you is that over a long pull this stock is an excellent hold for a business man with a diversified list of similar mildly-speculative securities. At the moment, all factors indicate appreciation for these shares over a term of twelve months or eighteen months.

Irving Oil

Have you any information on the activities of the Irving Oil Company? In view of the success which has attended other oil distributing companies, I am considering a small investment in the securities of this concern.

Irving Oil Company's stock is a satisfactory issue in its class. It might be included in a diversified list of a business man. The company is but a small organization. While it has done well it has not been in existence very long. If you desire to invest in the oil companies, we think you would do better to purchase Imperial Oil which over a term of years gives indications of appreciating. Imperial Oil is an investment stock.

Clyde-Sissiboo

What is the latest information you have on the position of the bondholders of the Clyde and Sissiboo Pulp Company? I know that the company is in liquidation but have not received any word as to what the bondholders will get out of this.

By this time, you will have received a circular from the Royal Trust Company touching your holdings of Clyde and Sissiboo Pulp bonds. An offer for the bonds will probably be made and we feel that when it is made you will be wise in accepting it. Obviously, the Royal Trust Company acting on behalf of the bond holders have the best knowledge of the situation and would be likely to give the bond holders the best advice obtainable.

Victories of '33

I am wondering if the time is opportune to sell my 1933 Victory bonds and reinvest the proceeds in bonds or common stocks. Perhaps I should invest part in bonds and part in common stocks. In any event I would like to have your opinion.

On the whole, we feel that your 1933 Victory bonds should be sold now. The reason being that in 1933 you will not be able to obtain as high a yield on your capital as at the present time. The proceeds should be reinvested in some long term bonds on which you will obtain a satisfactory yield, or you could well afford to reinvest some of the proceeds in sound long hold investment stocks such as Montreal Power, Imperial Tobacco, City Dairy, Steel Company and Shawinigan.

Lake of the Woods

Would appreciate your opinion on the advisability of purchasing a few shares of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Most of the companies in this industry seem to be making good money and I thought of buying a few shares in the company for a long hold.

While Lake of the Woods shares are not in the investment class, yet in our estimation they are an interesting long hold. Flour milling is a basic industry in this country and the Lake of the Woods will probably always obtain its share of the business. It occupies a strong liquid position and the outlook for the future of the flour milling industry at the moment appears brighter than it has for some time. It will be a long hold—nevertheless it is a satisfactory stock.

Federated Capital

I have been approached to purchase stock in the Federated Capital Corporation. As I do not know anything about this company, aside from the information contained in the circular and the salesman's talk, I would appreciate any information which you may have.

The preferred and common shares of the Federated Capital Corporation appear to be a satisfactory investment company field. As a hold over a term of years, the company should do well.

The price at which the stock sells, or will sell in the future, will pretty well reflect the ups and downs in the current price of the best New York stocks.

In their respective classes both the preferred and common shares look to us to be a satisfactory hold.

P. Lyall

Would you recommend the purchase of P. Lyall Construction Co. stock at present? I notice that most of the construction stocks have appreciated considerably in value over the past few months. Does the present market price too heavily discount the future?

Lyall Construction at its present price can only be regarded as a speculation for a business man, who has a well diversified list of similar speculative stocks.

While the company has a large volume of business on hand, the market action of the stock indicates that its margin of profits is not very large. We are inclined to feel that within the next twelve or eighteen months, the stock stands a good chance of doing well marketwise. Nevertheless, it must be regarded as speculative—particularly in view of the unsatisfactory reward of this stock marketwise. Therefore, it should only be in included in a widely diversified list of similar holdings.

Nat. Distilleries

A short time ago I purchased some of the stock of National Distilleries. I have since been told that this purchase is not a satisfactory one for a man in my position. Accordingly I would like to have your opinion as to whether or not I should hold this stock.

The distilling industry is being much over done. The newer companies have a hard time finding markets. The older established concerns such as Canadian Industrial Alcohol and Hiram Walkers have established trade names which provides ready market for their production both in Canada and abroad. As the industry has been over-expanded, we do not fancy particularly the shares of the smaller companies such as National Distilleries.

The present price of the preferred is 80—but the preferred must carry with it the 100 per cent bonus of common shares.

While the outlook for the company seems to be a little better, yet the stock—even the preferred—must be regarded as a speculation.

Sell C.P.R.?

Will you give me a list of Canadian securities which will return an average yield of 6 per cent. without any risk. I am holding 25 shares of C.P.R. stock and am considering selling these shares and reinvesting the proceeds.

It is virtually impossible to invest in Canadian securities and obtain an average yield of 6 per cent without any risk. Whether or not you should sell your 25 shares of Canadian Pacific Railway depends entirely on the relationship it bears to the remainder of your holdings. If this represents just a small proportion of the sum which you have invested in a diversified list of sound stocks, we should advise you to retain your C.P.R. Over a term of years, you will doubtless be rewarded by obtaining valuable rights.

It is quite impossible for you to obtain a return of 5 per cent per annum without risk together with the chance of capital appreciation. There are no sound long hold investment stocks which give indications of appreciation over a term of years which give you a five per cent yield.

Canada Paper

Would you recommend the purchase, at present levels, of Canada Power and Paper stock? Has not the time come when the pulp and paper stocks can be bought to advantage?

Canada Power and Paper stock is speculative, due to the clouded situation surrounding the industry. The company has large fixed charges to meet before any sums are available to common dividends. It does, however, occupy a strong liquid position. We are inclined to feel that just at the moment the newsprint industry has about reached its zero point and that from now onwards the tendency will be towards an improvement. Hence, say in three or four years, the stock stands a good chance of appreciating substantially, more especially as the large amount which the company has outstanding in senior securities would tend to increase more than proportionately, profits applicable to the common stock. Nevertheless the stock is speculative and should only be included in a diversified list of similar securities. You have not such a list. Your other holdings are virtually investments.

High Yield Wanted

Do you think that in a year or two I will be able to obtain a higher yield on bonds than at present? Also, what do you think of the purchase of some of the pulp and paper bonds?

We do not feel that say, one or two years hence you will be able to obtain the same high yield on bonds as you can at present.

While the whole newsprint situation is clouded at present, yet there are one or two issues which might fit in well in a well diversified list of bond holdings. Abitibi Power and Paper might be included in such a list. Another newsprint bond which looks interesting is the Lake Saint John Power and Paper issue. This company has satisfactory long term contracts with Hearst which is sure payment of bond interest. Provincial Paper bonds look like a fair investment in their class. Price Bros. first mortgage is a sound issue. Wayagamack first mortgage is another sound issue.

While the outlook for the next two or three years in the newsprint industry is satisfactory, or rather indicates an improvement, yet we feel that newsprint bonds should only be included in a diversified list.

Abitibi

Should one buy the shares of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. at present market prices? Current news on this company does not seem to be too favorable, hence my desire to have your opinion before making a purchase.

Abitibi shares can only be regarded at the present time as a hold for a business man who has a diversified list of other similar speculative stocks. While Abitibi is speculative, we feel that over three or four years there is every possibility of a substantial appreciation from present levels. Unless some unforeseen factor enters into the situation, the newsprint industry from now on should tend to improve its position. However, earnings during the current year will show a decrease as compared with a year ago.

You will see, therefore, that it is impossible to advise you to sell or to hang on, as in purchasing the stock you have disregarded one of the prime elements of investment—namely, diversification. It is quite impossible for you to go into the market and expect to make profits on one stock. The only way investments can be carried out is to place your holdings in a diversified list of what appear to be promising stocks. What you may lose on one will be more than made up on others.

A Diversified List

My present investments include some $10,000 in gilt-edged bonds, as well as a few thousand dollars in preferred stock. So far I have not considered the purchase of common stocks in my investment programme. I have been told that this is a mistake and would appreciate your opinion, as to the advisability of selling some of my present holdings and reinvesting the proceeds in sound common stocks.

As you have $10,000 in sound bonds, we feel that you might well sell your Power Corporation, Southern Canada Power and International Power preferred stock and reinvest in sound long hold common stocks which over a term of years give indications of appreciating.

We think that Power Corporation common might very well be included in your list of common stock holdings. We would remind you, that the prime element of sound investment in common stock is diversification.

We feel that your common stock holdings might well be diversified in the following common stocks, which in our estimation will return a handsome appreciation if held, say, for five years: City Dairy, Shawinigan, Steel Company, Imperial Oil, Power Corporation, Brazilian, Imperial Tobacco, Montreal Power, Moore Corporation, Southern Canada Power, Winnipeg Electric, Ogilvie Flour Mills, B. C. Power, Lake of the Woods.

Less Preferred

At present my investment list is confined to sound stocks which return me a comparatively small yield on the money invested. To date I have more or less concentrated on the purchase of preferred stocks. I have been advised by my bank manager that my investments should be more diversified—that is, a larger proportion of my capital should be in common stocks. What do you think of this, and would you recommend a list of common stocks to purchase which over a term of years will show me a good appreciation in value.

Your industrial stocks are well diversified and appear to be satisfactory in their class. But we wonder why you have gone in so heavily for preferred shares. Preferred stocks are neither fish nor fowl. Apparently, you are in no immediate need of income. Hence, we think you would be better advised to have a larger proportion of your holdings in sound gilt-edged common stocks which over a term of years give indications of appreciating.

Your future investments should include stocks, such as:

Montreal Power.
Shawinigan.
Quebec Power.
Imperial Tobacco.
Power Corporation.
Winnipeg Electric.
Moore Corporation.
City Dairy.
Steel Company of Canada.
Perhaps Consumers Glass and Bell Telephone.

With a diversified list of this character you can, over a term of years anticipate a satisfactory appreciation in your total investment holdings. In the meantime, of course, you will have to forego some of your returns.

When Women Invest

Business Woman Planning to Retire Seeks Advice on How to Insure $2,000 Income

A WEEKLY FEATURE

I would like some advice about placing some money I have to invest. Is Massey-Harris a good enough stock for me to put all my money into?

In our opinion Massey-Harris at present prices is not unreasonably discounting the future of this great Canadian company. We would not suggest, however, that any person hold only this one stock.

Planning to Retire

I am a business woman planning to retire and would like a yearly income of around $2,000, with safety of principal as the first consideration. I hold the following stocks and bonds at present and would be glad of an opinion and some advice from you as to how to proceed.

Dominion of Canada bonds, 5 per cent, $6,700; C. N. R. 5½ per cent, Dominion Guaranteed, $3,000; C. N. R., 4½ Dominion Guaranteed, $3,000; 17 shares C.P.R. common; 150 shares International Nickel; 105 shares Noranda; 300 shares Teck-Hughes; 300 shares Sherritt-Gordon.

As you contemplate retiring you, of course, also must consider the point of view of yields from your investments. Moreover, as your personal earnings power will be much less after retirement, you also must consider the factor of safety. For this reason, of course, you cannot continue to hold substantial amounts of mining stocks.

Possibly you have held your government bonds for a number of years and you are receiving approximately five per cent income thereon. In the subjoined list of suggestions we have suggested that you reduce your holdings in government bonds to approximately $6,000, from which you will receive $300.

Govt. or Rly. bonds ..	$6,000	5%	$300
10 C. P. R.	2,500	4	100
50 Can. Gen. Electric	3,000	5.8	175
25 Canners 1st Pfd.	2,300	6.5	150
20 Russell Motor Pfd. ...	2,280	6.1	140
20 International Mill. Pfd.	2,220	6.3	140
50 Consumers' Gas	9,600	5.1	500
25 Amer. Sales Book Pfd.	3,500	5	175
25 Laura Secord Pfd. ...	3,500	5.2	175
	$34,900		$1,855
10 Inter. Nickel	620		20
10 City Dairy	720		20
20 Riverside Silk	620		40
	$36,860	5.3	$1,935

On this investment of approximately $36,860 you would have an income of $1,935 or an average yield of 5.3 per cent. We have estimated that your holdings of seven shares of C.P.R. and your holdings of International Nickel, Noranda, Teck-Hughes and Sherritt-Gordon would bring you approximately $2,000 and that your total capital is in the neighborhood of $37,000.

Although the immediate yield on Canadian Pacific Railway is small, we believe that you should retain at least ten shares of this stock. It is improbable that there will be an increase in the dividend rate, but we believe that from time to time the company will finance expansion by issuance of new stock to shareholders on record. These allotment rights will have a value in the market which over a term of years should increase the average yield on this stock. Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the soundest investments.

Safe, Reasonable Yield

Canadian General Electric, Canadian Canners, 1st preferred, International Milling, preferred, and Consumers' Gas stocks are included in the list because we believe they combine safety with a reasonable yield. No great appreciation in any of these stocks may be expected except as interest rates decline and as the positions of the companies continue to strengthen. At some future time there may be appreciation in Consumers' Gas stock because if the Ontario Government again permit the company to finance expansion by allotting new stock to shareholders at a price somewhat under the prevailing market. Otherwise, Consumers' Gas stock will fluctuate only with the fluctuations in interest rates.

Russell Motor preferred stock is participating with the common after the common receives seven per cent dividend. Russell Motor Co. has been increasing its earnings in the last two or three years. The common is now on a five per cent basis, so the time possibly is not remote when the company will be able to pay a dividend on both common and preferred stocks in excess of seven per cent.

American Sales Book preferred and Laura Secord preferred give a good current yield with a fairly high degree of safety. Moreover, both these stocks are convertible into the common stocks of the same companies. American Sales Book preferred also may be converted into the preferred stock of Moore Corporation which is a holding company for American Sales Book, Gilman, Fanfold and Pacific Burt.

You will observe that we have made two divisions in the list. International Nickel, City Dairy and Riverside Silk are included because of the possibilities of appreciation. The immediate yield on International Nickel and City Dairy is small, but over a term of years it is reasonable to expect some rather substantial appreciation and gradual increase in income. Riverside Silk gives a good yield at the moment, and, we understand that the outlook for the company is promising. The class "A" stock, which we suggest buying, participates with the class "B" stock under fair terms.

T. Eaton Realty Co.

Would you recommend the debentures, maturing 1949, of the T. Eaton Realty Co. as an investment for a woman? I have a little to invest but must make the absolute best of the little I have. If you approve, where and how would I get the debenture?

We think that the debenture of the T. Eaton Realty Company will be a satisfactory investment. If you wish to make this investment we would suggest that you write to the Dominion Securities Corporation, King and Victoria Streets, Toronto 2, Ontario.

A Complete Service

Greenshields & Co offer their services in two capacities—as Investment Bankers and as Brokers.

As Investment Bankers, they investigate new opportunities for secure and profitable investment and purchase for their own account new issues of bonds and stocks which appeal to their judgment. Such issues become available to their clients before being offered to the general public.

As Brokers, through membership on the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market, and through their connections, they buy and sell stocks and bonds in the principal markets of the world.

Out of the knowledge acquired through years of close study, they are prepared to advise clients on investment policies in the light of the whole investment market.

This complete service is extended to everyone with whom they do business.

Greenshields & Co
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
Montreal: 17 St. John Street
also Mount Royal Hotel Building
OTTAWA 56 Sparks Street — TORONTO 24 King Street West — QUEBEC 126 St. Peter Street
N-1

AN ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT
THE ONTARIO WINE CO. LIMITED
NEW TORONTO - ONTARIO
A limited number of preferred shares available with a liberal common stock bonus.
Write or Phone directly to the Company.
Lakeside 5454

McDougall & Cowans
Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange
Members of Montreal Curb Market
200 St. James Street, W.
STOCK BROKERS
HALIFAX SAINT JOHN, N.B. QUEBEC
OTTAWA TORONTO WINNIPEG
MONTREAL
Direct Private Wire to All Branches and New York

JOHN J. FITZGERALD
LIMITED
Investments
Sound Promotions — 1409 Peel Street, Tooke Building corner St. Catherine Street West — *Unlisted Stocks*
MONTREAL
Agents for Real Estate Securities of the Property Corporation of Canada. Telephone Lancaster 7264.

Da Costa, Phippen & Company
LIMITED
F. Gordon Phippen
Member Toronto Stock Exchange
1508 Toronto Star Building Toronto — Telephone Adelaide 2627
Board Room Facilities, including Direct Private Wires to Montreal and New York

B. H. PORTEOUS & CO.
Stock and Bond Brokers
Members MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE / MONTREAL CURB MARKET
465 St. John Street - Montreal, Que.

ROBERT DODD & COMPANY, INC.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
THE ROYAL BANK BUILDING
MONTREAL, QUEBEC
Telephones—Harbour 8141-2

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company
First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, Series "B," 4½%
Due May 1st, 1968. Principal and half-yearly interest payable in Montreal, New York or London, England. Denominations, $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal only.
The Shawinigan Water and Power Company is one of the largest and most successful producers of hydro-electric power in the world. Directly and through subsidiary or affiliated companies, it supplies electricity to 348 communities throughout the Province of Quebec, including substantially all of the larger cities and manufacturing districts situated therein.
Price: 93 and interest, yielding over 4.90%
Fully descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.
36 King Street West, Toronto, Ont. Telephone: Elgin 4321. — Wood, Gundy & Co. Limited

Royal Financial Corporation
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
A purely Western Canadian organization confining its activities solely to the buying and selling of investment securities.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Victoria, B.C. Edmonton, Alta.
Calgary, Alta.

We Recommend

THE CORRUGATED PAPER BOX COMPANY, LIMITED

7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Redeemable Preferred Shares

(Par Value $100)

Price 95 Per Share Flat, Yielding 7.36.

With the right to purchase two shares of the no par value Common Stock at $20 per share.

Further particulars furnished upon request.

Gairdner & COMPANY LIMITED

Investment Bankers

357 Bay St. - Toronto

CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending March 19

	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Ask	Latest Price Bid	High	Low	Range 1928 High	Low	Range 1929 High	Low
Montreal—											
Asbestos	5	1942	...	...	...	...	...	106	99	100	...
Asbestos, 1st mtge.	6	1941	6.63	95¼	...	...	...	103	96	95¾	93
Asbestos, gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	83	80	...	...	99½	84	88	84
Can. Car	6	1939	5.34	...	109½	...	...	108	106½	105	...
Can. Cons., rubber	6	1946	5.58	...	103½	...	...	103½	102½	104½	...
Can. Cottons	5	1940	...	...	...	...	...	99½	98⅞	...	...
Can. Forgings	6	1942	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	6.12	...	100¼	...	...	100	98¼	98½	...
Can. Pr. & Pr. deb.	5½	1958	6.65	85	84½	85¼	84	94	83	89¼	84
Can. S. S., deb.	5	1943	4.85	...	...	...	...	103¼	101	101½	...
Cedar Rapids	5	1953	4.86	...	...	...	...	105⅝	96⅞	97½	...
Dom. Canners	6	1940	5.48	...	104	...	...	104¼	102	...	...
Dom. Coal	5	1940	5.24	...	97	...	...	99⅞	95	98⅛	...
Dom. Iron	5	1929	...	...	...	...	...	102	94	...	...
Mex. Elec.	5	1942	8.88	...	70	...	...	78¼	69¼	...	...
Mex. L. H & Pr.	5	1940	8.72	...	75¼	...	...	87¾	70	74	71½
Mont. L. H. & Pr.	4½	1932	5.60	...	97	...	...	97	...	97	...
Mont. Tr. 1st mtg.	5	1941	5.05	98¾	97½	...	...	102¼	98¼	99¾	97
Mont. Tr. "A"	5	1955	5.34	96	94¾	95¼	...	102	97½	98½	95¼
Mont. G.&R. S.F. B	5	1955	5.35	96	94¾	95	...	102	95	98½	95
Nat. Brew	6	1939	...	...	...	...	...	105	104¾	...	...
N. S. Steel	5	1959	7.31	...	...	...	...	77	69	72	...
Ogilvie Flour "A"	6	1932	5.43	...	100¼	...	...	103½	101	...	...
Do., "B"	6	1932	...	...	100¼	...	...	103	102	...	...
Do. "C"	6	1932	...	...	100¼	...	...	104	...	...	...
Ont. Steel	6	1943	5.58	...	104	...	...	104	103⅝	104	...
Porto R. Rly.	5	1936	...	...	...	...	...	91¾	...	...	...
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.36	...	...	...	...	108	104	107	105⅜
Wabasso	6	1947	5.91	...	101	...	...	103½	101	101	...
Wayagamack	6	1951	6.00	101	...	...	...	105¼	100	100½	100
West. K. Power	6	1940	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...
Winn. Elec.	5	1935	...	...	...	...	...	100	90	...	...
Toronto—											
Canada Bread	6	1941	5.82	108	107½	...	...	108¼	107	101½	...
Can. Canners	6	1950	5.80	...	101¼	...	...	102½	101	102¼	101½
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	...	...	...	...	104	104	...	...
Porto R. Rly.	5	1936	...	...	92	...	...	92½	92	...	...
Postal Tele.	5	...	...	94	...	88¾	...	95¾	93¾	93¾	88¾
Steel of Can.	6	1940	...	...	107½	...	...	108	108	...	...
Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)—											
War Loan	5	1931	4.95	100.30	99.95	100.00	99.75	102.85	99.90	100.35	98.80
Do.	5	1937	4.85	101.40	100.70	101.50	.....	106.40	102.25	103.00	101.00
Victory Loan	5½	1933	5.05	102.15	102.00	102.00	101.50	106.50	101.50	102.50	101.50
Do.	5½	1934	5.15	101.60	101.15	101.50	101.25	105.85	101.15	102.60	101.25
Do.	5½	1937	4.80	105.20	104.80	104.80	104.60	110.95	105.50	106.05	104.00
Do., Refund	4½	1940	4.75	96.35	95.65	96.15	95.70	102.70	98.20	99.75	95.70
Do., Refund	5	1943	4.90	100.50	99.95	100.45	99.80	106.10	101.30	102.85	99.80
Do., Refund	4½	1944	4.70	96.35	95.65	96.35	.....	103.05	98.50	98.50	96.00
Do., Refund	4½	1946	4.70	96.35	95.65	95.50	.....	103.20	98.40	98.70	95.50
Do., Renewal	5½	1932	5.10	101.05	100.55	100.55	100.20	104.45	100.80	101.75	100.15

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

(Furnished by H. R. Bain & Co., Ltd.)

	Rate	Actual Maturity	Next Int. Date	Ask	Yield
Provinces—					
Alberta	4½%	1 October, 1958	1 April	93.75	4.90
Alberta	5	1 July, 1943	1 July	100.51	4.95
Alberta	6	1 April, 1936	1 April	106.19	5.00
British Columbia	4½	1 October, 1953	1 April	94.96	4.85
British Columbia	5	15 January, 1948	15 July	100.61	4.95
British Columbia	6	15 August, 1941	15 August	109.21	5.00
Manitoba	4	1 July, 1947	1 July	89.70	4.85
Manitoba	4½	15 Dec., 1956	15 June	95.41	4.80
Manitoba	5	15 June, 1943	15 June	101.55	4.85
Manitoba	6	1 October, 1946	1 April	111.77	5.00
New Brunswick	4½	1 June, 1948	1 June	96.23	4.80
New Brunswick	4¾	15 June, 1936	15 June	99.38	4.85
New Brunswick	6	1 Jan., 1936	1 Jan.	105.84	5.00
Nova Scotia	4½	15 November, 1948	15 May	96.17	4.80
Nova Scotia	5	1 May, 1943	1 May	101.54	4.85
Nova Scotia	6	1 Nov., 1936	1 May	106.53	5.00
Ontario	4½	1 September, 1944	1 September	97.28	4.75
Ontario	5	15 October, 1948	15 April	102.00	4.83
Ontario	5½	1 December, 1942	1 June	105.51	4.95
Ontario	6	2 May, 1936	2 May	106.19	5.00
Prince Edward Island	4	1 April, 1939	1 April	92.68	4.90
Prince Edward Island	4½	1 October, 1944	1 April	96.14	4.85
Quebec	4½	1 June, 1946	1 June	97.05	4.75
Quebec	5	1 Mar., 1964	1 September	103.37	4.80
Quebec	6	1 June, 1930	1 June	100.75	5.45
Saskatchewan	4½	1 October, 1944	1 April	96.14	4.85
Saskatchewan	5	1 October, 1950	1 April	101.34	4.90
Saskatchewan	6	1 Feb., 1936	1 August	105.85	5.00
Cities—					
Montreal	5	1 Sept., 1963	1 Sept.	101.65	4.90
Toronto	4½	1 Sept., 1954	1 Sept.	94.21	4.90
Vancouver	4	1 Aug., 1946	1 August	88.43	5.00
Winnipeg	5	1 March, 1944	1 September	100.00	5.00
Windsor	5	1 December, 1937	1 June	98.93	5.15
Edmonton	5½	1 May, 1945	1 May	103.85	5.15
Calgary	5	1 Jan., 1943	1 July	99.00	5.10
Halifax	5	1 July, 1951	1 July	98.67	5.10
Saint John	5	15 Dec., 1950	1 June	98.69	5.10
Regina	4½	1 July, 1950	1 January	92.22	5.10
Victoria	5	21 July, 1945	21 July	98.35	5.15
Moose Jaw	5	1 Jan., 1951	1 July	98.04	5.15

Flood, Barnes Active Bond Prices

March 20th, 1929

	Price	Rate	Years to Maturity	Next int. Date	Yield %
Agric. Mtge Bk. of Colombia Gtd. S.F. 7's due '47	98¾	7	18	June 16	7.12
Alberta Pacific Grain 1st S.F. 6's due '46	102½	6	17	June 1	5.75
Argentine Govt. 6's Series B due '58	100	6	29	June 1	6.00
Asbestos Corp. 1st Ref. S.F. 6's due '41	96	6	12	July 1	6.48
Asbestos Corp. Gen Mtge. S.F. 6's due '56	86	6	27	July 1	7.18
Bell Tel. of Canada 1st 5's Series B, due '57	100	5	28	June 1	5.00
Brazil. United States, Ext. S.F. 6½'s due '57	94	6½	28	Apr. 1	6.98
Can. Cement Co. 1st Mtge. S.F. 5½'s due '47	102	5½	18	May 1	5.33
Canada Power & Paper Coll. Trust 5½'s due '58	84½	5½	29	July 1	6.71
Canada Paper 1st S.F. 6's due '45	102	6	16	June 4	4.78
Can. Light & Power 1st S.F. 5's due '49	95½	5	20	July 1	5.37
Canada S.S. Lines 6's 1st & Gen. Series A due '41	101½	6	12	Apr. 15	5.83
Canada S.S. Lines Consol. 5's due'43	102½	5	14	Aug. 15	5.38
C. P. Rly. Coll. Trust 5's due '34	100¾	5	5	Apr. 15	4.78
C. P. Rly. Secured 4½% Notes due '44	97	4½	15	Apr. 15	4.78
Can. Goodrich Income 7's due '43	72	7	14	....	...
Chile Republic Ext. S.F. 6's due '60	94	6	31	Apr. 1	6.45
Colombia Repub. Ext. S.F. 6's, due '61	87½	6	32	Apr. 1	6.98
Dom. Iron & Steel Consol. S.F. 5's due '39 (£)	76	5	10	Sept. 1	...
Donnacona Paper Co. 1st S.F. 5½'s due '48	97	5½	19	Aug. 1	5.74
Donnacona Paper Co. 6's Debentures due '48	97¼	6	19	Aug. 1	6.25
Duke Price Power 1st S.F. 6's, Series A, due '66	105¾	6	37	May 1	5.62
Fraser Companies 1st S.F. 6's due '50	102	6	21	July 1	5.83
Fraser Companies 6½'s Debentures due '42 (Cum. Stock Rights)	109	6½	13	Apr. 1	5.54
French Line Ext. S.F. 6½'s due '51	101½	6½	22	Aug. 15	6.37
French Nat. Mail S.S. Line, E.S.F. 6's, due '52	100	6	23	May 1	6.00
General Steel Wares 1st S.F. due '52	102	6	23	May 1	5.83
Gatineau Power 1st S.F. 5's, due '56	97	5	27	June 1	5.21
Gatineau Power S.F. Debs. 6's due '41	100¾	6	12	June 15	5.91
Hydro Electric Bond & Share Corp. Coll. Trust SF 5's, due '47	96½	5	18	May 1	5.30
Manitoba Power 1st S.F. 5½'s due '51	102	5½	22	July 1	5.35
Massey-Harris Co. 1st Mtge. 5's due '47	98½	5	18	Apr. 15	5.12
Mtl. Coke & Mfg. 1st S.F. Series A 5½'s due '47	102	5½	18	June 1	5.33
Mtl. Light, Heat & Power Cons. 1st Ref. & Coll. Trust 5's Series A. due '51	101	5	22	Apr. 1	4.93
Mtl. Tramways 1st Coll. Trust 5's Series A, due '41	99¾	5	12	July 1	5.02
Mtl. Tramways Gen. & Ref. 5's Series A, due '55	97½	5	26	Apr. 1	5.16
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 1st S.F. 5's due '59	76½	5	20	July 1	...
Northwestern Utilities 1st S.F. 7's due '38	105½	7	9	June 1	6.20
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper 1st S.F. 5½'s due '57	98	5½	18	Sept. 1	5.68
Price Bros. 1st S.F. Series A. due '43	105	6	14	Aug. 1	5.47
Quebec Power Co. 1st Mtg. Coll. S.F. 5's due 1968	99	5	39	June 1	5.06
Shawinigan Water & Power Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F. 4½'s due '68	93	4½	39	June 1	4.90
Southern Can. Power 1st 5's Series A, due '55	100½	5	26	Apr. 1	4.96
United Grain Growers 1st Mtge. 5's due '48	97	5	19	July 2	5.25
United Securities Coll. Trust S.F. 5½'s Series A, due '52	100½	5½	23	May 1	5.45
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper 1st S.F. 6's due '51	102	6	22	July 1	5.83
Winnipeg Electric Ref. 6's due '54	104½	6	25	Apr. 1	5.66

EASTERN DAIRIES INCREASE CAPITAL

Shareholders Ratify Doubling Number of Common Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shareholders of Eastern Dairies Limited have approved of a by-law to allow an increase in the capital stock of the company by the authorization of an additional 100,000 shares of no par common stock. The other by-laws were also passed, relating to the authorization of a bond issue of $5,000,000.

This new issue brings the authorized capital stock up to 200,000 shares of no par value, of which 69,099 shares have been issued. In addition, there is outstanding $1,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred shares of the Crescent Creamery Company and $2,500,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred of Eastern Dairies Limited.

It is considered likely that the new stock authorized will be used in part to finance the expansion programme which the company has under way. At the moment Eastern Dairies is considered the largest company of its kind in Canada, but the management is on the lookout for other acquisitions which will further strengthen its organization.

A.J.Pattison, Jr. & Co. LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Dealers in Unlisted Bonds and Shares

159 Bay street, (First Floor) Toronto, 2 Elgin: 5101-5102-5103 5104-5105-5106

Stock Market Record

WEEK ENDING MARCH 19

	Par Value	Div. Rate	Yield Mar. 18	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Mar. 19	Close Mar. 12	Sales for wk.	Range 1929 High	Low
Banks—										
Commerce	$100	12+1	3.71	353	350	350	350	231	360	330
Dominion	100	12+1	4.72	277	275	275	275	127	280	265
Can. Nationale	100	10	5.61	180	177	178	177	149	189	175
Imperial	100	12+1	4.81	270	265	265	270	63	277	265
Montreal	100	12+2	3.89	365	358	360	363	321	425	358
Nova Scotia	100	16	3.98	405	400	402	405	129	406¼	396
Royal	100	12+2	3.78	372	356	367	367	157	410	356
Toronto	100	12+1	4.66	278½	275	275½	281½	80	282	270
Paper—										
Abitibi	n.p.	.	...	44½	42½	43½	44	1873	55	40
Do. pref.	100	7	6.14	114	114	114	115	20	115	108
Do. pref.	100	6	7.01	84½	84	84	84½	350	88	84
Belgo Can., pref.	100	7	6.73	104	104	104	105	50	107	101
Brompton	n.p.	$2	4.16	48	46	47	46½	2467	49	34
Can. Pr. & Paper	n.p.	.	...	29¼	28	29	29	3224	34¾	28
Donnacona	n.p.	.	...	25	25	25	25	320	27	21
Fraser, com.	n.p.	$1	1.48	74	70	70	72½	1486	88½	70
Hinde & Dauch	n.p.	$1	4.34	23	23	23	23	85	25	23
Int. Paper & P., c.	n.p.	$2.40	...	..	...	...	...	...	34¼	29
Do. (B)	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	21¾	16
Do. (C)	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	16	11½
Pt. Alfred, com.	n.p.	.	...	66	63	66	69	317	75	60
Do. pref.	100	7	7.14	98	98	98	98	45	100	97¾
Price Bros., com.	100	2	2.77	72	72	72	72	25	84	71
Do. pref.	100	6½	6.37	102½	102	102	104	9	105	101
Smith, Howard, c.	n.p.	.	...	30	29	29½	29¼	915	30½	25
Do. pref.	100	6	6.55	..	...	...	...	...	93	90¾
St. Maur. V., pref.	100	7	7.25	96½	96	96½	96½	52	99	95
Wayagamack	n.p.	$3	3.44	87	80	85	81	1405	94	68
Steel and Steel Industries—										
B.E. Steel, com.	100	.	...	5	4	4½	4¼	40	6½	3
Do. 1st pref.	100	.	...	34½	32	32	35	217	42	29½
Do. 2nd pref.	100	.	...	8¼	7½	8	8	2890	14	6
Can. Bronze, c.	n.p.	$2	2.54	80⅛	78	78	78¾	1235	94	68⅞
Do. pref.	100	7	6.36	..	...	...	...	...	111	110
Can. Car & Fdy., c.	100	.	...	140	134½	138	142	695	175	95½
Do. pref.	100	7	4.43	158	155	156	159	827	190½	106½
Do. Rights	..	.	...	5.00	3.95	4.00	4.10	2591	7.25	3.95
Can. Fairbanks, pf.	100	6	6.12	..	...	...	...	...	98	98
Can. Forg., c. (A)	n.p.	$1.50	5.76	..	...	...	...	...	31	20
Do. (B)	..	.	...	31½	31½	31½	32	50	32	20
Can. Gen. El, com.	50	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	250	135
Do. pref.	50	7	5.93	61	59	59	59¾	25	62	57
Can. Iron, com.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	29	28¼
Do. pref.	100	4	4.70	85	85	85	85	50	85	78¼
Can. Locomotive, c.	100	.	...	56	56	56	58	40	61	40
Do. pref.	100	7	7.95	90	88	88	87	45	92	83
Cockshutt	n.p.	$1.50	3.40	44½	41	43	41	4028	53	37
Dominion Bridge	n.p.	$2.80	2.74	104¾	100½	100½	101	7254	110½	91½
Dominion Coal	100	.	...	77	77	77	78	50	90	75
Dominion Iron, pref.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	12½	11
Dom. Steel Cp., pf.	100	.	...	45¾	45¾	45¾	46	115	48	39¼
East Steel Pr.	n.p.	.	...	42	42	42	43	20	53	36
Do. pref.	100	7	6.93	101	100	100	100	45	101	99½
Gen. St. Wares, com.	n.p.	.	...	36	32	34	39	1764	42	32
Gotfredson, com.	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	3
Ford Motor	100	15	...	1150	749	1000	730	4270	1150	625
Hamil. Bridge	n.p.	.	...	72	65	65	70	2917	79	37¾
Do. pref.	100	6½	7.26	92½	89½	89½	93	30	95	89
Hayes Wheel, com.	n.p.	$2	4.08	49	48	49	48	346	56	47¾
Do. pref.	100	7	6.79	103	102	102	103	20	105	101
Kelvinator, com.	n.p.	.	...	10	9½	9½	9	80	12	8
Do. pref.	100	7	9.72	72	70	71	83	30	85	70
Lake Sup. Corp.	100	.	...	34	29	29½	31½	7615	40	16
Massey-Harris, com.	n.p.	$3	3.56	86½	82	83	84	10309	99½	82
Do. pref.	100	7	6.30	112	109	110¼	110¼	1975	112½	108¼
Do. Rights	..	.	...	8.00	6.50	7.00	...	26131	8.00	6.50
McKin. Ind., com.	n.p.	$2	3.33	60	60	60	60	2	76½	59
Do. pref.	100	7	6.48	..	...	...	...	...	108	100
Nat. Steel Car, c.	n.p.	50c	...	113	107⅞	109	115	2474	142½	88
N.S. Steel, pref.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	x30	25
Ont. Steel, com.	n.p.	$1.60	5.33	..	...	...	...	...	31½	30
Do. pref.	100	7	6.66	..	...	...	...	...	105	105
Page Hersey, com.	n.p.	$4	3.04	132	129	131	130	1811	135¾	125
Do. pref.	100	7	2.80	..	...	...	...	...	262	250
Pressed Metals, com.	n.p.	$1	5.00	21	19½	20	21½	833	25	19
Do. pref.	100	7	7.00	100	100	100	101½	4	101½	100
Russell Motor, com.	100	4+1	5.00	..	...	...	...	...	100	82
Do. pref.	100	7	6.08	115	114½	114½	113	60	115	100
Steel of Canada, c.	n.p.	$2+18¾	3.63	62	58	59	59	2861	66½	55⅞
Do. pref.	25	$2+18¾	3.96	56	54	55	55¾	609	65¼	51½
Standard Steel, c.	n.p.	.	...	42½	40	40	40	165	47½	35
Do. pref.	75c	...	..	39½	39½	39½	39	25	40½	39
Milling, Foodstuffs and Merchandising—										
Assoc. Qual. Can.	n.p.	$1.50	6.00	..	...	...	...	...	32½	24½
Alta. Pa. Gr., com.	n.p.	.	...	55¼	54	54½	55	417	67½	54
Do. pref.	100	7	6.89	101¼	99	100	100	121	101¼	99
Atlan. Sugar, com.	n.p.	.	...	15	15	15	15	745	20	13
Do. pref.	100	.	...	64	64	64	65	45	70½	64
B.C. Packers	n.p.	.	...	26	25	26	25½	1345	32½	24½
B.C. Fish, pref.	100	.	...	92½	89	89	91½	614	92½	83
Bawlf Grain, com.	n.p.	.	...	30	30	30	31	95	31	28
Do. pref.	100	6½	7.08	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	15	94	91¾
Can. Bak., com.	n.p.	.	...	35¼	35	35	36	230	38½	35
Do. pref.	100	7	7.00	100½	100	101	101	98	102	100
Can. Bread, com.	n.p.	$6	3.46	174	170	170	170	175	175	133
Do. pref. (A)	100	7	5.93	118	118	118	118	25	118	114
Do. pref. (B)	100	7	6.48	108	108	108	109	10	109	105
Can. Canners, com.	n.p.	50c	2.27	24	22	22	24	701	26	21
Do. 1st pref.	100	6	6.66	92	89¾	90	91½	90	92	89
Do. 2nd pref.	n.p.	80c	3.47	24½	23	23	24⅞	1541	28	21
Cons. Food Prod.	n.p.	.	...	11	10	10½	11½	1105	15	10
City Dairy, com.	n.p.	$2	2.81	71	69½	70½	70	578	84	69½
Do. pref.	100	7	5.78	121¼	121	121	121	29	140	120
Cons. Bakeries	n.p.	50c	...	36	33	35	32½	3247	43½	32
Cuban Can. Sugar, c.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	1½	1¼
So. pref.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	x30	14
Dominion Stores	n.p.	$3	2.01	149½	148	149	150	135	175	148
Fanny Farmer	n.p.	$1	2.85	35½	34	34	34	455	37	30
Do. pref.	n.p.	$2.40	7.27	..	...	...	...	...	33	29½
Ham. Dairies, com.	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	46¼	40
Do. pref.	100	7	7.00	100¾	100	100¾	100	37	102	100
Hunts, Ltd., com.	n.p.	31	2.63	38	38	38	39	15	50	38
Do. pref.	100	7	6.36	110	110	110	112	10	127	102
Inter. Milling, pref.	100	7	6.33	110½	110¼	110½	111	51	111	108¼
L. of Woods, com.	n.p.	$3.20	5.51	58	56	58	57	421	65½	54
Do. pref.	100	7	5.83	..	...	...	...	...	120	115
L. Secord, com.	n.p.	$2	4.87	41	41	41	42	30	46	41
Do. pref.	100	7	5.07	138	138	138	135	10	140	135
Loblaw, com.	n.p.	$2	2.10	95	94	95	95	285	108	94
Do. pref.	100	7	5.18	135	135	135	135	33	135	130
Maple L. Mill., com.	100	.	...	140	140	140	140	8	160	140
Do. pref.	100	7	6.25	112¼	112	112¼	111	160	115	105
Muirheads, com.	n.p.	60c	7.27	8	8	8	8	140	11	7¾
Do. pref.	10	75c	8.33	..	...	...	...	...	10	8
Nat. Grocers, pref.	100	8	7.92	104	101	101	103	40	104	100
Ogilvie Fl., com.	n.p.	$8	1.35	600	590	600	590	27	700	495
Do. pref.	100	7	5.18	135	135	135	135	15	140	130
Pure Gold Mfg.	n.p.	$2	7.14	31	28	31	30	135	31	28
Shredded W., com.	n.p.	$3	3.33	90	90	90	95	20	101	90
Stanfords, com.	n.p.	$1	11.11	8¾	8¾	8¾	10	25	10	8½
Do. pref.	100	7	8.43	..	...	...	...	...	87	83
St. Law. Flour, com.	100	.	...	35	32	32	35	194	36	31
Do. pref.	100	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	x96	94½
Traymore Caf., com.	n.p.	50c	7.14	7	7	7	7	45	9	6½
Do. pref.	20	7	8.48	..	...	...	...	...	17¾	14
Viau Bisc., com.	n.p.	.	...	16	16	16	16	30	22	16
Do. pref.	100	7	8.23	..	...	...	...	...	88	85
W. Can. Fl., com.	n.p.	$1.40	4.14	34	31	34	33	338	41	31
Do. pref.	100	6½	6.23	104½	104¼	104¼	104	30	105½	104
K. Grocers, com.	n.p.	$1	2.70	37	35	37	37	178	38	30
Do. pref.	100	7	7.48	93½	91	93½	90	100	93½	88
Weston, com.	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	115	90
Do. pref.	100	7	6.93	101	101	101	101	275	110	100
Do. Rights	..	.	...	35	34	34	...	445	35	34
Utilities—										
Bell Telephone	100	8	4.65	172½	170½	172	170½	725	172½	166
B.C. Power (A)	n.p.	2	3.86	52	50½	51	51¼	2743	60	50⅛
Do. (B)	n.p.	.	...	32¾	31	32	31	1587	40	30
Calgary Power	100	5	3.03	..	...	...	...	...	170	160
Consumers Gas	100	10	5.31	190	188	188	190	172	196	188
East Koot. Pr.	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	27	27
Do. pref.	100	7	7.00	100	100	100	100	2	100½	100
Int. Util. (A)	n.p.	$3.50	7.77	46	45	46	45	170	50	40½
Do. (B)	n.p.	.	...	20	19	20	20	102	22¾	15
Inter. Power, com.	n.p.	.	...	33	31	31	33	457	35	28
Do. pref.	100	7	7.36	97½	95	97	97½	175	98½	95
Jam. Pub. Ser.	n.p.	.	...	32	32	32	32	375	32	31
Do. pref.	100	7	6.14	114	114	114	114	30	115	109
Mexican Light, com.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	100	78
Do. pref.	100	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	x80	77
Mont. L. H. P.	n.p.	$2.40	2.22	110	106½	107	107	3535	118	106½
Mont. Teleg.	40	8	6.40	50	50	50	50	9	55	49½
Nor. Mex. Pr., com.	100	4	3.22	..	...	...	...	...	124	121
Do. pref.	100	7	7.00	..	...	...	...	...	100	95
Ott. L. H. & Pr., c.	100	6	5.06	119¼	118½	118½	118½	35	120	118½
Do. pref.	100	6½	6.25	105	104	105	104	45	105	100
Postal Teleg., pref.	100	7	6.73	..	...	...	...	...	104	102
Power Corp., com.	n.p.	$1	...	114	110¾	114¼	112	4492	125½	97
Do. pref.	100	6	6.00	100	100	100	101	10	103	100
Quebec Power, com.	n.p.	$2	2.41	84	82½	82½	83½	1227	97½	82¼
Shawinigan	n.p.	$2	2.38	85¾	83	83½	85	6236	94	83
Do. Rights	..	.	...	5.00	4.75	4.85	4.90	18616	5.35	4.75
S. Can. Fr., com.	n.p.	.	...	50	50	50	50	130	60	50
Do. pref.	100	6	5.58	107½	106½	107½	107½	126	110	105
West Koot. Pr., pf.	100	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	x110	106¼
Transportation—										
Can. Pacific Rly.	100	10	4.00	250	245	247½	247	21	255	240
Can. Steam., com.	n.p.	.	...	49	47½	47¾	49	2425	51½	36½
Do. pref.	100	6	6.15	97¾	97	97	97½	567	98	90
Tractions—										
Barcelona	50	$1	...	..	...	...	...	...	65	60
Brazilian, com.	n.p.	$2.00	3.06	67½	62	64¼	62	52029	82	61⅛
Do. Rights	..	.	...	4.00	2.95	3.30	3.00	162457	6.00	2.90
Detroit Un. Rly.	100	.	...	.50	.50	.50	.50	100	.50	.25
Duluth Superior	100	.	...	9	9	9	8	165	10½	7½
Montreal Trams.	100	10	5.31	190	188	188	190	52	193	185
Ottawa Traction	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	60	57
Porto Rico Rlys., c.	100	$4	...	..	...	...	...	...	x67	67
Do. pref.	100	7	7.[illegible]	..	...	...	...	...	97	89
Twin City, com.	100	4	8.00	50½	49	50	55	456	57½	44
Do. pref.	100	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	x106	101
Winnipeg Elec., c.	n.p.	2	2.42	86¼	81¾	82	82	1403	109½	75
Do. pref.	100	7	6.57	108	105¼	106	107	132	108	104
Textiles—										
Bruck Silk Mills	n.p.	$1	2.94	34¾	30	33	30	4913	37	21½
Can. Converters	100	7	6.86	102	101	101	102	11	106	101
Can. Cotton, com.	100	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	110	110
Do. pref.	100	6	6.74	92	85	89	94	22	101½	85
Can. Woollens, com.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	12
Do. pref.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	80	80
Cosmos Imp., com.	n.p.	.	...	21	18½	18½	20½	705	28⅞	18½
Do. pref.	100	7	7.03	99½	98	99½	98¼	135	101	95½
Dom. Tex., com.	n.p.	$5	4.80	104	103	103	104	802	118	103
Do. pref.	100	7	5.51	..	...	...	...	...	127	118¼
Ham. Cotton, pref.	30	$2	5.71	35	32½	34¾	31¼	1746	35	30
Monarch Knit, com.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	20	20
Do. pref.	100	.	...	80	80	80	85	10	85	66
Montreal Cot., com.	100	6	5.00	..	...	...	...	...	125	115
Do. pref.	100	7	5.83	..	...	...	...	...	123	120
Penmans, com.	n.p.	4	3.99	100¼	100	100	100¼	175	108½	97
Do. pref.	100	6	5.50	109	109	109	109	5	110	108
R. S. Mills	n.p.	$2	6.78	31	29½	29½	31¼	75	35	29½
Tooke Bros., c.	n.p.	.	...	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27	55	27½	10
Do. pref.	100	7	0.58	..	...	...	...	...	75	60
Wabasso Cotton	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	58	50
Woods Mfg., com.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	30	30
Do. pref.	100	7	8.75	80	80	80	80	20	80	78
Zimmerknit, com.	n.p.	.	...	10	10	10	10	50	14	8
Do. pref.	100	7	8.75	80	80	80	80	46	85	80
General Industries—										
Asbestos Co., com.	n.p.	.	...	15½	13¾	14½	15	2725	22½	13¾
Do. pref.	100	7	14.00	51½	50	50	50	770	68	49½
Brant Cd., pref.	25	8	8.69	23¾	23	23	23	110	24	21
Building Prod., com.	n.p.	$1.60	3.80	42½	40¾	42	42½	690	46	38
Burt, F. N., com.	25	$3	4.00	75	72	72	74	25	90	72
Canada Cement, c.	n.p.	.	...	33½	31	31	32¼	3564	36	25½
Do. pref.	100	6½	6.63	99	97¾	97¾	98½	513	99¾	94
Can. Dredge, com.	n.p.	$3	3.61	84	81	82	84	1795	89½	63½
Do. pref.	100	7	2.69	..	...	...	...	...	260	190
Conduits, com.	n.p.	$1	4.76	21½	21	21½	21	120	24	19
Do. pref.	100	7	6.63	..	...	...	...	...	105½	103½
Cons. Smelters	25	10+40	2.56	488	460	488	485	826	575	374
Crow's Nest Coal	100	6	9.67	..	...	...	...	...	64	58
Dom. Glass, com.	100	7	3.97	178	175	175	179⅛	180	200	152
Do. pref.	100	7	5.60	125	122	122	120	27	125	120
Dom. Rubber, pref.	100	7	7.21	..	...	...	...	...	97	95
Easy Washer	n.p.	$2	6.25	32	31½	31½	32	35	40	25
E. Theat., com.	25	$2	...	..	...	...	...	...	28¼	26
Do. pref.	100	7	7.36	..	...	...	...	...	97½	93
Enamel & Heat.	n.p.	$2	6.15	33½	32½	32½	33	180	35	32
Fam. Play., c., new	n.p.	.	...	53	50½	52	52¼	6081	53	34
Goodyear Tire, com.	n.p.	$5+1	2.00	300	295	295	295	141	305	232
Do. pref.	100	7	6.39	110½	108½	108½	110	397	110½	106
Gypsum & Alab., c.	n.p.	$3	2.54	118	104	115	105¼	1907	118	74⅞
Ham. Un. Theat., c.	25	.	...	11	10½	10½	10¼	420	14	10
Do. pref.	100	7	8.23	85	83¼	83¼	85	16	86	83¼
Holt, Renfrew, com.	100	$3	2.30	..	...	...	...	...	130	110
Do. pref.	100	7	6.86	..	...	...	...	...	102	100
Int. Nickel, com.	n.p.	80c	1.35	61¼	58½	59	59	212479	73	46
King Edward Hotel	n.p.	$6.50	10.83	60	60	60	62	45	66	56½
Lindsay, C. W., c.	n.p.	$1	2.32	43	42	43	44	289	49¼	29
Do. pref.	100	6½	5.75	114	110	113	112	114	130	92
Lyall Construc.	n.p.	$3	5.35	58	54	54	58½	930	65	52
Loew's, com.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	x40	30
Do. pref.	100	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	92	92
Mitchell, J. S., com.	n.p.	.	...	65½	65½	65½	65½	80	73	60
Do. pref.	100	7	6.60	106	105	105	105	15	106	104
Moore Corp.	n.p.	$1	3.00	34	30	33⅝	34	354	36½	30
Do. pref. (B)	100	7	3.43	204	204	204	202	100	204	197
Do. pref. (A)	100	7	4.96	141	141	141	141	50	141	136
National Brick, com.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	8⅜	5
Do. pref.	100	6	7.40	82	81	82	81	195	88	78
Photo Engrav.	n.p.	$2	5.00	40	37	40	39	245	45	36½
Port H. San., c., new	n.p.	$2	3.33	60	60	60	60	100	60	58
Rogers, Wm., com.	100	4	5.92	..	...	...	...	...	68½	67½
Do. pref.	100	7	7.12	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	10	100	98¼
Sher-Williams, com.	100	6	2.64	230	225	227	225	87	235	184½
Do. pref.	100	7	5.51	..	...	...	...	...	130	115
Simon & Son, com.	n.p.	.	...	42	41	41	43	730	50½	41
Do. pref.	100	7	6.66	105	104	105	105	65	106	103
Simpson, Ltd., pref.	100	6	5.94	102	101	101	101	37	102	100
Standard Chem., c.	n.p.	2	5.55	37	36⅛	36⅛	34	115	39½	25
Sterling Coal	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	x19	13
Tip Top Tailors, c.	n.p.	.	...	44	43	43	44	269	48⅝	33
Do. pref.	100	7	6.54	108	106½	106½	108	105	109	99
Tuckett Tobacco, c.	100	4	3.20	125	125	125	130	5	130	120
Do. pref.	100	7	5.78	121	121	121	121	25	122	114⅝
Windsor Hotel, com.	n.p.	.	...	36½	36	36	38	40	39½	29½
Do. pref.	100	6½	7.30	90	89	89	89	80	92½	89
Beverage—										
Assoc. Brew., com.	n.p.	$1	3.57	29¼	27½	28½	29½	1295	34	22¾
Do. pref.	100	7	7.36	95½	95	95	95	130	96	93
Brading Brew.	100	$2	8.33	24	24	24	25	30	29	24
Brew. & Distil.	n.p.	10c	...	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	4	630	4¾	3¼
Can. Brew.	n.p.	$2	6.89	29	26	28	27½	807	32	25
Canada Bud	n.p.	.	...	10	9½	10	9½	1266	12¼	8
Canada Dry	n.p.	$4.50	5.00	90	82½	88½	83½	800	90	77⅞
C. Ind. Alc.	n.p.	$1.52+25c	4.40	41¼	39¾	40⅛	40	4390	45	38¼
Do. (B)	n.p.	.	...	36	35	35	36	373	40	35
Can. Malting	n.p.	$1.50	5.08	30	29	29	29½	876	35	29
Can. Wineries	n.p.	.	...	9¾	9½	9½	10	250	11¾	8½
Carling Brew.	n.p.	$2	8.16	25	22	23	24¾	875	35½	22
Com. Alc.	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	27	19
Cosgrave B.	10	.	...	4	3½	4	3¾	185	5	3½
Distil-Seagram	n.p.	$1	4.34	23½	22	22	22	4197	28¾	18
Federal Distil.	n.p.	.	...	.50	.50	.50	.75	440	1.75	.50
Chas. Gurd, com.	n.p.	$2	5.26	39	38	38½	38½	400	45	38
Do. pref.	100	7	6.36	..	...	...	...	...	110	110
Honey Dew, com.	n.p.	.	...	30¼	30	30	30½	3	43	25
Do. pref.	100	7	8.53	82½	81	82	83	110	85½	81
L. Ont. Brew.	n.p.	.	...	5	5	5	6	75	9	5
Nat. Brew., com.	n.p.	4	2.98	137	131½	132	132	915	140	129
Do. pref.	100	7	5.51	..	...	...	...	...	129	127
Nat. Distilleries	n.p.	.	...	12	11½	12	12	280	17¼	11½
Orange Cr., com.	n.p.	.	...	13½	13½	13½	14	5	20	13½
Do. pref. (A)	100	7	7.60	93	86	90	90	228	97¾	86
Do. pref. (B)	n.p.	$2	6.25	32	31	31	31½	39	43½	31
Pelissiers	n.p.	.	...	6	6	6	6	105	8	5¼
Do. pref.	100	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	x103	96
Walker-Good.	n.p.	$3	3.76	81	77	78	78½	4351	95¾	77
Oil—										
Ajax	1	.	...	.46½	.40	.40	.40	12225	.47	.26
Beacon Oil	n.p.	.	...	22	22	22	24	35	28	22
Brit. Am. Oil	n.p.	$1	1.88	53½	51	51½	51	9385	59½	49¾
Can. Oil, com.	n.p.	$1	1.44	70	68	68	69	450	75⅛	58
Do. pref.	100	8	6.15	130	130	130	130	95	130	129
Dominion Oil	..	.	...	8½	8	8	8	60	12	5
Foothills Oil	n.p.	.	...	10.25	8.00	8.50	9.00	33213	10.25	3.10
Home Oil	1	.	...	29.00	20.50	21.75	24.00	235229	29.00	3.05
Imperial Oil	n.p.	$1.50	1.54	97	91	95	91	18310	105	90
Int. Pete.	n.p.	75c	1.33	57¼	52	53½	52½	29310	67⅞	51
McColl, com.	n.p.	25c	...	34	32	33	32¾	5223	36¾	31
Do. pref.	n.p.	6	6.74	89	89	89	89½	30	93½	89
North Star, com.	5	.	...	18.50	17.00	17.00	18.00	1500	18.50	8.25
Do. pref.	5	7	...	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.30	25	5.50	5.15
Petrol Oil	..	.	...	10½	10½	10½	14	500	15	10
Super Pet., com.	n.p.	80c	2.05	40	37	37½	39	1645	45½	32
Do. Voting Trust	..	.	...	39	38	38	40	48	44	29½
Do. pref.	100	7	6.66	101	101	101	105	10	107	100
S. West. Pet.	..	.	...	8.25	4.25	6.50	4.50	116895	8.25	2.70
Volcanic Oil	n.p.	$1.60	4.00	40½	35	40½	34½	1756	40½	33½
Do. Rights	..	.	...	1.65	1.00	1.60	...	4103	1.65	1.00
Vacuum Gas	1	.	...	3	3	3	5	500	3	2
Wainwell Oil	..	.	...	48	36	44	37½	728185	70	14
Trust & Loan—										
Can. Permanent	100	12	5.04	241	238	238	241	65	243	235
Can. For. Invest.	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	48	42
Central Canada	100	12+3	...	..	...	...	...	...	400	394
Can. Gen. Invest.	100	6	5.66	106½	106	106½	107	6	108	105
Col. Invest.	10	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	4
Econ. Invest.	50	4	3.00	66½	66½	66½	66½	100	66½	60½
Huron & Erie	100	8	4.79	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	167	5	170	164
Landed Banking	100	10	4.94	..	...	...	...	...	202½	202½
Mont. Loan	25	12+1	6.63	..	...	...	...	...	51	49
National Trust	100	12+1	3.41	..	...	...	...	...	390	375
Ont. Equit. 10% pd.	100	6	...	55	52	52	55	97	65	48
Ont. Loan	50	12	4.47	..	...	...	...	...	x140	128
Real Estate Loan	100	7	6.19	..	...	...	...	...	x115	110
Toronto Gen. Trusts	100	12	4.25	282	282	282	285	34	285	270
Toronto Mgr.	50	12	4.76	..	...	...	...	...	126	125⅞
Union Trust	100	7+1	5.71	..	...	...	...	...	140	135

CURB AND UNLISTED MARKETS

	Par Value	Div. Rate	Yield Mar. 18	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Mar. 19	Close Mar. 12	Sales for wk.	Range 1929 High	Low
Asch, com.	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	50	30
Do. pref.	100	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	95	90
Agnew Surpass, c.	n.p.	.	...	18	18	18	17¾	85	18	17¾
Do. pref.	100	7	7.19	97¼	97¼	97¼	99	30	101	97¼
Attendu Eng.	1	.	...	1.25	.60	.85	1.12	4425	6.00	.60
Belding, com.	100	7	4.66	..	...	...	...	...	150	131
Do. pref.	100	7	6.48	..	...	...	...	...	108	101½
Bissell, com.	n.p.	$2	4.49	44½	44½	44½	48	10	49⅞	35
Do. pref.	100	7	4.66	..	...	...	...	...	150	125
Blue Ribbon, c.	n.p.	$2	4.70	42⅝	41	44½	42	1700	43	40
Do. pref.	50	6½	6.50	51	47½	51	47	915	51	47
Beatty Bros.	n.p.	.	...	48	46	48	47¼	2605	48	46
Do. pref.	..	7	...	102½	102½	102½	...	105	102½	102½
Can. Celanese, com.	n.p.	.	...	17½	17	17½	18	120	25	17
Do. pref.	100	.	...	49	48	48	45	95	53	45
Can. Light & Power	100	.	...	63	63	63	63	50	71	60
Can. Marconi	1	.	...	9½	9½	9½	10	100	11	7
Can. Paving, c.	n.p.	.	...	35½	30	34	36	499	41	30
Do. pref.	100	7	5.93	118	114	116	116	300	135	107
Can. Nor. Pr., com.	n.p.	.	...	155	150	155	150	111	155	104⅞
Do. pref.	100	7	6.54	107	107	107	106	1	110	106
Can. Vickers	n.p.	.	...	36½	35	36	36½	490	45	35
Do. pref.	100	7	7.77	90	90	90	90½	37	93⅜	89
Can. Vinegar	n.p.	$1.60	4.32	37½	35	36½	37	718	38	27
Can. Wire Box	n.p.	$1.50	5.76	26¼	26	26	26½	225	27½	26
Cons. Sand., com.	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	24	17
Do. pref.	100	7	7.52	..	...	...	...	...	99	90⅛
Cooks. Sh. Brick, c.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	22	20⅛
Do. pref.	100	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	63	63
Corr. Pap. Box, pf.	100	7	7.40	94½	94½	94½	94	25	94½	94
Curtiss-Reid	n.p.	.	...	17½	16	16	16	250	17½	15¾
Do. pref.	30	.	...	34	31½	34	31½	415	34	30
Dom. Engineering	n.p.	$4	3.84	104	104	104	104	135	113	100
Dom. Fdy. & St., c.	100	.	...	26	25	25	26	30	29	20
Do. pref.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	54	54
De Forest	n.p.	.	...	51	50½	51	52	145	60	48
Dom. Power, com.	100	.	...	77	75¾	77	75	275	85	72
Do. pref.	100	7	6.52	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5	107¼	104½
Dominion Tar, com.	n.p.	.	...	32	30	30	32	307	34	30
Do. pref.	100	6½	7.22	90½	90	90	90	534	91	90
Dryden Paper	n.p.	.	...	28	27	27	27	1521	35¼	24
Durant Motor	10	40c	1.74	23½	21½	22½	23	1285	28	13½
E. Dairies, com.	n.p.	.	...	47	45	47	48¾	290	60	43
Eng. Elec. (A)	n.p.	$3	...	45	41	45	41	90	45	25
Do. (B)	..	.	...	26	25	26	26½	129	32	23
Farm. Dairy, com.	n.p.	50c	1.40	36	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	20	36	27
Do. pref.	100	7	6.60	..	...	...	...	...	107	106
Firstbrook Box, pf.	100	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	96½	94⅜
For. Pr. Secs.	n.p.	.	...	40	38	39	38	578	40	34⅞
Gt. W. Sad., com.	n.p.	.	...	30	24½	28	26	3910	32	22
Do. pref.	100	6½	6.50	100	96¼	100	97	183	100	95
Howe Lumber	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	21	16⅞
Hydro-Electric	n.p.	.	...	39¼	37⅛	37¼	39	175	40¾	32¼
Humberstone	n.p.	$2.00	8.06	..	...	...	...	...	37	31
Imp. Tob., com.	5	6+2	3.48	11¼	10⅞	11	11⅛	638	11½	9
Inter. Paint (A)	n.p.	.	...	17	17	17	20	5	25½	17
Kemsley Milbourn	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	17	15
Loew's London, c.	10	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	x5¾	4
Man. Power	n.p.	$3	...	..	...	...	...	...	105	89
Mercury Mills	n.p.	.	...	40	40	40	40	36	46	34
Mercury Mills, pref.	100	6	6.41	92½	92½	92½	93½	25	93¾	92½
Mitchell, Robt.	n.p.	.	...	53	50	50	53	817	66½	41
Montreal Ex.	30	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	20	16
Municipal Ser.	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	6
Paton Mfg., com.	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	53	53
Do. pref.	100	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	x103	102
Perfection Glass	n.p.	.	...	3½	3	3	3⅛	1385	5	2¼
Pub. Utility Invest.	n.p.	.	...	15½	15½	15½	15½	75	15¾	13
Regent Knitting	n.p.	.	...	16	15	16	15½	275	25½	13
Reliance Grain	n.p.	.	...	40	39¾	40	40	80	45	35
Robinson Cone	n.p.	$1.50	5.00	31½	31	30	30	80	39½	24
E. L. Ruddy, pref.	100	7	7.03	100	99½	99½	100	70	100½	95
Sarnia Bridge (A)	n.p.	$2	7.40	..	...	...	...	...	32½	26
Do. (B)	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	32¾	22
Serv. Stn. Equip.	n.p.	$1.50+40c	2.36	85⅜	82	84	83	2011	88	58
Do. pref.	100	6	3.58	170	167	170	170	105	171	121¼
Simpson, Robt., pfd.	100	6	5.45	110	108	110	108	30	111	105
Sprucolite	n.p.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	48	35
Stand. Pav. & H., c.	n.p.	.	...	36	35	35	...	735	36	35
Do. pref.	100	7	7.00	100	100	100	100	45	100	100
Standard Pav.	n.p.	$1.50+50c	5.00	43	39	40	41	222	45½	29
Tamblyn, com.	n.p.	.	...	50	49	49	50	45	57	45
Do. pref.	100	7	7.29	97	95½	96	97	120	100	94½
Thayers, pref.	n.p.	$3.50	...	40	40	40	38¾	25	42	38
United Fuel, com.	n.p.	.	...	24	23	23	24½	182	24½	22
Do. pref.	100	6	7.10	84½	82¼	84	83¾	223	86	82
United Secs., com.	100	.	...	65	65	65	65½	35	65½	55
Do. pref.	100	6	5.64	106¼	105	106¼	106	140	107½	104
Waterloo Mfg. Rts.	..	.	...	1.75	1.00	1.25	1.75	3691	2.75	1.00
Waterloo Mfg.	n.p.	$1	3.70	27¾	25	27¾	27	1060	39	25
West. St. Prod., c.	n.p.	.	...	42	40	40	42	375	46½	40
Do. pref.	100	6½	6.63	..	...	...	...	...	99¼	96

xQuotations for 1928. No sales recorded in 1929 to date.

Dividends Declared

	Rate	Date	Record
Can. Oil, pref.	2%	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Dom. Engineering	$1	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Page Hersey, c.	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Nipissing Mines	1½%	Apr. 20	Mar. 30
C. P. Rly. com.	2½%	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Do., pref.	2%	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Ham. U. Theatres, pf.	1¾%	Mar. 30	Feb. 28
Bk. of Nova Scotia	4%	Apr. 2	Mar. 16
Landed Banking	2½%	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Jam. Pub. Ser., pfd.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Golconda Lead	2c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Interlake Tissue	1½%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Gypsum	75c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Cement, pfd.	1⅝%	Mar. 30	Feb. 28
Belgo Can. Paper, pf.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Dunlop Tire, pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 1	....
Imp. Tobacco, com.	1½%	Mar. 28	Mar. 7
Do., pref.	3%	Mar. 30	Mar. 7
Quebec Power, 50c.		Apr. 15	Mar. 29
Huron & Erie Mtge.	2%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dominion Stores	75c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Winnipeg Elec., pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 6
Hollinger	1%	Mar. 25	Mar. 8
Massey-Harris, c.	75c.	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Twin City, c.	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Do. pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Ontario Loan	3%	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Hayes Wheel, c.	50c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do., pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Nat. Grocers, pfd.	2%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Durant Motors	20c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Central Can. Loan	3%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Brazilian, pref.	1½%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Standard Steel, pfd.	75c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
St. Maur. Val., pf.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
City Dairy, c.	50c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Do. pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Duluth Sup., pfd.	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Dom. Bank	3%	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Bell Telephone	2%	Apr. 15	Mar. 23
Dom. Glass, com.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do. pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Assoc. Brew., com.	25c.	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do. pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Woods Mfg., pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Inter. Nickel, c.	20c.	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Blue Ribbon, com.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Abitibi Paper, pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Penmans, com.	$1	May 15	May 6
Do., pref.	1½%	May 1	Apr. 22
Gurd, com.	50c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Consumers Gas	2½%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Porto Rico Rlys., pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
National Trust	3%	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Toronto Gen. Trusts	3%	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Alta. Pac. Grain, pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Fanny Farmer, c.	25c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	60c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Foundry "A"	37½c.	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Bissell, com.	50c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Toronto Mtge.	3%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
L. Secord, pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
B. A. Oil	25c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Canners, c.	12½c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., 1st pfd.	1½%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	20c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Loco., pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Postal Tele., pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
R. S. Mills	50c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Goodyear, pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Mackay, com.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do., pref.	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Conduits, com.	25c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do., pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Goodyear, com.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Barcelona Tr., pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 2	Mar. 21
B. C. Power "A"	50c.	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Fraser Co.	25c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Inter. Power, pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Calgary Power	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Gen. Elec., pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Holt Renfrew, com.	¾%	Apr. 2	Mar. 26
Do., pref.	1¾%	Apr. 2	Mar. 26
Sher.-Williams, c.	1½%	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	1¾%	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Dom. Power, pref.	1¾%	Apr. 15	Mar. 22
Western Grain, pref.	1⅝%	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Dom. Textile, com.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pressed Metals, pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Can. Steamships, pfd.	1½%	Apr. 4	Mar. 15
Premier Gold	6c.	Apr. 4	Mar. 14
Goderich Elevator	35c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
North Star Oil, pfd	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Eng. Elec. "A"	75c.	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Traymore, pfd	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Tooke Bros., pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Cons. Bakeries	50c.	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Stand. Fuel, pfd.	1⅝%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Bread, pfd "A"	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pfd. "B"	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Orange Crush, 1st pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., 2nd pfd.	50c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
K. E. Hotel	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Mt. Royal Hotel, pfd.	1½%	Apr. 1	Apr. 15
Economic Invest.	$1.00	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Tip Top Tailors, pfd	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hinde & Dauch	25c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cockshutt	37½c.	May 1	Apr. 15
Building Prod. A & B	40c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Brantford Cord., pfd.	2%	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Nat. Steel Car	50c.	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Service Stn Equip "A" and "B"	40+10c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ham. Cotton, pref.	50c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Honey Dew, pfd. "A"	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
North. Merc. Pr. c.	1%	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Robinson Cone	37½c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Tamblyns, pref	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Hunt's, c. old. "B"	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 6
Do., new, "A"	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 6
Do., pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 6
Burt, com.	75c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do. pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Rogers, com.	$1.00	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
West. Groc., p.	1¾%	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Moore Corp., c.	25c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., "A" pref.	$1.75	April 1	Mar. 15
Do., "B", pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
U. Fuel I., pref.	1½%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cons. Food Prod. 'A'	37½c.	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	60c.	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Union Trust	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Att. L. H. & Pr. c.	1½%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	1⅝%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Prov. Paper, pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. North. Pr., pfd	1¾%	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Freiman, pref.	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Power Corp., pfd.	1½%	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
So. Can. Pr., pfd	1½%	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Western Brew.	2%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dom. Textile, pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 15	Mar. 30

LEGAL AND PROFESSIONAL

BENNETT, HANNAH & SANFORD
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C., K.C.
P. L. Sanford, B.A. A. Hannah
O. H. E. Might, E. J. Chambers, LL.B.
L. G. Nolan, M.C., M.A.

Harry P. Carter
Barrister and Solicitor
MUIR BUILDING WATER STREET
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
P. O. Box E5096 Cable Address Retrac

Hodgson, Roberton & Co.
INVESTMENT COUNSEL
Bank of Nova Scotia Building
437 St. James St., MONTREAL
George R. Hodgson G. Edwin Roberton

TOOLE, PEET & CO.
LIMITED
FINANCIAL AGENTS
Appraisers and Valuators
Estates Managed
CALGARY CANADA

Established 1889
J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, C.A.
Chartered Accountants
G. S. HOLMESTED
Trustee in Bankruptcy Proceedings
Offices: McKinnon Bldg., Toronto

Black & Armstrong
(Successors to Robinson & Black)
REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS, RENTALS
Farm Lands, Mortgages and Insurance
200 STANDARD BANK BLDG.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK FUNDS

	High (Premium)	Low (Premium)	Last year High (Premium)	Last year Low (Premium)
Mar. 14	11-32	13-16	1-64	1-64
Mar. 15	3-4	33-64	1-32	1-32
Mar. 16	11-16	17-32	1-32	3-64
Mar. 18	19-32	17-32	1-32	1-32
Mar. 19	5-8	37-64	1-32	3-64
Mar. 20	9-16	3-8	3-64	1-16

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
Mar. 14	4.84 13-16	3.90 5-16	5.23 3-8
Mar. 15	4.84 7-8	3.90 1-4	5.23 1-4
Mar. 16	4.85	3.90 5-16	5.23 5-16
Mar. 18	4.85 1-4	3.90 3-8	5.23 3-8
Mar. 19	4.85	3.90 5-16	5.23 1-2
Mar. 20	4.85 1-16	3.90 1-4	5.23 1-2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		Mar. 13	Mar. 20
19.30	Italian	5.28⅞	5.26
23.80	German	23.99	23.83
13.90	Belgian	14.03	13.94
49.80	Japanese	45.10	44.70

NEW YORK CURB

	Close Mar. 6	Close Mar. 13	Close Mar. 20
Imp. Oil Can.	92 1-2	91	95
Can. Marconi	7 3-4	9 1-8	8 5-8
Inter. Pete.	51 1-8	52 7-8	54
Int. Util. "B"	19 1-8	18 3-8	18 1-2
Nipissing	3 1-4	3 1-4	3 1-8
Noranda	61	60 1-4	56 1-2

Unlisted Stocks

Recent London Quotations

Brewers & Distillers	15s. 7½d.
Calgary Power	165
Hudson's Bay	120s.
Hudson's Bay, 5% pref.	97s. 6d.
Can. West Lumber	11s. 3d.
Standard Chemical, 7%	29½

Recent Vancouver Quotations

	Bid	Asked
B. C. Telephone, pfd., new 6%	105	106½
Pacific Coyle, com.	10½	13
Gosse Packing, pref.	73	..

Recent Winnipeg Quotations

	Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire Co.	127	130
Home Invest & S. Assn.	80	...
N. Mtge., Par $5	20	...
Northern Trusts Co.	50	52½
Standard Trusts Co.		25
No. Star Oil, pref.	5.30	
No. Star Oil, com.	17.00	18.00
Crescent Creamery	100	...

OSWALD & DRINKWATER
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Members Montreal Curb Market
Main Office:
Insurance Exchange Building, 275 Notre Dame Street West
Telephone Harbour 6101*
Uptown Office 1476 Peel Street
Telephone Uptown 1837*
MONTREAL
Direct Private Wires to New York and Toronto

P.S. ROSS & SONS
Chartered Accountants
Trustees in Bankruptcy etc.
Established 1879
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver
10 Adelaide St. East, Toronto
Gerald Jephcott C.A. Resident Partner

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH, GUILFOYLE & NASH of TORONTO
CLARKSON, McDONALD, CURRIE & COMPANY of MONTREAL and QUEBEC
Chartered Accountants
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

GEOFFRION & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange
Members of the Montreal Curb Market
Tel. HArbour 2291*
231 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal
Branches:
Canada Cement Bldg. MONTREAL
18 Elgin Street OTTAWA

Imperial Oil Earned Nearly $23,000,000 or $3.47 Per Share

Street Surprised by Issue of First Financial Statement

OUTPUT WAS GOOD

Shareholders' List Reported to Comprise Some 9,000 Persons

Imperial Oil, at its annual meeting held in Toronto within the week, sprang a surprise upon shareholders and the investing public alike, when a balance sheet was submitted for the first time. Over a period of years the necessity for some such action has been urged upon the management by the Financial Post, and it was partially in deference to these representations that the figures are now forthcoming. C. O. Stillman, the president, owing to absence from the city, was not able to be in attendance, but his report, read by G. H. Smith, the vice-president, who presided at the gathering, indicated that the directors felt that, now that the shares of the company had secured so wide a distribution, the need for bringing the affairs of the company more directly before the shareholders was imperative.

The shareholders' list now comprises some 9,000 persons, many of whom are long-standing customers. Since it is impracticable for even a small percentage of these to attend the annual meeting, the directors decided to forward them a statement of the accounts together with a report of operations during the fiscal year terminating December 31, 1298. Since the close of the year the second co-operative investment trust has terminated, and 95,600 shares, acquired under the terms of the trust, have been distributed to 5,200 employees. The shareholders gave their consent to the formation of a third co-operative trust for the benefit of the employees, which will be carried out on much the same conditions as formerly obtained. The big difference will be in the value attached to the shares. The figure stipulated in the first trust was $35 per share; in the second trust $55 per share was exacted; the price for the third trust will be $81 per share. It is understood that this price will prevail only for the first half of the year; in July next a new price will be set at a figure warranted by the average market price of the shares during the first half of the year.

Conservative Dividend Policy

The financial statement put out by the company proved to be an interesting exhibit. The dividend paid by the company in 1928 amounted to $1.50 per share. Earnings were shown at more than double this figure, the net receipts, after Dominion income tax had been met, amounting to $22,963,264, thus indicating earnings on the common stock of $3.47 a share. These earnings are understood to have been the best in the history of the company. While the directors might have been justified in disbursing a larger dividend, they elected to follow the conservative course that they have always made evident. The oil business is one which is liable to wide fluctuations, and it must be considered the part of wisdom to keep that fact always in mind. Years of very good earnings are apt to be followed by several years of poor earnings.

Imperial Oil shares throughout recent years have not been bought by a constantly widening circle of investors and speculators because of the volume of earnings registered or the character of the dividend paid. Purchasers have had in mind more the prospects over a period of years. The book value of the stock currently is about $10.50 a share, whereas, during the past year, the issue has sold as high as $103 and is now quoted around $95. But there are other considerations to be taken into account. If one were to add the great unappropriated and surplus reserves to the value of the shares there would exist a tangible value of more than $25 per share. Another factor is the revenue which must accrue in future years from the earnings of subsidiaries. Last year International Petroleum accounted for $2,883,000 of the "other net income," the total of which was set out in the balance sheet at $4,600,097.

International Petroleum has already demonstrated its capacity to bring revenue to the parent organization. There are possibly a dozen other subsidiaries which may give an equally good account of themselves in the future, included amongst which are Royalite Oil, Foothills Oil, Imperial Pipe Line, Dalhousie Oil, Galena Signal Oil, North-West Company, Midwest Oil, and Tropical Oil. Not a few of these already have been centres of most active trading in the markets on both sides of the line and most of them, no doubt, will continue for some time to come to bring profits to those that are interested. So far many of them have not done much in the matter of dividends, as the greater part of their profits have been plowed back into further developments. It is clear, however, that Imperial Oil has in these a substantial asset which goes a long way toward explaining the reason why so pronounced a valuation has been placed upon its shares by the market.

Brokerage Partner

LESLIE SPIER, who has just been admitted to partnership in the brokerage firm of Hickson & Huile, members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

FIGURES IN STATEMENT

The figures contained in the initial financial statement of Imperial Oil and affiliated companies follow:

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 1928

Assets—		
Fixed (Capital) Assets:		
Real estate, plants, floating and other equipment		$ 96,090,167.18
Patents, trademarks & licenses		21.00
Current Assets:		
Inventories	$30,942,603.96	
Bills & accts. receivable	16,218,627.29	
Cash	13,777,562.12	
Sundries	97,987.19	
		61,036,780.56
Other Assets:		
Stocks of other companies, miscel. securities and other assets		65,795,485.27
Deferred and prepaid charges		246,724.92
Total Assets		$223,169,178.93
Liabilities—		
Capital Stock:		
Common:		
Authorized 8,000,000 shares n.p.v., issued and outstanding 6,605,442 shs., amount paid thereon		$ 70,279,081.75
Current Liabilities:		
Accts. payable	$7,304,272.65	
Accrued Liabilities:		
Res. for Inc. & other taxes	1,773,208.28	
		9,077,480.93
Deferred credits		102,702.36
Other Reserves:		
Depreciation: Fire, Marine, Cargo, Freight, and P. & I. Insurance and reserve for Annuities		45,412,721.31
Capital and Surplus of Minority Interests		13,753.15
Surplus:		
Unappropriated and Surplus Reserves		98,283,439.43
Total Liabilities		$223,169,178.93

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
December 31, 1928

Total operating profits	$20,136,375.55
Other Net Income:	
Rents, interest, dividends received from other companies, etc.	4,600,097.40
Total Income — Before Dominion Income Tax	$24,736,472.95
Less: Dom. Inc. Tax (Estimated)	1,773,208.28
Net Income—After Dominion Income Tax	$22,963,264.67

Improvement in Earnings

The main features in Mr. Stillman's address to the shareholders follow:

The earnings of your company for the twelve months ending December 31, 1928, including dividends from other companies and interest on investments, were $22,963,264.67.

An improvement in earnings was largely due to the general revival in trade and the rapid development of the resources of the Dominion resulting in the greatly increased purchasing power of our population. Since Imperial Oil, Limited, is in closer contact than any other commercial enterprise with every community in Canada, and enters more generally into each phase of community life, its progress and prosperity are dependent entirely upon a corresponding condition in the country's affairs. Its operations are not confined to the large centres where costs are reduced by volume of turnover, but extend to pioneer and isolated settlements and to newly-opened areas in whose development the company feels a sense of responsibility. Initially these operations in remote areas produce no commensurate returns, but experience has proved that the widespread distribution of products attained and the good-will earned have been beneficial. In the past year larger agricultural production, which was accompanied by the application of mechanical power on a greatly increased scale, the opening of new mining areas, the expansion in industrial processes, and the greater use of motor transportation, all provided a stimulus to the company's business and, particularly during the harvest season, tested to capacity its refining and distributing facilities.

Royalite Makes Progress

For years the company has devoted large sums and the best available technical knowledge to the search for a Canadian supply of petroleum sufficient to meet the requirements of the country. Through the medium of one subsidiary alone—the Royalite Oil Company—it has expended the sum of three million dollars in testing petroleum potentialities of the Turner Valley in Alberta. While production on a large scale has not been attained the company is continuing vigorously to prosecute the work which it alone, among major oil companies, has undertaken. The company still adheres to its policy of drawing upon its financial resources and the services of its geological and production staffs to assist every legitimate effort in this direction. The production of crude petroleum and crude naphtha in the Turner Valley has assumed considerable proportions and has added materially to the wealth of the province of Alberta, but it has not in any appreciable degree lessened the dependence of the Dominion upon foreign sources of petroleum supply. Fortunately, the development through the International Petroleum Company, Limited, of prolific fields in South America has assured, pending further investigation of the resources of this country, a sufficient supply of crude petroleum.

Marketing conditions in the petroleum industry, both in Canada and in the United States, underwent no marked change during the past year. The tendency towards over-competition was again emphasized by the multiplication of service stations and other outlets for petroleum products and by a scale of prices which yielded a small return upon investments in refining and marketing facilities. The company's exclusive products, however, experienced increasing popularity and the increases in the sales of Imperial Ethyl gasoline and Marvelube motor oils were the largest in the company's history.

Production is Increased

Petroleum production in the province of Alberta during 1928 showed a satisfactory increase over previous years, the estimated total being 486,318 barrels. Of this 6,919 barrels was crude oil from the Wainwright Field, 104,604 barrels Turner Valley crude oil, and 374,795 barrels Turner Valley crude naphtha. Imperial Oil subsidiaries contributed a large proportion. Their output was from the Turner Valley exclusively, and totalled 38,835 barrels of crude oil and 305,642 barrels of crude naphtha, or approximately 35 per cent of the crude oil and 81 per cent of the naphtha production of Alberta.

Royalite No. 4 showed little diminution from its previous record. Its production continued to average over 500 barrels of crude naphtha daily and the total for the year of 199,146 barrels represented about 30 per cent of the estimated total production in Canada.

Twelve producing wells were drilled by subsidiary companies during 1928. Seven of these are the property of the Royalite Oil Company, two of the Foothills Oil and Gas Company, while the Dalhousie Oil Company completed three wells that were drilling at the beginning of the year. Of these twelve wells, six came in as crude oil wells and the remainder as naphtha wells; however, as in many cases production from the upper formations proved somewhat disappointing, four of the crude oil wells are being deepened to the naphtha horizon in the limestone.

Gas Readily Marketed

Total gas deliveries for the year were 6,718,000,000 cubic feet, of which 4,095,000,000 cubic feet were sold to the corporation supplying the city of Calgary, and 1,097,000,000 cubic feet to Imperial Oil Refineries, Limited, at Calgary. The remainder was consumed in the field by our own and other companies.

Imperial Oil, Limited, under an agreement with the Home Oil Company, is developing the properties of the latter and purchasing their production, which at the close of 1928 amounted to about 40 barrels of crude oil a day. Since the beginning of the year this production has been largely augmented by the deepening of Home No. 1 well, which recently was carried to the limestone and is producing more than 450 barrels of crude naphtha daily. This is the first naphtha producer to be completed in the south end of the Turner Valley and is an added incentive to further drilling in that part of the field.

Credit is due to the field organization for solving many of the dificult problems, both in drilling and production, which confront operators in the Turner Valley. Drilling in this field continues costly; it is probably one of the most difficult and expensive areas in America in which to operate, but despite these obstacles the field staff has been able to materially decrease drilling costs.

Obstructions Were Created

Production problems are by no means over when wells are drilled to the producing horizon, and at present three of the most prolific naphtha producers—Dalhousie No. 1, Royalite No. 6 and Royalite No. 8—are not operating. It has been found that the release of gas at such extreme pressures as exist produces a condition of actual freezing of the naphtha. This, combined with the accumulation of loose particles, creates an obstruction that shuts off production. The three wells referred to aggregated production of over 600 barrels daily, and steps are being taken not only to restore these wells to production, but to complete wells in the limestone in such a way as to minimize the possibility of freezing. At December 31, 1928, the Royalite Oil Company had ten wells drilling, Northwest Company had one, Foothills No. 2 was being deepened and drilling was being carried on by our organization on three wells of the Home Oil Company. Outside the Turner Valley a test in the Skiff area on the Devenish Petroleum property was abandoned and a third well is now drilling in that district. A test on the Highwood structure, which was temporarily discontinued pending the arrival of diamond drilling equipment from Peru, has now reached an interesting stage, being some 50 feet above the top of the limestone horizon from which the naphtha production in Turner Valley is obtained. A second test on the Bow River structure is also under way.

The total footage drilled during the year was 62,576 feet, or more than doubled the amount drilled in 1927. In the Sweetgrass and Cypress Hills areas, further surveys have been effected and attention has been directed to areas in the Foothills where structural conditions warrant investigation. The knowledge obtained through these activities will benefit our operations in 1929.

Results of the producing activities of the International Petroleum Company in South America were satisfactory. A total of 29,399,397 barrels of crude was produced from the fields in Peru and Colombia as compared with a total of 22,770,293 barrels in 1927.

Situation in Colombia

During the year 116 wells were completed on the De Mares Concession. On these only one well was non-productive. At the end of the year there 341 wells capable of production on the property. The average initial production of wells completed was 843 barrels per day, against 1,139 barrels per days in 1927. This decrease is largely due to the natural falling off in production from the older Infantas structure. The newer and more prolific La Cira anticline maintained a very satisfactory initial average during the year. The total footage for the year was 274,018 feet as against 219,315 feet in 1927. This was accomplished with approximately the same number of strings of tools as in 1927.

Testing the San Luis and Colorado structures was continued and our efforts were rewarded on the latter structure by the discovery of a formation that yielded a satisfactory showing of high grade oil. The well is now being deepened in the hope of finding further production. The Mugrosa Anticline, the fifth and most southerly of the structures on the concession, is now being tested.

Refining and marketing operations in Colombia were considerably expanded. Approximately a million and a half barrels were processed in the Company's refinery at Barrancabermeja to supply the internal demands of the Republic. The 1929 outlook is promising, as further extensive additions to the national highways and railway systems have been authorized. These will give easy access to important districts, thus expanding the market for all petroleum products. Improvements and extensions have been made throughout the marketing department. With new construction, which has been authorized, the company will have thirty stations in the territory. Two new high-powered tow boats and six barges have been built for the Magdalena River fleet. With the addition of these units, the fleet serving our Colombian customers will comprise nine steamers and thirty-two barges.

Peru Production Expands

In Peru the production for 1928 was 9,503,720 barrels as compared with 7,768,139 barrels in 1927. Of the 172 wells completed, 147 were productive. The average initial production was 218 barrels a day, which compares with an initial production of 189 barrels a day for the 124 producing wells completed in 1927.

At December 31, 1928, there were 1,540 wells capable of producing oil. The daily average production for the year was 25,966 barrels. The footage drilled was 326,238, as compared with 273,885 feet in 1927. The average number of strings of tools in operation was 40 in 1928 and 48 in 1927. Testing was continued with satisfactory results in the new producing area discovered in 1927 to the north of the proven field in the High Verdun district. This area constitutes a reserve which is available at any time. Wildcatting on concessions outside the La Brea-Parinas estate continued, but so far commercial production has not been encountered.

Shipments were 3,823,248 barrels, the balance of the increase being absorbed by the Talara refinery, which increased its run to 15,000 barrels daily in order to take care of increased trade on the west coast of South America. The gasoline plants produced nearly 25 million gallons of gasoline, an increase of some eight million gallons over the previous year.

Field production methods in general have kept abreast of improvements in scientific technique. The company has recently made large investments, both in Peru and in Colombia, in compressor equipment for the treatment of surplus gas. A proportion of the increase in production in both fields can be directly attributed to the more general application of the "Gas Lift" and tangible results may be expected during 1929 from "repressuring" of producing formations, in which process considerable development work was inaugurated during the past year.

The directors are particularly gratified to report the spirit of good-will and co-operation with which the company's operations are regarded in the South American Republics, where the shareholders' capital has been so largely invested.

The fleets of Imperial Oil, Limited and of the International Petroleum Company, Limited, were augmented by the construction of three motor ships of the most modern type, the "C. O. Stillman," the "Victolite" and the Vancolite" all of which were in service for the greater part of the year. Delivery early this year of the "Calgarolite," the fourth and last of the new ships by the British builders, will complete for the time the marine construction programme. The company will have in service twenty ships of 159,543 d.w. tonnage.

With the larger fleet the volume of crude and finished products transported in 1928 was increased by six million barrels over the volume for 1927. The aggregate movement was in excess of 28,000,000 barrels, an average of some 77,000 barrels per day.

VANCOUVER STOCKS

We specialize in Mining and Oil stocks listed on the Vancouver Exchange, and are in a position to give reliable and fast service in buying and selling. Use the wires. Send for Market Letter.

NANSON, ROTHWELL & CO., LTD., 818 Pender St., W., Vancouver, B.C
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange

"Canada Dry"

This interesting Company and the speculative possibilities in its shares is reviewed in a special circular we have just prepared. A copy will be mailed upon request.

Elgin 1428-29-30

Campbell, Stratton & Lindsey
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
244 Bay Street • Toronto

Removal Notice—

Stewart, McNair & Co.

Announce the Removal of their offices to the Sixth floor of the

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS BUILDING
245 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Telephones
ELgin 0421-2-3-4

MEMBERS:
Toronto Stock Exchange
New York Curb (Associate)

Branch Offices:
North Bay
Sudbury
Sault Ste. Marie

Direct Private Wires to Montreal, New York & Chicago

PISTELL, DEANS & CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
Investment Securities
350 Bay St., Toronto

Canadian Investors Corp. Limited

No Par Value Stock

An Investment having attractive possibilities.

Price: At the Market
Circular on request.

PRINGLE, HOLMES & CO.
LIMITED
INVESTMENTS
CENTRAL BLDG. TORONTO

New and used Machinery and Supplies. Write in for our latest catalogue. We can save you money.
GEO. C. KAITTING & SONS, Limited,
54-56 Ainslie St., S.
Galt, Ont.

G. G. Blackstock & Co. Ltd.
Stocks & Bonds
G. G. BLACKSTOCK, *Member Toronto Stock Exchange*
Orders Executed on all Exchanges
STAR BUILDING, TORONTO Tel. Elgin 3286
R. B. BUCHANAN R. O. MACKAY TURNER W. R. THOMSON 102

Announcing—

The Acquisition by the

Industrial Acceptance Corporation
LIMITED

of the

Canadian Contract Purchase Company, Limited

The Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited, with offices throughout Canada, announce the acquisition and operation of the Canadian Contract Purchase Company Limited, which will in future be under the management of the former company.

Offices located at strategic points throughout Canada and under the supervision of financial experts are now at the convenience of Canadian business houses in the financing of products such as:

Household Appliances	Laundry Machinery
Automobiles	Excavating Machinery
Commercial Cars	Power Hoists
Trucks	Elevators
Trailers	Office Equipment
Tractors	Multigraphing Machines
Busses	Book-keeping Machines
Garage Equipment	Adding Machines
Store Equipment	Safes and Vaults
Soda Fountains	Electrical Refrigerators
Furnaces	Electric Stoves
Oil Burners	Vacuum Cleaners
Radiators	Washing Machines
Ventilating Systems	Pianos
Factory Machinery	Radio Sets
	Phonographs
	Furniture

Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited
Windsor Toronto Montreal — Head Office: Windsor, Ont. — Calgary Regina Quebec
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANKERS

"NewSteel" Desks
—a new standard of Desk Service.

STEEL office furniture is now favored by large business organizations for utility, permanency, economy, beauty. The latest addition to "Office Specialty's" complete line of office equipment is the "NewSteel" Desk line. Ask for catalog.

From Factory to You—Direct
Desks Chairs Tables Files
Visible Records Card Record Supplies
Steel Shelving Underwriters Safes, etc.

OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED
97 Wellington Street West, Toronto 281
Factories: Newmarket, Ont. Branches in Principal Cities.

EVEN if you never dictate letters THE DICTAPHONE PAYS!

LEAVING correspondence *out* of the picture, did you, for example, ever consider that The Dictaphone would

1. enable you to keep a confidential typewritten, verbatim record of your telephone conversations;
2. double the shorthand efficiency of your secretary;
3. keep a private, typed record of those good ideas you intend to put into effect but which, *somehow* get lost in the shuffle;
4. give the good results of office conferences without wasting the time necessary to hold them;
5. prevent any subordinate from ever saying, "I forgot," or, "I thought you meant....."—?

Frankly now, *did* you ever size up The Dictaphone from these angles? Probably not. But now that we've told you of these other valuable uses wouldn't it be wise to *prove them to yourself?* For instance, invite the Dictaphone to your own office for a trial stay. Test its mettle *yourself.* The coupon tells you how this can be arranged... to suit your own convenience, and *without* obligation.

DICTATE TO THE DICTAPHONE
"Reg. Canada"
and double your ability to get things done

The word DICTAPHONE is the Registered Trade Mark of Dictaphone Corporation, Makers of Dictating Machines and Accessories to which said Trade Mark is Applied

DEFERRED PAYMENTS

A sound plan of deferred payments is provided for concerns which may prefer to divide the purchase price of their DICTAPHONE equipment into a series of payments.

NOW—The Dictaphone in COLOR

Keeping step with the times, the Dictaphone now presents its New Model 10 in a range of pleasing colors.

MAIL WITH YOUR LETTERHEAD TO

DICTAPHONE SALES CORP. LIMITED
33 Melinda Street, TORONTO 2 ELgin 7287
T. R. Crayston, General Manager

( ) I want to read what leading executives or secretaries say about increasing their ability with The Dictaphone. Mail me FREE copy of your booklet, "What's Wrong With Shorthand?" and "Shorthand Plus."

( ) I am a Secretary
( ) Executive
(Check one)

( ) Please notify your nearest office to let me try a New Model 10 without obligation. FP-3

BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST—SERVICE EVERYWHERE

B.C. PULP SHOWS SMALLER SURPLUS DURING PAST YEAR

Statement Considered Satisfactory in View of Conditions

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Despite the unfavorable conditions which surround the industry in general, earnings of the British Columbia Pulp and Paper Company for the year ended December 31, 1928, were maintained. Operating profits for the year totalled $723,334. This compares with $777,551 in the preceding year.

After payment of all charges and dividends on the preferred stock, the company had a surplus for the year of $3,239 as compared with $9,036 in 1927. The profit and loss figures for 1928 and 1927 follow:

	1928	1927	1926
Oper. profit	$723,334	$777,551	$807,232
Bond interest	326,814	327,450	320,420
Balance	$396,520	$450,101	$486,812
Depreciation	340,000	384,861	374,752
Balance	$ 56,520	$ 65,240	$112,069
Tax provision	14,347	17,270	31,000
Net profit	$ 42,173	$ 47,970	$ 81,060
Pref. dividend	38,934	38,934	38,934
Surplus	$ 3,239	$ 9,036	$ 42,126
Previous surplus	51,161	42,126	......
P. & L. balance	$ 54,400	$ 51,162	$ 42,126

The net working capital of the company remains practically unchanged from 1927. For 1928 current assets amounted to $1,585,797 and current liabilities $287,358, leaving a working capital of $1,298,439. This compares with current assets in 1927 of $1,663,585 and current liabilities of $361,026, a net difference of $1,302,559.

Cash Position Better

The balance sheet of the company as at December 31, 1928, shows a number of minor changes, as compared with the report of a year ago. The total assets amount to $9,034,459, as compared with $9,186,988 in the preceding year. Property account is down from $7,424,148 to $7,349,582. Inventories show a decline from $954,437 to $722,138. Accounts and bills receivable at the end of 1928 totalled $217,022, as against $280,950 in the previous year. The cash position of the company is much better, now totalling $496,136, as against $277,698 at the end of 1927.

The only change in the capital stock and funded debt of the company is a decline of bonds outstanding from $5,207,500 to $5,126,500. The surplus account shows an increase of $3,239, to $54,400. The other items on the liabilities side of the balance sheet remain much the same as in 1927.

Big Montreal Express Firm Passes Into English Hands

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Baillargeon Express Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in Eastern Canada, has passed into the hands of Clifford McAllister, a banker of London, England. The amount involved is not disclosed.

Mr. McAllister, president, announces that a program of expansion is now under consideration, providing for motor borne express traffic to Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver and certain other centres not yet selected. The projected plan of expansion would involve a capital expenditure of four to five million dollars.

It is quite likely that some public financing will be undertaken either here or in England to provide the necessary capital for this program.

DOMINION IRON ISSUES REPORT OF BETTER TONE

Surplus Carried Forward More Than Double That of Past Two Years

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The report of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company for the year 1928, makes more encouraging reading than does that of its associate company, the Dominion Coal, for the same period.

While the company did not report any material improvement in earnings over those reported for 1927, it was able to show practically the same gross operating profit, while the balance carried forward at the end of the year exceeded that for the two previous years.

Operating profits for the year amounted to $1,843,328, as compared with $1,859,215 in the preceding twelve months period. After the deduction of bond interest, sinking fund, etc., there remained a balance of $979,572, as against $845,118 in 1927. Details of the profit and loss account follow, together with comparative figures for 1927:

	1928	1927
Gross profits	$1,843,328	$1,859,215
Less:		
Sinking fund	189,399	189,400
Int. on 1st mort.	257,950	257,950
Int. on cons. bonds	547,345	583,712
Discount on bonds written off	56,062	56,061
Less: Interest on Inter-Company Accts.:		
xOn loans	110,482	......
On current acct.	76,519	73,026
Bal. before deprec.	$ 979,573	$ 845,118
Add prev. surplus	935,183	90,065
Total surplus	$1,914,756	$ 935,183

xIn the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1927, this item was treated as an addition to the profits from operations.

Net working capital of the company at the end of 1928 amounted to $8,479,340, current assets having totalled $11,038,807 and current liabilities of $2,559,467. This marks a considerable improvement over the previous year, when current liabilities totalled $2,898,941 and current assets $9,717,742, a difference of $6,818,601.

Dominion Silk Expanding

Dominion Silk Dyeing and Finishing Company is to build a silk printing plant 300 feet long in addition to the present plant; the Drummondville Cotton Company is also said to be preparing for a large factory addition and the Drummondville Hosiery Company is about to install machinery in the plant formerly used by the Gossard Corset Company.

Can you *use* this man?

To the organization that has a place for me I can bring an intimate acquaintance with administrative work, a useful knowledge of merchandising methods, experience as an advertising executive, a successful record as a salesman, and later as sales manager.

This equipment is supported by progressive ideas and the energy to develop them; also by the ability to write good advertising copy and plan advertising campaigns.

A permanent connection with a live organization, where my experience and ability can be profitably applied, is what I desire.

Credentials submitted cheerfully.

I am 35 years of age, and will not hesitate to go where there is an opportunity to prove my worth.

Box 81, Financial Post, Toronto

Tenders Invited

Saskatoon School District No. Thirteen of Saskatchewan invites tenders for purchase of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars thirty-year sinking fund debentures to be dated May the first, interest at five per cent. payable semi-annually.

Bids received to noon on Monday, April fifteenth, alternatively for payment in Canada and United States and Canada only. Payment and delivery at Saskatoon.

Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

WILLIAM P. BATE
21st Street, EAST SASKATOON

$308,305.00
Town of Sudbury, Ont.
DEBENTURES FOR SALE

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for Debentures" will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, April 2nd, 1929, for $35,025.00 - 10 years, and $273,280.00 - 20 years - 5% Serial Bonds dated April 1st, 1929. Interest payable annually on the 1st day of April, at the Royal Bank of Canada, in Sudbury, Toronto, or Montreal.

By-Law No.	Amount	Term
1111	15,000.00	20 Years
1112	40,655.00	20 "
1114	35,000.00	20 "
1117	102,810.00	20 "
1118	79,815.00	20 "
1113	1,755.00	10 "
1115	10,300.00	10 "
1116	22,970.00	10 "

Any further information will be furnished on application.

H. R. GRANT,
Treas. Town of Sudbury

Hoover Must Modify Promises to Farmers

Will Probably Try To Keep Their Tariff Demands in Check—Will Tariff Really Help Them?

By JOHN A. STEVENSON
Second Article on Our Tariff Relations with the United States

The causes which have led up to the impending revision of the United States tariff are not obscure. The farming community of the Republic enjoyed a spell of unprecendented prosperity during the war years, when prices of every variety of farm produce rose to dizzy heights, but a swift and disconcerting reaction in its fortunes began in 1922 when the bottom fell out of the prices of agricultural products and ever since the farmers of the United States, and particularly such of them as live west of the Mississippi River, have been in a discontented and querulous mood, convinced that they are the unhappy victims of an unjust economic system, which may beget prosperity for puissant corporations like General Motors and the United States Steel Company, but offers little but hard work and a bare livelihood for themselves.

High Land Prices Hurt

They do possess a certain measure of protection against their most dangerous competitors but its efficacy is offset by the high capitalization value of their land, which was carried up in states like Iowa and Nebraska to absurd prices during the artificial boom of the war years. But the fundamental cause of their unhappy plight and their consequent discontent is indicated by Professor E. R. Seligman, the millionaire economist of Columbia University, in his report upon the Farm Problem which he compiled for the Democratic party and which he has now published in book form; he is convinced—and other expert economists agree with him—that in the re-adjustment, which followed the upheaval of the war, agricultural prices were from a variety of causes forced down to a level out of conformity with the general price level structure and lagging well behind the price level of factory products. Consequently the farmers who have to buy commodities at prices stabilized at a higher level, have found the profits of their toil pared to the bone and made bitter protest.

Next Step: Political Insurgency

Now agrarian discontent in North America invariably produces political insurgency and the farmers of the Western United States have been, since 1923, in the same sort of temper as generated the Populist insurgency of the nineties of last century. A substantial body of them broke out into open revolt under the late Senator La Follette in the Presidential campaign of 1924 but the combination of a very good harvest and a temporary rise in prices on the eve of the election helped the Republican managers to surmount the crisis and elect their candidates. However, the agitation continued and during the last two sessions it has crystallized in Congress in proposals to regulate the prices of farm products by a plan embodied in a measure known as the McNary-Haugen bill.

Control Marketing of Surplus

The scheme contemplated the control of the marketing of the surplus production of the six basic agricultural commodities, wheat, corn, hogs, cotton, rice and tobacco, and it was strenuously supported, not merely by the farm bloc, but by influential personages of the financial world like General Dawes; it was twice passed by Congress but on each occasion it was vetoed by President Coolidge. When the Presidential campaign of 1928 came round, the Republican leaders found that the killing of the McNary-Haugen bill promised to be a serious liability in the Middle-West because the farmers were disposed to lay a goodly share of the blame for its demise upon their Presidential candidate, Mr. Hoover, who had openly expressed his hostility to the bill. Moreover, the Democratic candidate, Governor Smith, discerning a splendid opportunity to make political capital in normally Republican strongholds, was very lavish in his pledges to take drastic measures for the solution of the farm relief problem; he avoided any definite endorsation of the McNary-Haugen bill but he promised an effective substitute plan. Faced with this situation, the Republican leaders could think of no other method of appeasing the restless farmers than by promising them a higher measure of protection against foreign competitors, of whom the Canadian farmer received special mention. So Mr. Hoover, in different speeches, made very explicit pledges that, if he was sent to the White House, he would raise the duties on farm produce and, on the eve of the polling, at the instigation of Senator Borah, he made the further promise that he would summon a special session of Congress to undertake the work of tariff revision.

Took Hoover at His Word

The western farmers were anxious for an excuse to vote against a Catholic "wet" like Al Smith and so they accepted Mr. Hoover's pledges at their face value and rolled up huge majorities for him and the lesser Republican nominees in all the western States. Mr. Hoover accordingly found himself in the White House faced with the necessity of redeeming his tariff pledges. But before he took office the old Congress had to hold its final session and the advocates of tariff revision were not long in getting to work. The Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives proceeded to hold a series of tariff hearings and at once found themselves inundated with a flood of applications for higher protection. There came forward a group of agrarian organizations with demands for tariff increases on every kind of farm produce and the schedules submitted on behalf of the Farm Bureau Federation of the United States would, if enacted into legislation, constitute a virtual embargo upon most types of Canadian farm produce. But the industrial interests were not behindhand in their demands; they were anxious to commit the farmers as deeply as possible to the principle of protection and at the same time to secure additional favors for themselves. The proceedings before the committee developed into an unseemly scramble and the New York Nation was moved to give the following account of them:

"The tariff swinery daily displayed in the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives exceeds anything in our recollection. Here are some of the choice bits from the despatches. A 100 per cent. increase in the tariffs on livestock, dairy and meat products is demanded by farmer representatives from Colorado and Minnesota, who thus display not the slightest hesitancy in raising the cost of living to all their fellow Americans. As for the American hen it is in the greatest danger from the invasion of Argentine turkeys, horrible Communist poultry from Russia and Nationalist eggs from China. The Gloucester fishermen can no longer hold out with all their skill and daring unless the duty on haddocks be increased from one to three cents a pound and two and a half cents on codfish in the raw. The Farmers' National Grain Dealers Association wants the tariff on corn raised from 15 to 30 cents a bushel. Finally one J. H. Malone of Florida put it in a nutshell when he declared that all tariffs should be high enough to keep out everything that can be produced in this country."

The Nation also publishes a story about a Republican National Committeeman who appeared in Washington during these hearings and was asked if he was interested in them. "Listen," was his reply. "You guys know I am no saint but some things are too raw for me and this tariff bill is going to be one of them. Before this gang gets through they will make old Joe Fordney look like a free trader. No, sir, I may be a politician, but I'm not a hog."

Now there are clear signs that President Hoover has already taken fright at the shameless abandon of the protectionist clamor for, in his brief message summoning the new Congress to meet in special session on April 15, he explicitly stated that the tariff revision would be of a limited character. Accordingly the prospects are that he will exert all his influence to restrain protectionist excesses, but, how far he can succeed is another matter. For one thing, he will not have the help of any strong anti-protectionist opposition in Congress because under the guidance of Al Smith, the Democratic party foreswore its old low tariff traditions last fall and many Democratic politicians are to-day eager suppliants for higher tariffs on different articles.

The Republican progressives are leaderless and have no coherent organization and they mostly come from states where the demand for agricultural protection is widespread. Again, the present Congress will be peculiarly susceptible to log-rolling manoeuvres and the politicians will barter promises of support for one schedule for promises of the endorsation of another. The influence of the administration may be strong enough to prevent a general measure of tariff revision but all the omens forecast that a bill revising in a sharply upward direction all the duties on farm produce will pass both Houses and be presented to President Hoover for his signature. He can, of course, exercise his veto but to do so would provoke the bitter resentment of his western supporters and he could hardly afford to quarrel with them at this stage in his presidential career. Yet President Hoover is a practical man with some knowledge of economics. When his advisors tell him, as they can do, that the value of the exports of the six basic farm commodities of the United States is $1,069,000,000 and the imports of these same commodities are only valued at $150,000,000, he can calculate that even if the American farmers could turn their home market into a completely closed preserve, it could only take care of about 14 per cent of the present exportable supplies, while 86 per cent of this surplus would still have to be sold abroad in open competition. Under these conditions not even a prohibitive tariff could bring the American farmer a higher price for his products than the world level warrants.

AUDIT OF BROKERAGE BOOKS IS IMPERATIVE

Legislation Being Secured to Implement Action of Exchanges

A bill was introduced into the Ontario Legislature this week by Hon. W. H. Price, the attorney-general, to give effect to new regulations devised by the committees of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and the Standard Mining Exchange, looking towards the better governance of those bodies. Under the provisions of the bill the books of member houses are to be audited without warning twice a year. The bookkeeping systems in vogue are also subject to regulation. Non-treasury stock certificates, the proceeds of which does not go into the company's treasury, are to be stamped as such in ink of a contrasting color to that used in other portions of the document. Registered brokers and stock salesmen, in addition, are liable to indictment if they fail to inform a prospective purchaser upon this point.

Under the bill, the brokers' audits are to be made by auditors to be designated by the executive committee of the stock exchange. A panel of auditing firms approved by the committee will be drawn up and from this the committee will designate the auditor who is to go over any firm's books.

A whole or partial audit of any firm's books may be ordered at any time by the executive committee, but there must be an audit twice each year at irregular intervals. It is strictly declared that "no warning or notice shall in any way be given of any such whole or partial audit." The expenses of the audit will be paid by the executive committee and charged to the brokers, the amount so charged to be a lien on the broker's exchange seat until payment is made.

Truck Plant Busy

About 800 men are now employed in the new truck and coach plant of General Motors here and the number will continue to increase, according to H. H. Henshel, general sales manager. "We have laid out an extensive programme and are well prepared for future expansion," he said. "We shall centre the truck and coach business in Walkerville where we are thoroughly equipped to build the entire truck or coach."

DOMINION COAL FAILS TO MAKE BOND INTEREST

Lower Operations Result in Loss of $303,183 in Past Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Earnings of the Dominion Coal Company for the year ended December 31, 1928, were not sufficient to provide for the interest and discount on bonds and to make the usual provision for depreciation and depletion.

Operations at the early part of the year were not steady, with the results that up till the opening of navigation the quantity of coal raised from the Dominion and Cumberland collieries was materially less than the tonnage produced in the previous year. While the last quarter of the year showed some improvement, it was not sufficient to offset the unsatisfactory results in the first three quarters of the year.

Profits Decline Sharply

Operating profits of the company for the year totalled $1,181,813. The corresponding period for 1927 was $2,297,832. The profit and loss account figures for the two years follow:

	1928	1927
Operating profits	$1,181,813	$2,297,832
S. F. and depreciation	730,000	730,000
Balance	$ 451,813	$1,567,832
Less one-half net profit on Springhill Div. to C. R. & C. Co.	96,098	......
	$ 355,715	$1,567,832
Less:		
Bond interest	210,075	221,508
Bond int. C.R.&C. Co.	129,788	130,725
Disc. on C.R. bonds	17,344	17,344
Int. on income bonds	210,000	210,000
Loss for year	$ 211,491	x$ 988,254
Dist. to employees	91,692	......
Net loss for year	$ 303,183	x$ 988,254

xProfit.

Net working capital of the company shows a decline of roughly $500,000 during the year. At the end of 1927 current assets exceeded corresponding figure for 1928 is $4,221,504, a net difference of $517,840. current liabilities by $4,739,344.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the paid up Preference Stock of the Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1929, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of April, 1929, to Shareholders of record on the 22nd day of March, 1929.

By order of the Board,
A. C. BOURNE,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 30th, 1929.

King Edward Hotel Company, Limited
Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty cents ($1.50) per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the King Edward Hotel Company, Limited, payable the first day of April, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, March 20th, 1929.

By order of the Board.
D. H. McDOUGALL,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
TRAYMORE LIMITED
Preference Dividend No. 8

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. for the quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1929, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company.

The above dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of April, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of March, 1929.

By order of the Board.
E. J. SWIFT,
Secretary.

Toronto 2, March 15, 1929.

CANADA BREAD COMPANY, Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE
CLASS "B"—PREFERRED SHARES

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the Class "B" Preferred Shares of the Canada Bread Company, Limited, payable April 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1929.

By order of the Board.
W. S. ANTLIFF, C.A.,
Secretary.

CANADA BREAD COMPANY, Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE
CLASS "A"—PREFERRED SHARES

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the Class "A" Preferred shares of the Canada Bread Company, Limited, payable April 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1929.

By order of the Board.
W. S. ANTLIFF, C.A.,
Secretary.

DOMINION RUBBER PAID SUBSTANTIAL COMMON DIVIDEND

Report Shows $25 a Share Paid on Common in Past Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The Dominion Rubber Company paid a dividend of $25 on its new no par common stock in 1928. Investment interest in the company, however, is confined to its preferred stock and bonds. No dividend had been paid on the common stock since 1914.

Net sales of the company for the year ended December, 31, 1928, amounted to $20,249,954, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over sales in the previous year. Operating expenses were substantially higher, leaving a net income of $1,704,538, an increase of $161,000 over the 1927 figure. Dividends on the common stock totalling $2,805,500 were paid during the year; the income account shows a debit balance of $1,832,105.

The balance sheet reveals a big drop in loans receivable, and working capital is proportionately lower. Goodwill is still carried at $4,214,052.

During the past year, shareholders approved a change of capitalization whereby the 30,000 shares of common stock of par value $100 were split four for one. Following is a comparison of profit and loss figures for the last three years:

	1928	1927	1926
	$	$	$
Net sales	20,249,954	19,201,648	19,708,040
Op. exp.	*18,545,415	*17,658,125	18,011,275
Net inc.	1,704,538	1,543,522	1,696,765
Bond int.	521,233	556,000	556,000
Balance	1,183,305	987,522	1,140,765
Other int.	....	32,742	97,502
Balance	1,183,305	954,780	1,043,263
Depreciation	....	....	490,155
Balance	1,183,305	954,780	553,108
Pfd. div.	210,000	210,000	210,000
Balance	973,305	744,780	384,108
Com. divid.	2,805,500	....	....
Balance	†1,832,195	744,780	380,108
Prev. surp.	8,050,363	7,305,583	6,962,475
P. & L. bal.	6,218,168	8,050,363	7,305,583

* Including depreciation.
†Adverse.

Working Capital Position

	1928	1927	1926
	$	$	$
Curr. assets	7,748,813	9,067,727	9,328,881
Curr. liabs.	836,968	713,307	600,946
Net W. C.	66,911,845	8,354,420	7,727,935

plants are located at Geary Avenue, Toronto, and on Wall Street, Winnipeg, the latter being operated under the name of Hilton Bros., a wholly owned subsidiary company.

As outlined in the annual report owing to the unprecedented demand experienced in Eastern and Western Canada for the company's products during the past year greatly increased manufacturing facilities were urgently required at both factories. To meet this situation the floor area of the Winnipeg plant was increased approximately fifty per cent. and adjacent property being unavailable for plant expansion in Toronto, the company recently purchased a four acre manufacturing site at Leaside on which the new factory is now being built to be ready for occupation early next month. The New Leaside plant will have a ground floor area of over 112,000 square feet and there still remains sufficient land on the site to provide for very considerable future additions. These expansions, toward which the entire proceeds of the present financing are to be applied, will more than double the company's productive capacity.

Additional 7 per cent cumulative, sinking fund, redeemable preference shares (par value $100), with the right to purchase two shares of the no par value common stock at $20 per share, are being offered at $95 per share flat, and on this basis yield over 7.36 per cent.

CORRUGATED PAPER CLOSES FINANCING

Gairdner and Company, Toronto, are this week offering the unsubscribed portion of additional financing recently announced by the Corrugated Paper Box Company. Simultaneous offering is being made throughout the West by Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner, Winnipeg. The Corrugated Paper Box Company

Dominion Textile Co. Limited
Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited for the quarter ending March 30th, 1929, payable April 1st, to shareholders of record March 15th.

By order of the Board.
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, February 15th, 1929.

Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited
Preference Stock Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited, payable the first day of April, 1929, to Preference shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1929.

By order of the Board.
D. H. McDOUGALL,
Secretary.

Canadian Locomotive Company Limited
Dividend No. 69

Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. of the Preferred Stock was declared payable April 1, 1929, to shareholders of record March 20, 1929.

By order of the Board.
G. W. DALY,
Secretary.

Kingston, Ont., March 8, 1929.

Economic Investment Trust Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Economic Investment Trust Limited have declared a dividend of one dollar per share, being at the rate of four per cent per annum, for the half year ended the 31st March, 1929, payable on the 2nd day of April, 1929, to the Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th March, 1929.

Western Grocers Limited
Notice of Dividend

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) on the New Preference Stock of Western Grocers Limited has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1929, payable April 15th, 1929, to shareholders of record March 31st, 1929.

By order of the Board.
W. P. RILEY,
President.

Winnipeg, March 11th, 1929.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada, Limited
Manufacturers of Corrugated Boxes, Fibre Board Boxes and Straw Board

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the three months ending March 31st, 1929, of 25c. per share has been declared upon the common stock of this Company payable on April 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1929.

By order of the Board,
T. E. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

Toronto, March 15th, 1929.

Tip Top Tailors Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the 7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1929, has been declared payable on and after April 1, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1929. The transfer books will not be closed.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 14th day of March, 1929.

H. P. MACKECHNIE,
Treasurer.

SEASONED EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

He is experienced in company organization and management — including financial administration and sales direction — and can bring to your business seasoned executive capacity.

For a number of years, general manager of outstanding Canadian industries, his services are now available.

Investment houses will find his capabilities especially adapted to the procuring and analyses of industrial companies for refinancing. Well known in Toronto and Montreal.

BOX 7, The Financial Post, 1070 Bleury Street, MONTREAL

English Electric COMPANY of Canada, Ltd.
Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Seventy-five cents (75c) on the Class "A" stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 30th, 1929, payable April 15th, 1929, to shareholders of record March 30th, 1929.

By order of the Board,
A. MUNDY,
Secretary.

Toronto, March 15, 1929.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED
Preferred Dividend No. 13

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% (being at the rate of 6% per annum) has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1929, payable April 15th, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business, March 30th, 1929.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

Montreal, Feb. 22nd, 1929.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED
Northern Ontario Power Company, Limited
DIVIDEND No. 2.

A DIVIDEND of 1½% (being at the rate of 6% per annum) on the 6% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of NORTHERN ONTARIO POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1929, payable April 25th, 1929, to shareholders of record March 30th, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

Montreal, February 26th, 1929.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company
Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held to-day the following dividends were declared:—

On the Preference Stock, two per cent. for the half year ended 31st December last;

On the Common Stock, two and one-half per cent. for the quarter ended 31st December last, from railway revenues and Special Income;

Both dividends are payable 1st April next to Stockholders of record at three p.m. on 1st March next.

By order of the Board,
ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 11th February, 1929.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY
Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal Tramways Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Tramways Building, 102 Craig Street, West, Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 28th day of March, 1929, for the reception of the Report for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1928, Election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 27th day of March, 1929, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

January 14th, 1929.

Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited
Preferred Stock Dividend Notice

The regular quarterly Dividend of One and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1929, has been declared payable April 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record March 25th, 1929.

By order of the Board.
JOHN T. F. KEENE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, February 12th, 1929.

THE DOMINION BANK

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th March, 1929, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1929, to shareholders of record of the 20th March, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

27th February, 1929.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited
Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarter per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited has been declared for the quarter ending March 30th, 1929, payable April 15th, to shareholders of record March 30th.

By order of the Board.
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, February 15th, 1929.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable April 1st, 1929, to Shareholders of record as at close of business March 15th, 1929.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
DIVIDEND NO. 131.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (3%) has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending March 31st, 1929, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT PER ANNUM and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the first day of April, 1929. The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 18th day of March, until Saturday, the 30th day of March, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. G. WATSON,
General Manager.

Toronto, March 5th, 1929.

QUEBEC POWER COMPANY
Notice of Redemption

To the holders of the Series "A" Thirty Year Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock of Quebec Power Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed of Hypothec, Mortgage and Pledge from Quebec Power Company to National Trust Company, Limited, Trustee, dated October 25th, 1923, and Supplemental Trust Deed dated December 21st, 1923, securing the above mentioned Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock, Quebec Power Company will redeem all of its outstanding Series "A" Thirty Year Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock (which would, according to their terms, mature and become payable on October 1st, 1953) on the first day of April, 1929, at one hundred and seven and one-half per cent. (107½%) of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest on such principal amount to the said first day of April, 1929.

The said Bonds will be so redeemed at the principal office of the Royal Bank of Canada in the Cities of Montreal or Toronto, Canada, or at the principal office of the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, and bondholders are required to present their bonds with all unmatured coupons pertaining thereto for redemption at one of the said offices on the said date.

The said Stock will be so redeemed at the principal office of the Royal Bank of Canada in London, England, and holders of the said Stock are required to present their Stock certificates for redemption at the said office on the said date.

In case such Bonds and Stock are not so presented for redemption on the first day of April, 1929, all interest on said Bonds and Stock will cease from and after the said date.

DATED at the City of Quebec, this 1st day of December, 1928.

QUEBEC POWER COMPANY,
(Sgd.) James Wilson,
Secretary.

Referring to the foregoing Notice of Redemption, holders of the said Bonds may surrender the same at any of the offices where such Bonds are payable as aforementioned, and holders of the said Stock may surrender their Stock Certificates at the office where such Stock is payable as aforementioned, at any time on and after January 1st, 1929, and prior to the date fixed for redemption, and upon such surrender will receive a sum equal to the redemption price of one hundred and seven and one-half per cent. (107½%) with interest accrued on such Bonds or Stock to the date of surrender thereof.

QUEBEC POWER COMPANY,
(Sgd.) James Wilson,
Secretary.

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXIII | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MARCH 22, 1929 | 10c. a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 11

DOMINION BRIDGE PLANTS OCCUPIED FOR LONG PERIOD

Has Sufficient Work For Three Years Capacity Operations

STOCK MERITS SEEN

Large Profits Will Accrue To Company From Profitable Work Now In Hand

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though the excitement which accompanied the appreciation in the stock of Dominion Bridge last fall has subsided, the company continues to strengthen its position. Orders on hand are sufficient to keep the plants busy for three years, and there can be no doubt that the company will show substantially higher earnings the end of the present year.

Earnings in 1928 were equivalent to $4.15 a share on the common. The actual cash benefits from the larger orders which the company has on hand, have hardly yet begun to accrue; the merits of the stock as a hold are obvious. Moreover, the company has worked its way into the position where it can virtually pick and choose its contracts, since the large volume of business on hand ensures capacity production for some time. Thus the big bear of unprofitable contracts is virtually eliminated.

Extensions and additions to present facilities are being carried on at several of the company's plants, which will enable it to keep up with the demand for structural steel.

Subsidiary Thrives

Its subsidiary, Dominion Engineering, continues to prove a material source of revenue. The plants of this company are working at capacity, and the outlook for the current year is excellent. In addition to its general orders the company has on its books, orders for 20 turbines of various sizes; four newsprint machines; four electric steam generators and other paper mill equipment. Charles Walmsley (Canada), which was acquired by Engineering toward the close of 1928 also has sufficient orders to keep it fully occupied for many months.

Dominion Bridge owns approximately 60 per cent of the stock of Engineering; these holdings bring about $324,000 to the parent organization, annually in dividends. This is equivalent to over 85 cents a share on the outstanding stock of Dominion Bridge.

Outlook Satisfactory

From all angles the outlook for Dominion Bridge is promising. The progress of the company is dependent on the volume of construction undertaken in Canada. The past year witnessed a record in building construction work. Dominion Bridge showed an increase of 66 per cent in its sales.

The first two months of the present year showed a substantial increase in construction over the same period in 1928. As yet, there is no sign of slackening in the building field. The company is assured of a plenitude of orders during the year, and it should close 1929 with a substantially larger volume of unfilled orders, than it carried forward from 1928.

Shareholders Have Benefited

Though earnings of Dominion Bridge have fluctuated considerably in the last 15 years, shareholders have, on an average, received healthy disbursements. The old $100 par value common was split five for one in October, 1927. In January, 1928, shareholders were given the right to purchase new stock at $50 a share, in the ratio of one new share for every eight shares held. In November, 1928, rights were again offered to shareholders to purchase new stock at $50 a share, on the basis of one new share for every ten held.

There are now 373,125 shares of common stock outstanding. These shares represent the sole securities of the company. The stock this year has risen as high as 110, with trading at present in the neighborhood of 102. In addition to the regular dividend of 65 cents a share a cash bonus of 20 cents was paid to shareholders of record of October 31, 1928. A record of dividend payments for the last fifteen years is given below.

1913	$ 9.00	1918-21	$ 8.00
1914	8.00	1922-26	4.00
1915	8.75	1927	10.00
1916	20.00	1928	*2.80
1917	11.50		

* New stock.

Canada Packers
Canadian Industries
A. W. Chase Co.
Empire Life
King Edward Hotel
Mount Royal Hotel
Western Assurance
-BOUGHT AND SOLD-
B. T. Riordan & Co. Limited
Elgin 4135
11 Jordan Street
Direct Private Wires-Montreal, New York
BOARD ROOM FACILITIES
B. T. Riordan — Member Montreal Curb

Toronto's New Harbour Area Rapidly Filling Up

About 30 new enterprises representing up to $7,000,000 each of new capital have been established on Toronto's water front as a result of the near completion of the harbor development. Photograph shows grain boats tied up for winter and also two new grain elevators.

Nothing Over $500

Suggestions for the Beginner in Investment Whose Capital is Limited

Suggestion No. 16 — National Breweries

By RIELLE THOMSON

Many investors feel that the brewing industry offers an interesting outlet for investment funds due to the record in years gone by of the many breweries which have brought huge returns to their owners. But the brewing stocks over the past year or two, have largely been bad actors marketwise. The industry has been much overdone, particularly in Ontario where the possibilities of exports sales have been over-emphasized.

Despite the over expansion of the industry, despite the record of many of the other companies, and despite the fact that it costs over $500 to purchase five shares in the company, National Breweries shares are included in this series.

National Breweries is included in these recommendations because of its undoubted long hold merits; because of its capable board of directors; and because it appears to be in the attractive investment class. At present prices of about $133 a share, five shares would cost a little over $650. And the inclusion of the shares would strengthen an investment list of any kind.

Differs From Others

National Breweries appears to occupy an entirely different position to that of most of the Ontario Breweries. In the first place the brewing industry in Quebec is not over expanded as it is in Ontario. The Quebec industry does not have to rely on exports for profits. National Breweries and its competitors can make money from the consumption in Quebec alone—without taking into account export sales at all.

Incidentally, the Quebec Liquor Commission by its scale of prices is endeavouring to reduce the consumption of hard liquors and to increase the sales of wines and beers. This policy has had much to do with the decline in drunkenness in the Province of Quebec and has had a very direct bearing on the increasing consumption of beer there. There seems to be little doubt that for the future beer sales will increase with a consequent benefit to National Breweries.

Other Favorable Factors

The ever increasing flow of summer tourists to Quebec is another factor which has had a substantial effect on sales in the past and is likely to have a favorable bearing on National Breweries in the future.

From a competitive angle, the company is in a satisfactory position. It supplies about two-thirds of the entire output of the province—some with a knowledge of its operations feel that 75 per cent would be the more accurate figure.

National Breweries chief competitor is Molson's Brewery—a long established and sound undertaking conducted along the best lines. There seems no possibility of over keen competition between these two sound, ably-managed organizations.

Some years ago, there was a "beer war" in Quebec with the usual price cutting. This was due to special circumstances connected with Frontenac Breweries, a small independent producer. The war was concluded by National Breweries obtaining control of Frontenac and so ending the fight which resulted in materially reduced profits for all the brewers.

No Other Competitors

There are in the province at most but one or two other producers. But they are small and merely serve a limited territory immediately adjacent to their plants and really do not enter into any consideration of the outlook for National Breweries.

And now as to the company itself. National Breweries is the consolidation of thirteen breweries. In addition, it owns virtually all the shares of Frontenac Breweries.

The plants are located in various points throughout Quebec, but most of the breweries are in Montreal and Quebec City. Due to the location of its plants and its thousands of long-established retail outlets, the company occupies a strategic position in the domestic and export markets.

Has Marvellous Record

National Breweries shares have had a marvellous record. Dividends have been maintained steadily since they were originated, with the exception of 1925, when the dividend was reduced due to the lower profits resulting from the beer war.

The stock was split four for one in 1920 and in 1925 the shareholders were given the valuable rights to subscribe for one new share at $35 for every share held. There are now outstanding 180,343 shares of no par value.

National Breweries is steadily pursuing the policy of plowing back huge sums into the undertaking year by fear. No immediate betterment in the return to the shareholders can be anticipated, but the results of this policy, cannot but fail to make then themselves felt over a term. While there is apparently no possibility of an immediate split in the stock, yet the progress which is being made cannot fail but to result in a split-up in the shares in the long run.

Pursues Sound Policies

Some indication of the satisfactory conservative policies being pursued by the management may be obtained from its working capital position and from its income account.

At the end of 1927 the ratio between current assets and current liabilities was about five to one. Working capital was $2,900,000—an increase of $800,000 during the year.

The 1927 income account reveals the fact that into reserves, depreciation and surplus the company plowed back some $980,000—a figure which compares with the fixed assets of $8,543,368. The comparison between these two figures obviously indicates that the shareholders ultimately will reap a reward from such a careful stewardship by the directorate.

Accounting Is Conservative

The statistical figures of the company each year do not show a particularly impressive relation between the amount earned on each share of common stock and the amount paid out in dividends—but this is due to conservative accounting methods.

National Breweries experienced an excellent year in 1928; it will experience as good and probably a better year in 1929; and the stock seems now to be in virtually the long hold, sound investment class. As such it can be included with the utmost confidence in any list of securities, particularly as, if held for a year or two, the shares hold perhaps more promise of appreciation than many other shares occupying an equally sound investment position.

The 1928 annual report of the company will soon be published. It should reveal profits at a satisfactory level coupled again with a material strengthening in the balance sheet position.

Stock previously discussed in this series of articles for the small investor were, in the order named: City Dairy, Shawinigan Water & Power, Steel Co. of Can., Imperial Oil, Power Corp., Brazilian Traction, Canadian Canners second preferred, Dominion Bridge, Loblaw Groceteria, Imperial Tobacco of Canada, Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Moore Corp., Massey-Harris, Bank of Montreal and British-American Oil.

THREE COMPANIES, EACH AN ENTITY, MAKE SPRUCOLITE

Process is Owned by U.S., British and Canadian Firms

A number of investors have been wondering how many different Sprucolite companies were in existence, owing to the fact that shares are selling in the United States at around $40 while apparently similar shares are being offered in Canada at $14. There are two different companies on this continent incorporating the word "Sprucolite" and one in England.

The original Sprucolite Corporation was formed in the United States with a capitalization of 25,000 class "A" shares, no par value, and 10,000 class "B" shares, all of which were issued. The class "A" shares are entitled to a dividend of $2 per share and in case of liquidation, are preferred as to assets. Class "B" shares are entitled to a dividend of $2 after class "A" requirements have been satisfied. Any profits over that amount are shared equally by both classes. Both classes vote.

Traded in Toronto

The corporation has about 250 shareholders, some 140 of whom are in Canada, holding about 9,000 shares class "A." The stock was issued at shares. W. R. McCoo & Co., of Toronto Curb, where present quotations are in the neighborhood of $40. Class "B" shares are not listed and are held within the company's organization.

Sprucolite Corporation has a plant at Bloomfield, N.J., where the company's product, compressed spruce, is manufactured by a patented process. The only commercial article made at present is motor pulleys. It is expected that in a few weeks the product will be also employed in the making of split pulleys. It can be used for a number of purposes where a hard wood or fibre material is required.

Canadian Sprucolite is a subsidiary of another subsidiary of the Sprucolite Corporation. In London, Eng., Sprucolite Corporation, the United States organization formed International Sprucolite, Ltd., to which were granted the rights of manufacture in the rest of the world outside the United States. Canadian Sprucolite was formed to acquire the rights for Canada and Newfoundland from International Sprucolite, which owns 30 per cent. of the Canadian company.

To List Another

Canadian Sprucolite has a capitalization of 50,000 class "A" no par value shares and 80,000 class "B" shares. Of these, 30,000 class "A" and 60,000 class "B" are to be issued. A large number of the class "A" shares have been distributed through Canada at a price of $14 and carrying a bonus of 50 per cent class "B" shares. W. R. McCoo & Co., of Toronto,

A plant is being built at Guelph by the Canadian Sprucolite, Ltd., to manufacture the material. Much of the heavy machinery is now installed. It had mainly to be imported, not being manufactured in Canada. The factory is expected to be in operation in March or April of this year.

W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Limited
67 Yonge Street, Toronto
Telephone Elgin 7241
W. A. MACKENZIE
Member
Toronto Stock Exchange
Orders executed on all Exchanges. Same careful attention given to small orders as well as large.

Denman & Co.
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
HAMILTON BELLEVILLE
LONDON TORONTO

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. Ltd.
Makers of FIVE ROSES FLOUR
Mills at Montreal, Brantford, Keewatin, Portage la Prairie, Medicine Hat
CAPACITY, 20,000 BARRELS DAILY
President and Managing Director: FRANK S. MEIGHAN, C.M.G.
Vice-President and General Manager: WM. W. HUTCHISON
DIRECTORS
R. M. BALLANTYNE, TANCREDE BIENVENU, N. J. BREEN, HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G., JOHN W. HOBBS, ABNER KINGMAN, HUGH MACKAY, K.C., WALTER MOLSON, ISAAC PITBLADO, K.C., R. W. REFORD, RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C., PAUL F. SISE
Secretary: M. H. HUTCHISON
Treasurer: T. F. McNALLY
Asst. Treasurer: A. C. McMILLAN

NATIONAL ADS. GIVE STABILITY TO CANADA DRY

Financial World Again Calls It Promising Issue

According to a once-popular investment theory, the surest way to financial independence is to place one's funds in the securities of companies dealing in those goods which are indispensable to life. Secular trends would then take care of the problems of building an estate, argued this school of investment thought, for such companies are bound to "grow with the country." There is still a great deal of merit to this theory, but it must be applied judiciously. Food, clothing, and shelter are the three primary necessities of human life. Looking over the records of the past ten years, one finds that the representative food stocks include some very disappointing issues as well as some of those which have made the most spectacular gains, that the shares of textiles and other companies related to the clothing business have been one of the weakest sections of the market, and that the building supplies division has been notable for wide fluctuations and spectacular performances on both sides of the market.

Rise of Luxury Stocks

On the other hand, so many "specialties," in large part stocks of companies in the amusement field or luxury trades, have multiplied in value in very short periods, that such shares appeal to the imagination of the public in a much more compelling way than those of companies in the more prosaic divisions of industry. The remarkable uniformity and continuity of prosperity is, of course, to a large degree responsible for the spectacular records of luxury stocks. In addition to the stocks of companies that come suddenly into the speculative limelight as the result of some new departure, an invention or the rapid spread of a new fad, there are others which, though they are unquestionably to be classed in the non-essentials division, do not represent merely mushroom growth or a passing fancy of the fickle taste of the public.

Applying these comments to Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Financial World of New York remarks:

Canada Dry Ginger Ale instituted a policy of expansion in 1928 which lends a new interest to the common shares of this company. The manufacturing subsidiaries controlled by this holding company constitute the largest unit of ginger ale producers in the world, and further growth is indicated.

Development Remarkable

The company was originally a Canadian enterprise exclusively, and for many years operations were limited to that country. In 1921 efforts were directed toward building up sales in the United States, culminating in the organization of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, incorporated in Virginia in 1924. The present management assumed direction of the business in 1923, and development of the company since that year has been remarkable. A Delaware holding company was organized in 1925, which owns, directly or indirectly, the entire capital stocks of all the subsidiaries, including Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Ltd., the Canadian operating company. While the latter has been engaged for some time in the

(Continued on Page 14)

At 43, H. R. MacMillan Sells Canadian Lumber in Markets of World

Is Now Fighting Valiant Battle for Subsidy to Put B.C. Timber on Even Footing with U.S. Product

By CHARLES L. SHAW

Less than ten years ago a young government official resigned his job, hired a stenographer and went into business on his own. He intended to pioneer a new field and there was something in the determination of the man and the acumen which he had shown in his public career that made his closest friends feel he would make a go of it.

But there were always the sceptics. They wondered why a young man who at less than thirty had been rewarded with the management of an important government department should so abruptly abandon the sure thing for the uncertain.

Didn't Go Back

"He'll be back again presently, looking for a job," these sceptics told each other. "He'll realize that he had a good thing here and that the world isn't full of plums for everyone."

But H. R. MacMillan didn't go back. He went on pioneering, getting a great kick out of it all and incidentally building up one of the greatest businesses of its kind in Canada.

"I simply saw an opportunity and made it my business to make the most of it," MacMillan will tell you, with a shrug of his great shoulders, his eyes sparkling at you from under his distinctively heavy brows. "I realized that the lumber industry was the biggest thing on the Pacific Coast, that British Columbia had in it something to sell which in a few years couldn't be duplicated anywhere. There were a great many big mills operating in the industry and shipping to the markets of the world, but it seemed to me that the marketing branch—that is to say marketing overseas—was being neglected; that no one was giving specialized attention to that, despite the fact that here in British Columbia the export end of the lumber business is the biggest thing we've got."

Showed Vision and Courage

MacMillan's decision showed vision and also it showed courage, for he had been the head of his department, recognized as one of the outstanding foresters in Canada and an authority on reforestation and timber markets. He was a mighty valuable man for a government to have—and he was only thirty years of age. Not a few young men would have considered themselves mightly lucky to have a post like that and done their darndest to keep it.

There are some men born to government service. They are content to do the day's job as they are expected to do by their superiors. They revel in statistics whether or not the columns of figures and facts mean anything to their own pocket-books. They like to study and experiment and find contentment in spreading the sum of their knowledge to the world at large in the form of lectures and freely distributed bulletins.

There are other men who find that sort of a life irksome in the extreme; who like to run things in their own way without having to consult with others and end up by having their best ideas pigeon-holed for the day of future reference that never comes. These are the men who like to turn things to their own account, regard the world as their backyard and get out and work in it.

Staff of Hundred

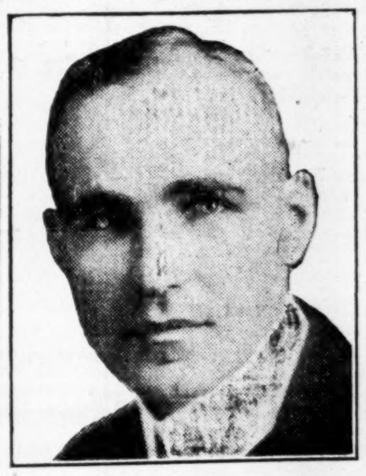
Such a man was MacMillan, and that is precisely why he dropped the sure thing and proceeded to steer into the uncharted waters of export lumber trade to put British Columbia's timber on the high seas and in foreign markets where it belonged.

To-day, instead of the one man-and-girl office that he ran in the beginning he has a staff of nearly one hundred, many of them experts in export trade. The offices of the H. R. MacMillan Lumber Export Company occupies nearly a whole floor in one of Vancouver's largest office buildings. The company is probably the biggest single factor in the lumber export business in Canada with a fleet of ships operating on the Atlantic and Pacific and with branch offices in the market centres of the world. It begins to look as though MacMillan, the once discontented government official, was going to play in Canada a rôle similar to that played so famously in the United States by Captain Robert Dollar. He has the makings of an enormous business within his grasp, and he is only 43.

Boyhood Interest in Trees

MacMillan has always been interested in trees. As a boy in Newmarket, Ont., where he was born in 1885, he was fond of studying trees and when at school he was asked to write essays on any chosen subject invariably he picked some phase of silviculture. In those days forestry was not recognized in the schools of Canada. He went to Toronto University, but there was no one on the faculty there that could teach him

(Continued on Page 14)



H. R. McMILLAN

CANADA GYPSUM MAY CARRY OUT EXPANSION PLAN

Increase of Capital Stock Will Take Care of Needs

EARNINGS ARE LARGE

Excellent Returns of 1928 Are Expected to be Improved Upon This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—New developments in connection with Canada Gypsum and Alabastine Company are expected before long, arising out of the increase in the capital stock from 100,000 to 500,000 no par value common shares.

At the time of the meeting called to ratify this change, the president stated that the increased capitalization was advisable in view of the prospective expansion of the company.

It will be recalled that during 1928 the company took over the Manitoba Gypsum Company and its subsidiary, British Columbia Gypsum Company. This placed the company in a particularly strong position, in view of its already extensive holdings in Eastern Canada.

Big Profit on Common

The acquisition of these two properties naturally did not make a material difference in the earnings of the company for 1928, as they were only acquired in March. The report, therefore, is all the more interesting in that it showed earnings of $7.10 a share on the 15,993 shares of common outstanding at the end of the year.

With its widened field of operations, larger plant capacity, and excellent prospects for a continuation of demand for its products, the company is in a position to show a further substantial increase in earnings during 1929.

Especially should this be the case in regard to Western business. The Canada Cement Company recently announced a reduction in the price of cement of from 10 to 15 cents a barrel in the Prairie Province owing to the increase in business offered. This is taken as an indication that the business in that area for Canada Gypsum will be considerably greater this year.

Building in Ontario and Quebec, as well as the Maritimes, has got away to a good start and it is reasonable to expect that sales in those markets will also record a gain over last year.

In addition to the domestic trade, Canada Gypsum has built up a profitable export trade. This business, which the company is unusually well adapted to take care of by water, with plants at Montreal and New Westminster, is being actively developed.

No official information is forthcoming, other than the statement made at the annual meeting as to what expansion programme the company has in mind. It is possible that the company may absorb other concerns manufacturing or distributing products which would fit in well with its own line, which would further strengthen the company's already strong position in the building trades.

THE BRITISH METAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(LONDON AND MONTREAL)

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES VINCENT SALE, Chairman.
SIR CECIL LINDSAY BUDD, K.B.E.
SIR CHARLES WILLIAM FIELDING, K.B.E.
SIR REGINALD SOTHERN HOLLAND, Bart.
CAPTAIN OLIVER LYTTELTON, D.S.O., Managing Director.
WILLIAM SYDNEY ROBINSON.
ARNOLD JOHN HUGH SMITH.
ANDREW WILSON TAIT, C.B.E.
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS TENNANT.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

(Adjusted to nearest £)

LIABILITIES

	£	£
CAPITAL— Authorised—5,000,000 Shares of £1 each	5,000,000	
Issued—900,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid	£900,000	
900,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, fully paid	900,000	
		1,800,000
Creditors and Credit balances		753,004
Reserve Account		500,000
Profit and Loss Account— Balance at 31st December, 1927	£114,732	
Less—Dividend on the Ordinary Shares, paid 15th March, 1928	90,000	
	24,732	
Net profit for 1928, after transferring £100,000 to Reserve Account	144,452	
	169,184	
Less—Dividends on 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares for year to 31st December, 1928	54,000	
		115,184
		3,168,188

Contingent Liability for Bills discounted, etc., £189,414 (of which £150,144 has since run off)

ASSETS

	£
Cash at Bankers and in hand	84,698
Government Securities, at cost	399,199
Debtors and Debit Balances	1,324,384
Metal and Ore Stocks on hand at cost, or under	703,372
Shares, Interests and Investments at cost	656,534
Office Premises, Expenditure, Premium for Lease, Furniture and Fittings	1
	3,168,188

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928. Cr.

	£
To Directors, Fees, Technical Fees, Audit Fees and Legal Expenses	11,725
" Staff Superannuation	4,676
" Expenditure on Offices, Furniture and Fittings, written off	606
" Transfer to Reserve Account	100,000
" Balance, net profit carried to Balance Sheet	144,452
	£261,459

	£
By Trading Profit after providing for taxation and reserves, and after charging management commissions and administration expenses	221,459
" Provision for Contingencies, no longer required	40,000
	£261,459

F. G. PALIN, Secretary.
CHARLES V. SALE, CECIL L. BUDD, Directors.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BRITISH METAL CORPORATION, LIMITED

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Corporation, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Corporation.

London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.
March 1st, 1929.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO.
Chartered Accountants.
Auditors.

DOMINION BATTLESHIP LINOLEUM

Toronto General Trusts Building
Chapman & Oxley Architects
Dickie Construction Co., Ltd. Contractors

The Accepted Public Floor

No longer are buildings turned over to occupants with unfinished floors. Owners and architects, knowing the public confidence enjoyed by Dominion Battleship Linoleum, frequently write it into the building specifications.

This permanent public floor is richly attractive. It is odourless, comfortable, quiet, easy to clean and keep clean.

Ideal for banks, offices, stores, hospitals, schools and public buildings of every type, where it cuts upkeep costs to a minimum.

Made in three qualities; AAA in eight colours; AA and A, in four colours. Special colours for large contracts.

Installed by all large House Furnishing and Departmental Stores
Write us for samples and literature

Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co. Limited
MONTREAL

"How much of your overhead is underfoot?"

NATIONAL ADS. GIVE STABILITY TO CANADA DRY

(Continued from page 13)

manufacture and sale of carbonated waters and non-alcoholic beverages other than the main product, Canada Dry Ginger Ale, diversification of products is a comparatively recent development. While sales of "Canada Dry" have been increasing rapidly, the management considered it desirable to acquire a more varied line, and "Sumoro Orange," a concentrated orange juice, was developed. The company also has an option to purchase the entire capital stock of the Campfire Corporation, manufacturers of "Campfire Marshmallows" and "Marshmallow Creme," distributed in metropolitan New York and other sections.

Acquisition of Seely's

The new policy referred to above is evidenced by acquisition in 1928 of G. B. Seely's Son, Inc., of New York, and the Chelmsford Company of Massachusetts, manufacturers and distributors of ginger ale and other carbonated beverages. These companies have an important local trade in such products and have built up substantial earning power. The products of these new subsidiaries are not directly competitive with "Canada Dry," for the latter is materially higher in price, as befits its superior quality. A good ginger ale of medium price appeals to a different clientèle which, in the aggregate, has a very substantial buying power. It is understood that Canada Dry will acquire other manufacturers of carbonated beverages of local importance and distribute their products under the existing trade names. In this way the company reaches a wider public without seriously injuring the sales of its high quality product, Canada Dry Ginger Ale. It also assumes the distribution of other beverages, such as root beer, birch beer and sarsaparilla, which are competitive only to a negligible degree with the main product.

Earnings Improve

The wisdom of this expansion policy is shown by the consolidated earnings report for 1928, reflecting acquisition of G. B. Seely's Son, Inc. Net income amounted to $6.10 per share of common on the basis of the 508,775 shares outstanding at the end of the year, as against $5.07 in 1927 on the 459.903 shares then issued. The 1928 capitalization includes stock sold to shareholders for cash in August of that year to provide funds for the acquisition of the Seely company. Rights were given entitling shareholders to purchase additional common stock at $60 a share on a 1 for 10 basis.

Dividends were instituted on an annual basis of $2 per share in 1925, were raised to $3 per annum in 1927 and again to $4 in 1928. An extra of 50 cents was also paid in that year. The increase in the rate reflects the phenomenal growth in earnings, which quadrupled in the years 1924 to 1928.

MacMILLAN SELLS CANADIAN LUMBER IN WORLD MARKETS

(Continued from page 13)

any more about trees than he already knew, and young "H.R." was determined to specialize in that subject.

Even in those days—only a quarter of a century ago—we didn't hear so much about timber problems, the threat of a lumber famine, reforestation and all that sort of thing. Forestry was a new science that so far hadn't made very much progress. But down at Yale there was a Professor H. S. Graves who knew about all that was then known about forestry in the United States, and so to Yale went the MacMillan boy in his quest of knowledge. He was graduated from the Yale forestry school with honors and Graves, who subsequently became chief of the United States Forest Service, says that MacMillan was one of the most brilliant forestry students he ever encountered.

At that time Canada was merely poking at the forestry question as a little boy will poke at some strange, unknown object. There was very little that Canada had more of than trees and yet she knew very little about them, technically. Trees were so much scenery and cordwood and little else. The business of forest management was an unknown science.

Became a Forester

And so when young MacMillan returned fresh from college, Ottawa, which had gradually awakened to the economic value of the country's forests, decided that it would be a good thing to employ young MacMillan, give him desk space in the Department of the Interior and let him put this new fangled thing called forestry through its paces. MacMillan accepted the job gladly, for there weren't very many jobs like that going in those days. The age of the specialist hadn't quite dawned although it was casting its first glow on the horizon.

MacMillan sat down at his new desk, but not for long. There was too much to be done and it couldn't be done by sitting down. Even then MacMillan was a firm believer in the value of studying a problem at first hand on the ground. He found there was a woeful lack of authentic data on Canadian forests and reported to his superiors.

"Well, suppose you go out and produce the data," they told him.

"Very well," said MacMillan. "That suits me."

In a few months' time he had accomplished the first real forest survey that Canada had ever had. When that was all finished he set about the preparation of exhaustive statistics on the forest problems of Canada; he undertook a special timber survey of the Rocky Mountain belt. He cultivated a knack of writing entertainingly on dry subjects and during the years that followed, MacMillan was an important force in popularizing forest questions in Canada.

It was in 1912 that MacMillan went to British Columbia to enter the field that was to give his ambition free rein. The McBride Government, which had evolved several progressive policies for British Columbia, had decided that something ought to be done about the forests.

"Lumbering is our biggest industry and yet there isn't a single government department that is held responsible for its successful administration," said Hon. W. R. Ross, then minister of lands, in pleading for a separate forest branch. Ross has his way, the branch was authorized and he went east to get a man to run it.

It was Graves, MacMillan's instructor at Yale, who gave Ross the clinching recommendation in MacMillan's favor, and the young Ottawa forester went west to organize the newly-created department. He was given a free hand, picked his own staff and ran the department in pretty much his own way. The lumber industry that had been drifting without direction was brought under paternal regulation, an organized effort was made for the first time to check the forest fire menace, and an effective form of timber taxation was evolved.

Studying World Markets

More and more the question of marketing was emerging as the chief economic problem before the lumber industry. "If we can find a place to sell advantageously the products of our forests we will be serving our greatest industry best," said Sir Richard McBride, at the time his government and the Dominion authorities arranged to send a lumber trade commissioner on a world-tour to ascertain marketing possibilities.

Whom to send on such a tour? The provincial and federal governments were quick in deciding upon MacMillan, and so the pioneering job again fell to MacMillan and for months he studied the overseas markets. He returned with a new vision of opportunity not only for the lumber industry of British Columbia, but for himself.

"I'm wasting my time here," he thought. "I could be doing things in a bigger way if I was out of this." And so it did not require much persuasion from old E. J. Palmer, venerable general manager of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Chemainus, to get MacMillan to quit his job in the government and go to work for him as an expert in the foreign sale of lumber.

In Business for Himself

MacMillan found that private business wasn't so bad. He could feel himself free from the restrictions of government service; and yet his present job did not give him the full scope that he sought. To be his own boss, run things as he instinctively knew they should be run—that was his ambition. The war, with two years as assistant director of the Imperial Munitions Board, intervened, but in 1919 there was incorporated the H. R. MacMillan Export Company with office in Vancouver. This gave him the outlet that he had sought so long, and he started at once to build, having already established his foundation on knowledge and vision. Exporters of lumber and operators of ships—that is the business. The company runs vessels monthly to the West Indies, averages one sailing every month or two to the United Kingdom and continental Europe, averages one a week to the Far East and one every month or so to Australia and New Zealand. The company has some twenty to thirty-five ships under its control at the present time, and that is a sizeable fleet. There isn't another company on the Pacific coast specializing in lumber export that had greater tonnage at its disposal, and when one considers that the MacMillan Export Company is less than ten years old the record is rather impressive.

The World His Field

"We win business by looking for it and going after it," says MacMillan. "We recognize the world as our field. As the company expands we are naturally better able to tackle the bigger things."

When some years ago the Dominion Government subsidized the Canada-West Indies service MacMillan made a study of the market in the West Indies for British Columbia goods and found it a promising one. He went down to Ottawa.

"Look here," he told the authorities. "You're subsidizing ships to carry goods from eastern Canada to the West Indies. Why discriminate against the West? The West Indies want lumber, fish and flour and in British Columbia we can supply them at mighty good rates if only the government puts us on an equal basis."

Builds Trade Via Panama

The authorities hadn't thought of that. British Columbia, you see, seemed so far away from the West Indies one simply didn't consider it in terms of reciprocal trade. However, the fairness of MacMillan's argument was realized, the subsidy was forthcoming and the MacMillan Export Company put the ships in commission.

The service has been an important factor in building up Western Canada's trade through the Panama Canal.

Just at present MacMillan is concentrating on Australia. He thinks the Canadian government should subsidize shipping across the Pacific as the United States government has done on an enormous scale in recent years.

"Canadian lumber is going to be driven off the Australian trade routes altogether if we don't do something about it," said MacMillan a few days ago. When Canada subsidized an Australian freight service back in 1923 our exports to Australia were 78 million feet of lumber. In 1928, four years after the subsidy had been abolished, our exports were down to 29 millions. And that wasn't because British Columbia's lumber output has been declining. To the contrary our total export trade advanced from 521 million to 765 million feet during the period.

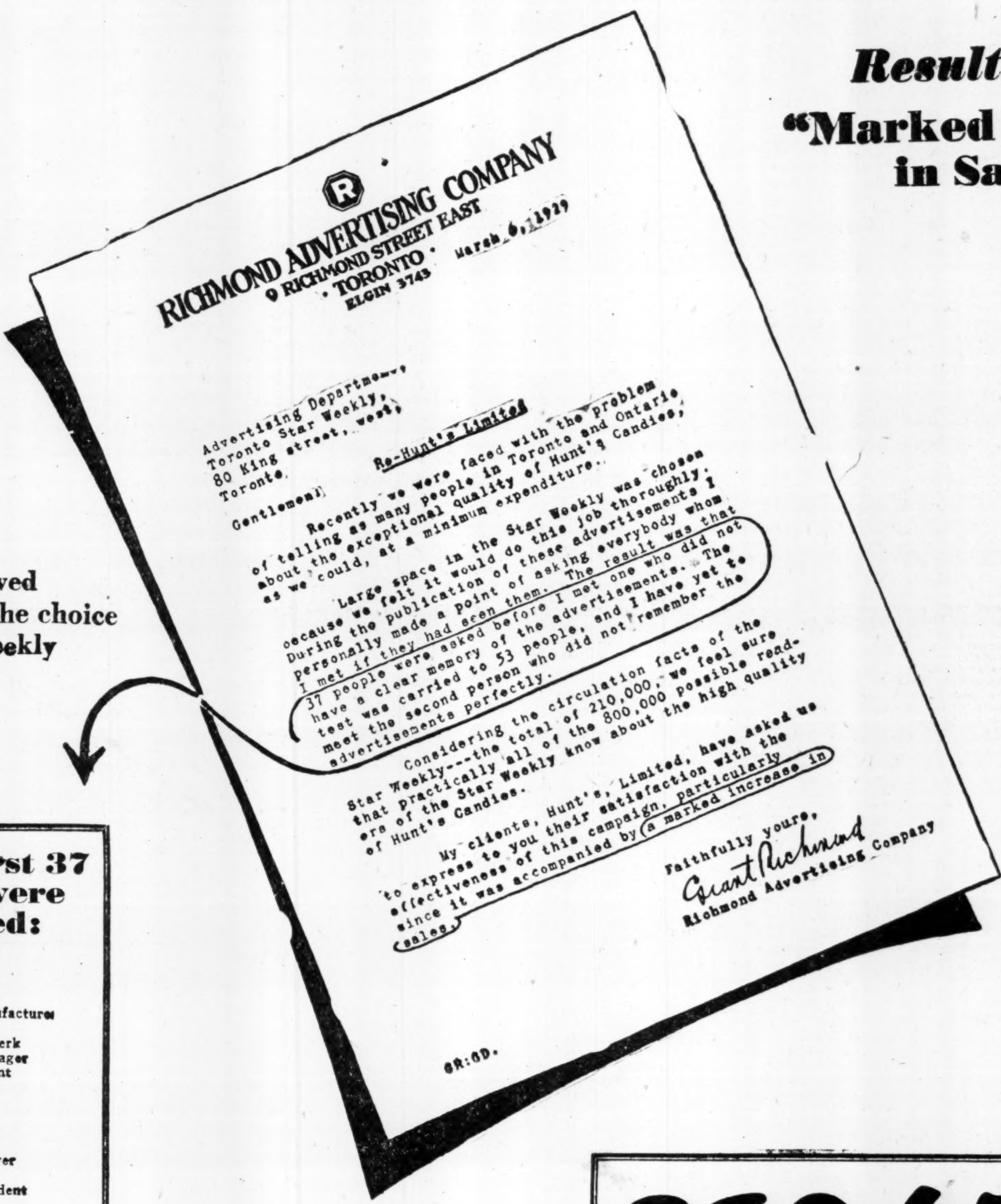
Against U. S. Competition

"We are up against the stiffest sort of competition from United States shippers. The Washington government has dealt with them very generously, selling them ships that cost $2,000,000 to build at a price around $60,000. That isn't all. The United States subsidies for the Australian service alone total more than a million a year."

If he wins the present controversy and gets the Australian service established on a strong footing MacMillan will be out after something else. That's the nature of the man—never to be completely satisfied with what he has; always convinced that there is some place in the world that would be a little more comfortable if it had a cargo or so of B.C. lumber. MacMillan would be selling lumber to the moon if he could get delivery.

D. J. McDougald J. B. McArthur
Government, Municipal and Corporation
BONDS
D. J. McDOUGALD & CO.
Trusts and Guarantee Bldg.
302 BAY STREET ELGIN 2278
TORONTO
The Partners Personally Advise as to Investments

800,000 POSSIBLE CUSTOMERS
Were told about the excellence of
HUNT'S CANDY
Through *ONE* Newspaper at "Minimum Expenditure"
Resulting in "Marked increase in Sales"



RICHMOND ADVERTISING COMPANY
9 RICHMOND STREET EAST
· TORONTO ·
ELGIN 3743
March 6, 1929

Advertising Department,
Toronto Star Weekly,
80 King street, west,
Toronto.

Re-Hunt's Limited

Gentlemen:

Recently we were faced with the problem of telling as many people in Toronto and Ontario about the exceptional quality of Hunt's Candies, as we could, at a minimum expenditure.

Large space in the Star Weekly was chosen because we felt it would do this job thoroughly. During the publication of these advertisements I personally made a point of asking everybody whom I met if they had seen them. The result was that 37 people were asked before I met one who did not have a clear memory of the advertisements. The test was carried to 53 people, and I have yet to meet the second person who did not remember the advertisements perfectly.

Considering the circulation facts of the Star Weekly---the total of 210,000, we feel sure that practically all of the 800,000 possible readers of the Star Weekly know about the high quality of Hunt's Candies.

My clients, Hunt's, Limited, have asked us to express to you their satisfaction with the effectiveness of this campaign, particularly since it was accompanied by a marked increase in sales.

Faithfully yours,
Grant Richmond
Richmond Advertising Company

GR:GD.

A Test that proved the wisdom of the choice of The Star Weekly

The First 37 that were asked:
1 Bank Manager
1 Bank Teller
1 Broker
1 Broker's Clerk
1 Clothing Manufacturer
2 Accountants
1 Drug Store Clerk
1 Syndicate Manager
1 Insurance Agent
4 Salesmen
1 Teacher
5 Housewives
2 Barbers
1 Tobacco Clerk
1 Cleaner and Dyer
2 Lawyers
1 University Student
1 Doctor
1 Dentist
1 14-year-old schoolboy
3 Sales Managers
1 Tea Room Manageress
3 Retail Store Proprietors
(Names and Addresses on Request)

210,675
Families Read It Every Week
City 123,563 | Suburban 36,053 | Country 51,059
LARGEST IN TORONTO—LARGEST IN CANADA

If YOU agree that maximum efficiency demands telling your story to the most people at the lowest cost, you will use—

The Toronto Star Weekly
Greatest Newspaper Circulation in All Canada

U. S. Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston—CHAS. H. EDDY CO.—Montreal Office: Canada Cement Bldg.—J. B. RATHBONE

VWO
BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITIES.
VICTOR W. ODLUM
& COMPANY
303 PENDER STREET WEST
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Calgary, Alberta
Stock, Bond and Grain Brokers
Industrial Financing
Carlile & Farr Ltd.
Private wire to all markets.
Correspondents of Osler & Hammond

Private Wire Connection to New York, Chicago, Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver.
G. F. TULL & ARDERN
LIMITED
STOCK, BOND, GRAIN and FINANCIAL BROKERS
LANCASTER BUILDING
CALGARY, Alberta

REGINA
Inside Property *Trackage*
Rentals and Insurance
WALLACE & MILNE
401-402 Darke Block
REGINA - SASK.

Western Investments
Those who have investments in British Columbia, with which they are not familiar, may write to us for independent reports or valuations.
Our organization covers every section of the province.
Pemberton & Son
Vancouver Limited
418 HOWE STREET
Vancouver, Canada

THE WINNIPEG MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE
A. P. Cameron, Manager
431 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

C. H. ENDERTON & CO.
Established 1890
Real Estate Investments, Mortgage Loans, Insurance, Rentals, Stocks and Bonds
Members Winnipeg Stock Exchange
222 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG

Frank R. Logan & Company
LIMITED
General Insurance Agents
Real Estate Financial Brokers
REGINA, SASK.

D. M. DUGGAN
INVESTMENTS, LTD.
Bonds and Insurance
BANK OF TORONTO BUILDING
EDMONTON CANADA

T. K. McCALLUM
T. K. McCallum & Co.
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds.
Cole Block
Saskatoon

H. M. E. EVANS
& Co. Limited
FINANCIAL AGENTS
REAL ESTATE BONDS
LOANS INSURANCE
Ground Floor, C.P.R. Bldg.
EDMONTON, - ALTA.

Automobile Industry in Canada

TORONTO RAILWAY LINKS BUS LINES FOR SIGHTSEEING

T. T. C. Secures Tie-up With Royal Blue Lines

By securing the franchise for the Royal Blue Lines, Company, of Boston, Mass., for Toronto and all points within Ontario, the Toronto Transportation Commission has made a notable extension to their coverage for tourists and sight-seeing parties. As the commission's subsidiary, Gray Coach Lines, has the franchise for the Gray Line, it enables the T.T.C. to furnish exclusive service in the province for the only two large sightseeing and tourist organizations in the United States.

Nominal Cost to T.T.C.

D. W. Harvey, general manager of the T.T.C., stated that the Royal Blue Lines agreement is for a period of two years, and is renewable at expiration. There is only a nominal cost attached to this extra service, but the T.T.C. will secure the advantage of the international advertising done by the Royal Blue Lines Company in all the large cities in the United States and Canada. Both the Gray and Blue Lines demand a certain standard of equipment and service, the former stipulating that coaches used on their sightseeing tours shall be painted gray, and the latter company designating blue as the color for coaches used on their sightseeing business.

Mr. Harvey stated that a number of the commission's motor coaches will be painted blue and carry the Royal Blue Lines insignia. The number will be small at first, and will be increased as business warrants. The Blue Line is represented in practically every large city in the United States, as well as in Niagara Falls, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

Are Sight-Seeing Buses

These coaches bearing the insignias of the Gray Lines and the Royal Blue Lines are used for sightseeing purposes only, and are quite separate from the Gray Coach Lines' motor coaches which operate an interurban service from Toronto to points in Canada and the United States.

As the result of this new connection, the T.T.C. and Toronto will receive advertising in every city in the United States and Canada where the Blue Lines operate, for the agencies in the different cities prepare and distribute folders containing full information regarding the different points where the Blue Lines operate. These folders are prominently displayed in all the large hotels. In addition, there is a certain amount of newspaper advertising.

The Toronto Transportation Commission and its subsidiary, Gray Coach Lines, now have contact with practically every tourist agency on the North American continent.

Hudson Launches Line of Commercial Vehicles

Word has been received from Detroit this week that the Hudson Motor Car Company, makers of Hudson and Essex cars, is ready to launch a line of light commercial delivery vehicles, with bodies specially designed for the user of this class of equipment. Essex chassis adapted and designed for such service will be used on which to mount the bodies.

Factory representatives expect the new line to be introduced about July 1. It will be merchandised through the present Hudson-Essex distributor and dealer organization, which has expanded rapidly during recent years.

Sam C. Mitchell, for several years a sales executive with the Hudson Motor Car Company, has been appointed commercial vehicle manager, and will handle the distribution of the new delivery cars through the dealer organization. The establishment of a commercial vehicle department is regarded as a decidedly important development in the progress of the company.

Smartness, acceleration and economy will be the features emphasized in this new car, company officials claim.

Set-up for the manufacture of the new line is well under way at the factory in Detroit where the new commercial cars will be built.

Conference Ends Threat of Gas War on Coast

Vancouver will have no further cut in the price of gasoline, and there is little possibility of a "gas war" such as that which is being waged in the western states visiting British Columbia. Neither the service station owners' organization nor the oil companies take the responsibility of definitely confirming this statement, but it is known that this is the opinion shared by both parties following a recent joint discussion of the situation.

It is stated by all the oil companies that the reduction to 27 cents will be the lowest price level in British Columbia, that it is merely a seasonable reduction, and that no gas war will result.

In the United States there are two organizations covering the service stations and the garage operators, while in B. C. all the service station men and garages with service station facilities are in the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada. This is believed to stabilize the situation.

G. M. To Own Lumber Mill

Recent developments practically assure the establishment of lumber mill in the Prince George district of British Columbia to cut lumber exclusively for use in products of General Motors Corporation. The mill, it is stated, will be started at once and will be located at Hansard Lake, about one and a half miles east of Aleza Lake near Prince George. The mill is being erected by Gill & Crick, Ltd., of Oshawa, Ont., who at present hold the contract for the lumber used in the automobiles manufactured at the General Motors of Canada plant in Oshawa.

Fargo Sales Manager

Allan Mosher has been appointed sales manager of the Fargo Motor Corporation of Canada, Limited, the truck division of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada. Mr. Mosher has had fifteen successful years of experience in the manufacture and merchandising of commercial cars, and is well known for his organizing ability in this branch of the automotive industry.

Hudson Adds Trucks

Hudson Motor Car Co. has completed plans for a line of light delivery commercial vehicles, with bodies specially designed and mounted on Essex chassis adapted and designed for this service.

It is announced that the line will be introduced about July 1 and will be marketed through the present Hudson-Essex distributor and dealer organization.

Tourist Traffic Brings Millions of Motorists

Quebec Alone Reports Over 430,000 Cars From States —Total 3,000,000 For Canada

"Canada, the Playground of North America."

That is becoming more true each year, for the Dominion is steadily increasing in favor with vacationists from the United States as a holiday resort. Every summer the highways of Canada are used by United States motorists to such a degree that at times some parts of the Dominion would seem to be a corner of the United States, and a particularly busy corner at that.

Millions of Cars Entered

Just glance at these figures. Last year there were 2,698,737 automobiles entered Canada for 24 hours or less; nearly a million, or 945,545, cars were admitted for periods up to but not exceeding 60 days; and 1,173 came for more than 60 days but not more than six months. As against this influx, there were 519,871 Canadian cars which entered the United States for touring purposes during 1928.

It is quite impossible to estimate accurately the exact revenue derived from these tourists, but assuming that every car that entered Canada carried four persons, which is a fair average, there were 14,581,820 people thus carried and assuming that every person spent $10 while in the Dominion (having in mind that nearly a million cars were admitted for periods up to sixty days), the revenue derived would be nearly $150,000,000. This is a decidedly conservative estimate, for in the Province of Ontario alone it is claimed that nearly $200,000,000 was left by tourists last year.

Quebec's Big Traffic

Figures from all the provinces are not yet available, but in Quebec there were 406,979 cars entered for a period of less than 24 hours; 30,670 for up to sixty days; and 81 for more than 60 days. Manitoba had 20,000 short-term tourist cars and 15,257 long-term. There were 23,215 tourist cars entered Nova Scotia during 1928, and 2,762,162 cars representing 9,115,128 persons came to Ontario. In neither case have the segregated figures been made available.

Tourist trade has never, until comparatively recent years, been considered much of an asset to a country, but there has been a tremendous awakening to its possibilities on the North American continent since the automobile became popular. In practically every important centre of the United States Canadian publicity, sent out by Ottawa as well as the publicity bureaus of the provinces, has attracted such attention that the Dominion is enjoying a tremendous wave of popularity as a holiday resort, and not without reason. With good roads leading to every point of interest, especially in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a motoring holiday is made thoroughly enjoyable, and in the matter of first class highways Canada holds a high position among the nations of the world.

GOVERNMENT AIDS AERIAL PROGRESS BY MAIL ROUTES

Eight More Flying Clubs To Begin Operations Shortly

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The efforts of the government to stimulate the development of aviation are shown in the number of mail routes which were established during the past year. In 1928 eleven regular air mail routes were brought into effect. Those in existence at the present time are Rimouski-Montreal; Montreal-Ottawa; Montreal-Toronto; Montreal-Albany; Kississing-The Pas; Lac du Bonnet - Bissett - Wadhope; Sioux Lookout-Gold Pines, Red Lake-Narrow Lake, Jackson Manion. In addition to these routes, temporary winter services have been established which will be abandoned in the summer. Last year 283,000 pounds of mail were carried under post office contracts, without the loss or damage of a single letter.

Much experimental work was carried out at the Ottawa air station in 1928. A total of 1,423 hours flying time was carried out. This included time spent on aerial photography, air mail investigations, test and experimental flights, transportation and flights of head quarters officers during the year. In addition aerial photography was carried out by eight photographic detachments, which were engaged on topographical surveys in various parts of the country. This branch of the work accounted for 2,900 flying hours, and results covered 65,200 square miles of territory.

Flying Clubs Thrive

Flying clubs have proved their worth in promoting air-mindedness among the younger generation. Sixteen of these clubs were in operation in the past year, with a total membership of 2,400. Provision is being made for a further eight clubs to begin operations in the spring of the present year.

The flight of the R-100 from England is being awaited with keen interest in Montreal. The mooring mast at the air-port of St. Hubert is in readiness for the arrival of the dirigible in July. The problem of providing large supplies of hydrogen for the air ship has been solved by the establishment of a plant on the aerodrome. Machinery in the mooring tower is considered to be the most modern equipment of its kind in existence.

Curtiss-Reid Producing Two Aeroplanes a Week

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Construction work is proceeding on the new plant of the Curtiss-Reid Aircraft Company at its air port at Cartierville. On completion, the plant will have a capacity of between 300 and 400 planes annually. The company has orders on its books for aeroplanes for the Canadian government, Curtiss Aeroplane Export Corporation, and from commercial and private sources in Canada. Curtiss-Reid is now producing planes at the rate of two Reid Ramblers a week. Arrangements have been made with the Curtiss Aeroplane Export Corporation for the marketing of this type of plane in South America.

A contract has also been concluded with the Curtiss Flying Service whereby Curtiss-Reid has secured the sales agency for the Curtiss Robin and Sikorsky planes in eastern Canada.

Montreal-N.Y. Service Augmented by Six Planes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Colonial Airways is improving its present Montreal-New York service by the addition of six Sikorsky amphibian planes to the route. The first of these planes will be delivered in April and the others will follow at intervals of two weeks. The total cost of the new machines will be approximately $360,000.

The Sikorsky amphibian can carry ten passengers and baggage, and can take off or land on water or terra firma. It is expected that the trip between Montreal and New York will be covered in less than four hours. New passenger rates have not yet been announced. The present fare from Montreal to New York is $50, though it is not uncommon for the company to receive $250 for carrying a single passenger on a special flight between the two cities.

Hamilton Bridge Get Order

MONTREAL. — Hamilton Bridge Company announces that it has secured an order from the C.P.R. for four bridges in British Columbia to cost approximately $300,000.

Fargo Sales Manager

ALLEN MOSHER,
appointed sales manager of Fargo Motor Corporation of Canada, Chrysler's truck subsidiary.

DOMINION POWER EFFECTS MERGER OF BUS ROUTES

Trend to Consolidation Around Big Cities Continues

Consolidation of motor coach and bus lines in the important centres of population is taking place rapidly in Canada, and the latest city to follow the lead of the Toronto Transportation Commission is Hamilton. There the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Ltd., have been busy this year buying out operators in and around the Ambitious City, with the result that the following lines have been acquired:

Pathfinder Bus Lines, operating between Hamilton and Guelph.

Comet Bus Line, operating between Hamilton and Galt.

Comet Bus & Transport Line, operating between Preston and Galt, including the service in the city of Galt.

United Bus Lines, Ltd., operating between Hamilton and Simcoe, and Caledonia and Dunnville.

Dominion Bus Lines, operating between Hamilton and Binbrook.

Milton Bus Lines, operating between Hamilton and Milton.

Thirty Coaches Included

Thirty motor coaches are included in the transactions. For the present, the schedules and fares in force will remain operative.

All the vehicles will be despatched from the Terminal Bus Station at King and Catharine Streets, Hamilton, from which all lines now under control of the D. P. & T. radiate to all points between Hamilton and Buffalo.

Considerable payments have been involved in these transactions, it being reported that in one case a quarter of a million dollars was the purchase price of the franchise and equipment.

PLANT LARGER AREA IN WEST THIS YEAR

Alberta Only Province to Report Smaller Acreage

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Acreage prepared for the 1929 crop in the three prairie provinces is estimated by the Bureau of Statistics as 17,453,153 acres, as compared with 16,295,969 acres prepared for the crops of last year. There is an increase of new breakings in Alberta and Manitoba, while all three provinces report a decrease in the land under summer fallow, but an increase in fall ploughing.

In Manitoba the number of acres prepared for this year's crop is 4,485,000, as compared with 3,615,000 acres, the area prepared for the crop in 1928.

In Saskatchewan the total acreage prepared is 9,365,554, as against 9,026,096 acres in 1928.

In Alberta the total acreage prepared is 3,652,599, a slight decrease from the total of 3,655,873 acres prepared for last year's crops.

Stewart, McNair Move

Stewart, McNair & Company, members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, have moved to larger and more commodious quarters, occupying the entire sixth floor of the Toronto General Trusts Building, Toronto.

$12.50 FOR $135 RETURN ON STOCK OF BROOKS MOTOR

Oland J. Brooks Makes Offer As Alternative To Liquidation

Shareholders of Brooks Steam Motors may get 12½ cents on the dollar for their preferred shares and, of course, nothing for their common shares. This means that they will get back $12.50 for each $135 they put in the company. At the latter price they purchased units, each representing ten shares of preferred and ten shares of common.

There is an "if" in the transaction. First, they must deposit their shares and receive common shares of no par value in a new company to be called Canadian Steam Motors. Oland J. Brooks, promoter of Brooks Steam Motors agrees to buy shares in the new company at $1.25 a share. He has deposited $25,000 as part of the bargain. This $25,000 will only go about one-twelfth of the way in buying up the new stock. If Mr. Brooks does not put up more money, as he agreed to do, obviously all the shareholders can not be paid off. It seems equally obvious that Mr. Brooks expects a large number of the old Brooks Steam Motors shareholders to hold their stocks in the new company, thus making it unnecessary for him to buy them out.

Best Deal Possible

Representatives of the shareholders do not think much of the new deal but they admit that it is the best that could be arranged. They recommend it to the shareholders of the old company as an alternative to complete liquidation which would return only about five cents instead of 12½ cents on the dollar value of the preferred shares.

Under an agreement arranged between G. T. Clarkson, liquidator, Brooks Steam Motors and Oland J. Brooks, the shareholders wishing their money are to be paid off in three instalments. The first instalment is to be paid them three months after when the assets of the old company (there are really two old companies both of the same name, one under Dominion and one under Ontario charter) are transferred to Canadian Steam Motors; the second is to be paid at the end of six months and the final instalment at the end of a year. The $25,000 deposited by Mr. Brooks will be apportioned, $20,000 to the first instalment and $5,000 to each of the subsequent instalments.

Canadian Steam Motors, when formed, will have 250,000 shares of stock of outstanding. This is said to be just enough to cover the exchange of old preferred shares. Its assets will consist of the present assets of Brooks Steam Motors, which include liquid assets worth anywhere from $50,000 to $100,000; patent rights to a new bus; the Stratford plant subject to a mortgage of $40,000; some steam cars that have been turned back by the purchasers and practically nothing else.

Mr. Brooks will be in control if the shareholders turn in their stock to him at $1.25 a share. It would cost him about $312,500 to acquire all of its outstanding shares but it is not presumed that Mr. Brooks is willing to pay so much to buy up the company. He apparently expects only a few of the shareholders to turn in their stock, while the balance will continue as shareholders in the hope of getting more out of the deal eventually. It is thought that Mr. Brooks may later seek to have the capital of the company increased so that more stock can be sold to the public and new capital thus raised for the corporation. Some of those who helped to negotiate the agreement state frankly that they do not know what is in Mr. Brooks' mind.

Wheat and Wheat Flour Exports Above Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Both exports of wheat and wheat flour for the current crop year show a substantial increase, according to figures prepared by the Department of Trade and Commerce for the month of February, 1929, and for the seven months ended February last.

Exports of wheat last month totalled 15,220,081 bushels of the value of $16,660,352. This compares with shipments during the same month last year of 18,371,535 bushels valued at $23,031,351. For the seven months ended February, 1929, cumulative shipments totalled 256,224,111 bushels, worth $278,805,822 as compared with 176,883,879 bushels, valued at $228,026,443 for the same period a year ago.

Shipments of flour during February totalled 997,808 barrels, bringing the total for the crop year to date up to 6,998,836. This compares with 767,942 February and 5,729,800 barrels in the corresponding seven months of last year. There was a corresponding gain in values, that for the seven months ended February, 1929, being 39,010,777 as compared with 36,809,819 in 1928.

Record Mail Load Flown by Fairchild

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Fairchild Aviation of Canada established a new record recently when one of the company's planes operating on the Moncton-Magdalen Islands service, made the trip with 1,500 pounds of mail aboard. This is the largest quantity of mail ever carried by air in Canada. The load constituted the total capacity of the machine, a Fairchild 71, equipped with landing skis. The distance between Moncton and the Islands is about 75 miles.

IRON FOUNDRIES PROFIT DECLINE FOR PAST YEAR

Change in Fiscal Period Makes Comparison Difficult

Krom Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operating profits of Canada Iron Foundries Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1928, amount to $341,922, as compared with $545,820. The figures are not entirely comparable as the report for 1928 covered twelve months only and the preceding one for fifteen months.

Allowing for the difference of three months the report for the past year shows profits to be slightly lower. Other income, however, amounted to $122,290, as compared with $52,744 in the preceding period, bringing the total for 1928 up to $464,212, as against the total income figures of $507,565 in the fifteen months period of 1926-'27.

The profit and loss account figures for the two periods follow:

	12 Mths. 1928	15 Mths. 1926-27
Oper. profits	$341,922	$454,820
Other income	122,290	52,744
Total income	$464,212	$507,564
Deduct:		
Depreciation	$195,059	$243,824
Interest	31,980	72,754
Maintenance	4,689	6,529
Preferred dividend	193,890	155,112
Reserve	35,698	......
Surplus	$ 2,896	$ 29,345
Previous surplus	34,198	4,853
P. & L. balance	$ 37,095	$ 34,198

Finances Are Better

An improvement in the working capital position is shown in the balance sheet, excess of current assets over current liabilities amounting to $1,331,941, as against $1,128,019 in the preceding statement.

Assets of the company at the end of 1928 totalled $7,541,711, as compared with $7,442,903 at December 31, 1927. Changes noted in the balance sheet include a decline of about $168,000 in property account, while accounts and bills receivable increased from $384,724 to $566,455. Investment and inventories remained virtually unchanged, while cash on hand declined from $41,,999 to $16,529. An interesting feature of the balance sheet is the increase in call loans—from $50,000 to $200,000.

There are comparatively few changes in liabilities of the company. The general reserve account shows an increase from $700,000 to $936,000. A sinking fund reserve of $200,302, which appeared on the balance sheet at the end of 1927, does not appear in that for 1928. The surplus account now stands at $37,095, as compared with $34,198 at the end of 1927.

Change in Partnership

MONTREAL.—Messrs Murphy, Riddell and Ballard announce that through the retirement of Henry J. Murphy, the firm will now be conducted under the name of Riddell and Ballard.

INTERPROV. BRICK SHOW SMALL PROFIT

After Depreciation, Statement Reveals Loss For Past Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Net profits of the Interprovincial Brick Company for 1928, before depreciation amounted to $3,998.

C. G. Greenshields, president of the company, in his remarks to the shareholders, pointed out that certain expenses were incurred during the year which can properly be regarded as abnormal and likely to be materially reduced in the future. These expansions were for special maintenance and repairs to equipment, as owing to the extremely bad state of affairs in which the plant was, the present management found it necessary to make heavy outlays in order to insure reasonably good operating conditions.

Profit and loss account follows:

Opr. profits	$ 3,988
Prev. deficit	46,796
Debit bal.	42,807
Depreciation	29,033
Total deficit	71,841

Working Capital Fair

The balance sheet shows current assets at $95,513, while current liabilities are shown at $68,802, leaving net working capital at $26,711. Property account is shown at $614,833; prepaid expenses at $2,008; and interest in housing properties $5,355, taking an aggregate of assets of $717,711.

The liabilities are largely composed of obligations to the shareholders. Preferred stock outstanding is shown on the balance sheet at $448,200 and the no par common stock at $250,000. In addition there is a mortgage against the company of $22,550. A profit and loss deficit totals $71,841.

Seneca Jones and Son Under Dominion Charter

The old-established firm of Seneca Jones and Son of Hamilton, Ont., has been granted a Dominion charter on the business of insurance agents and brokers in all branches of insurance. The company is capitalized at 5,000 shares of no par value.

The chief place of business of the company, which is an incorporation of the former partnership, is to be Hamilton, Ont. The new name will be Seneca Jones and Son, Ltd. Norman S. Jones is president.

Invest in Winnipeg

Within two years manufacturing and distributing firms with headquarters in Montreal and Toronto will invest $10,000,000 in Winnipeg branch offices, factories and warehouses, in the opinion of J. M. Davidson, secretary of the Industrial Development Board, now back from an extended trip east.

Vacations abroad — for less than the usual trip here! On any of our 15 great St. Lawrence liners. With the comforts and niceties required by professional and educational people. No extra fare for outside rooms . . . but they go fast. Secure yours now, with a small deposit.
Apply Local Agents or
J. B. MACKAY, General Agent
Canadian Pacific Bldg., Toronto
Canadian Pacific
World's Greatest Travel System

Brook & Allison
Farm Lands and City Property, Loans and Insurance, Rental Agents
Established 1907
REGINA, SASK.

Anderson, Lunney & Co.
LIMITED
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
Established 1901
1819 Cornwall Street,
REGINA, CANADA

Broder Financial Agency
Financial Agents
Real Estate Loans
Insurance
1812 Rose St. Regina, Sask.

SASKATOON
A. L. KOYL & COMPANY
General Financial Agents
WESTERN INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Specializing in First Mortgage Investments

Home Assurance Company
of Canada
1st FLOOR, LINEHAM BLOCK, CENTRE STREET & 8th AVENUE
CALGARY, ALBERTA
ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Applications for Agencies Invited in British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan

North-Central Bond Corporation, Limited
Regina McCallum Hill Bldg. Sask.
5½% Investment Bonds
5½% Children's Educational Bonds
Let us explain our plan: How to employ small sums (17 cents per day or more) to provide a competence for the future or for the children's college education.

— INVESTMENTS —
GALLOWAY, CLEARY & COMPANY
STOCKS BONDS RENTALS INSURANCE
Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange; Calgary Stock Exchange
Direct private wires to New York, Chicago, Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal
WESTMAN CHAMBERS (Ground Floor) - - - REGINA

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by the Act of the Dominion Parliament
THIRTY BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
HEAD OFFICE - WEYBURN, SASK.
DIRECTORS:—Alex. Simpson, Pres., Minneapolis, Minn.; Jos. Mergens, Vice-Pres., Weyburn, Sask.; J. A. McBride, Weyburn, Sask.; M. A. Miller, Weyburn, Sask.; O. H. Hellekson, Minneapolis, Minn.; N. D. McKinnon, Weyburn, Sask.; H. O. Powell, Gen. Mgr., Weyburn, Sask.
A General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business Transacted

McCALLUM, HILL & CO.
Stocks, Bonds, Grains
Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Private Wires to All Markets
REGINA, SASK.

James Richardson & Sons
LIMITED
STOCKS AND BONDS
"A Complete Service to Investors"
WINNIPEG
MONTREAL, KINGSTON, TORONTO,
BRANDON, MOOSE JAW, SASKATOON, EDMONTON

Lougheed & Taylor, Limited
Calgary, Canada
Bond, Insurance, Estates, Farm Lands, Appraisals
We are well informed on the oil situation

EDWARDS & AMES
ESTATE AGENTS
MORTGAGES
VALUATIONS
GROUND LEASES
BUILDING MANAGEMENT
620-624 Pacific Bldg.
Vancouver, B. C.

Macaulay, Nicolls, Maitland & Co., Ltd.
Insurance, Financial and Estate Agents
A generation of experience in Vancouver, B.C.

CAMERON-SOLMES LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS *CORPORATION UNDERWRITERS*
OTTAWA WINNIPEG SASKATOON CALGARY
Now offering the stock of
ROBY'S PRODUCTS LTD.
Factories at
MONTREAL WINNIPEG

JOHN GILLESPIE & CO., LTD.
Direct Private Wires to Leading Markets
STOCKS — BONDS — GRAIN FUTURES — EXCELLENT STOCK AND GRAIN SERVICE.
GILLESPIE GRAIN CO., LTD.
McLeod Building - - Edmonton, Alta.

William E. Reid Co. Ltd.
Investment Bankers
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
635-639 Grain Exchange
WINNIPEG
MEMBERS
Winnipeg Stock Exchange Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

BUSINESS BAD; RATES TOO LOW; SAY COMPANIES

Inquiry Into Auto Insurance Rate Increase is Opened in Toronto

John B. Laidlaw, Toronto manager for the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, was the principal witness for the Canadian Automobile Underwriters' Association, presenting evidence at the Ontario Government's inquiry into the recent increase in rates for automobile insurance. He blames the increase on inadequate premium rates for the three years from 1926 to 1928. Had these rates been more equitable, he said, there would not have been such a necessity for an increase as had presented itself in 1929.

The inquiry, with Mr. Justice Hodkins presiding, opened in the Ontario Parliament Buildings in Toronto on Monday. V. Evan Gray represents the C.A.U.A. and R. Leighton Foster, Ontario superintendent of insurance, is acting as Government counsel. At the opening of the inquiry, Judge Hodkins announced that the only casuality actuary in Canada was the actuary employed by the association and the Government had retained Harwood E. Ryan, of the firm of Woodward, Fondliter and Ryan, of New York City, consulting actuaries, to give assistance to the commission when needed. An official from the New York state insurance department rating bureau, Jacob Malmuth, was present as a spectator.

Mr. Laidlaw, in his preliminary evidence, read from a prepared brief a statement of the objects and aims of the bureau. The chief of these he gave as (1) to promote scientific forms of underwriting; (2) to collect and exchange information and experience among the member-companies; (3) to maintain equitable rates in automobile insurance and (4) to prevent unfair discrimination.

In Canada, the witness pointed out, the whole of the five coverages given automobiles may be obtained from one company while in the United States, an insurer could have only fire and theft in one policy and would have to get a second for public liability, property damage and collision coverage.

Deductible Clause

The deductible clause came in for a lot of discussion, when the Commissioner inquired just why the principle now applied to collision policies whereby an insurer undertakes to pay the first $100 or $50 or $25 as the case may be, of the amount of the damage claimed, could not be applied to public liability fire, and property damage coverage. Mr. Laidlaw stated that if a practical method of operating under such a clause could be discovered, the companies would be quite likely to adopt it. The present arrangement of collision policies allowed the deductible-clause policies to be sold at a lower premium rate than the total coverage policies.

The increased rates were warmly defended on the ground that had they been increased in 1927 and 1928, there would have been no need for as large a jump in premiums as was made effective Feb. 1, 1929. The witness stated that the companies had found in middle of 1928 that losses increased in ratio to premiums earned, so that it could be seen then that an increase was necessary. It was the companies' custom in their bureau to set the rates at the first of each year on the basis of the previous year's business.

The rates were fixed before the exact information as to the past business was available, but were an estimate of what would be required to meet losses during the coming year and provide for administrative expenses and a fair profit for the companies. The rates for 1928 had been inadequate, witness said. There had been a rate-war for years before the inception of the bureau, it was stated.

The Ontario department of insurance, which is interested in the inquiry, prepared a statement of the insurance figures for the calendar year 1928, showing the business done in that province. The statement was not put into evidence at the inquiry, but was made available to all present.

Total net premiums written amounted to slightly over $6,280,000 with losses paid of $3,165,000 which gave a ratio of claims paid to premiums written of 50.4 per cent, according to this statement. The net premiums earned were given as $5,676,000 out of which losses of $3,603,000 were paid. The ratio in this connection was 63.47.

However, these figures are subject to revision, but the fact remains that the business of 1927 showed a loss ratio of 55.47 per cent. In spite of a betterment of 5 per cent in loss ratio, the rates were increased 33 1-3 per cent in 1929. If the business of 1929 shows as much improvement over that of 1928 as that year did over 1927, then the companies will have losses of less than $3,000,000 to pay out of premiums collected amounting to $8,000,000, estimated on the 1928 volume of business being written at the new rates. The bureau counsel, Mr. Gray, announced that his clients will call two more witnesses, J. H. King, the secretary, and C. H. Frederickson, actuary of the bureau.

Defends Mutual Insurance as Service to Industry

Article by Dominion Superintendent of Insurance Subject of Attack by Toronto Manager

In the following article F. W. Wegenast, a Toronto lawyer, who has been associated with the development of reciprocal and factory mutual insurance in Canada, replies to G. D. Finlayson, Dominion superintendent of insurance, who argues that Canadians should insure in "Canadian" companies licensed under the jurisdiction of the Dominion department of insurance.

Two items of current news make the discussion of particular interest. One is the dispute between the Dminoion and the provinces as to insurance jurisdiction, a dispute which has already seen the licensing by the provinces of a number of foreign reciprocals not formerly recognized by the Dominion and which has culminated in an important legal struggle as to the powers of the Dominion to tax these companies or control them in any way. The second is the growing evidence that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has been aligned by its officers on the side of the tariff insurance although at one time it was a stalwart supporter of mutual and reciprocal insurance, as Mr. Wegenast indicates.

The Financial Post is ready to make its columns an open forum for discussions on any side of this question.

By F. W. WEGENAST

The publication in a recent number of "Industrial Canada," official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, of an address by G. D. Finlayson, superintendent of insurance for Canada, makes it pertinent to review certain phases of the development of insurance in Canada during the past ten or fifteen years—phases in which manufacturers are more particularly interested.

In the Masten investigation, which lasted some two and a half years, the Canadian Manufacturers Association took an active part.

What C.M.A. Then Thought

Having been asked to represent the association before the commissioner, I asked for a definite outline of the association's position. A circular letter was sent out to the members of the association asking for an expression of their views, and from the result of this expression and careful study by the committee, the following declaration was drawn up and submitted to the commissioner:

"The Canadian Manufacturers' Association makes the following submissions and is prepared to adduce evidence and representation in support of them:

1. The control exercised by the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association over fire insurance rates and terms has approached the nature and proportions of a monopoly.
2. The control has manifested itself in arbitrary and rulings which are frequently discriminatory and otherwise prejudicial to manufacturers and other property owners.
3. The practice of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association is not sufficiently sensitive to merit and does not afford a proper incentive for fire protection work.
4. The only effective protection which the insurer now has against exorbitant and arbitrary rating is the competition of unlicensed companies, and to interfere with such competition would be to deprive the insurer of his protection.
5. The proposal of a tax on premiums paid to unlicensed companies on contracts entered into outside the province should not be entertained. Such a tax, if practicable, and if within the powers of the Provincial Legislature, would seriously impede the competition of such institutions as the New England Mutuals and Lloyd's.
6. In order to promote competition the present tax paid by brokers on premiums for unlicensed insurance and the tax on fire losses, which is illogical and ill-advised, should be abolished, particularly in view of the fact that no such taxes are levied on the re-insurance placed by licensed companies.
7. The control of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association over Goad's Plan is inimical to the public interest and should be prevented either under the copyright law or under the law respecting combines.
8. Government control of rates would be very difficult to apply and would not afford an adequate substitute for competition.

At succeeding public hearings by the commissioner the position thus outlined was supported by a large mass of evidence, largely by members of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and the commissioner's report shows that the association's position was substantiated on every point.

Pleads for "Canadian" Insurance

Mr. Finlayson's address, published in the C.M.A. organ, was in the main a plea for insurance in "Canadian" companies. But the term "Canadian" as used by Mr. Finlayson needs some explanation. If the term "Canadian" were applied only to those companies which have Canadian charters it would cover not more than fifteen per cent of insurance in Canada. But if the foreign capital of the Canadian chartered companies were deducted it would be found that only about four per cent of the insurance in Canada outside of that in mutual companies and reciprocal exchanges is supported by Canadian capital.

Encourages Stock Insurance

What Mr. Finlayson must be taken to mean, is that the Canadian insurer should confine his access to foreign capital through the channels prescribed by the Dominion department of insurance. That must be taken to be the real point in Mr. Finlayson's address. What he proposes is that insurance in stock companies should be encouraged and insurance in organizations like the mutual companies and the reciprocal exchanges should be discouraged.

However fair and unbiased the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance may be there are certain facts which cannot be overlooked.

First, though perhaps not most important, is the fact that most of the stock companies still continue to take out licenses from the Dominion department, while the mutual companies and reciprocal exchanges have declined to do so. This has been brought about, not so much by reason of any sensitiveness to constitutional law or the decisions of the courts, but by the insistence of the Dominion department on applying to mutual companies and reciprocal exchanges requirements which are inconsistent with their nature and which would, in effect, if logically carried out, destroy these organizations. On the other hand, the Dominion department has failed to apply to insurance companies generally the sort of regulation which would tend to remedy the abuses from which the members of the mutual and reciprocal organizations have found their escape. For it must be remembered that the mutual and reciprocal organizations and other insurers who have been dissatisfied with insurance as administered by the stock companies.

Use Careful Selection

Naturally the men who formed the first inter-insurance groups were careful in the selection of those who should be admitted to the group. Good financial standing and reputation was an essential for admission and after admission every member was not only willing but anxious to have the advice of the experts in fire prevention who were employed by the group for the purpose, the prime object of every member of the group being to prevent fires rather than to collect insurance. The sense of this common interest and the esprit de corps generated by it are perhaps the most valuable features of reciprocal and mutual insurance.

The well known New England Mutuals of course originated much earlier than the reciprocal exchanges but under conditions essentially similar. The arbitrary attitude of insurance companies, none the less arbitrary because it was natural and perfectly legal, the lack of responsiveness on the part of the insurance companies to betterments in the risk, the necessity of paying, through the premium rates, for losses which the companies should never have underwritten, these are factors which in past years as at the present time have induced prudent insurers in their own interest to look for something different from the insurance practice of the ordinary stock company.

Legislation Based on Report

It was this situation which was presented to Justice Masten, whose report has been the basis of legislative developments in Ontario, and in most of the other provinces as well, during the past nine years. The investigation having been largely an investigation into the practices of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, the report begins by recommending "supervision and control by the province, of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association" and "similar supervision and control of all other rate-making organizations in the province of Ontario, including associations of insurers writing automobile, casualty and boiler insurance." The report goes on to recommend "prohibition of any rate which discriminates unfairly between risks of essentially the same hazard, with power to the superintendent to cancel a discriminatory rate." Further recommendations are directed to securing statistics and information as a basis for fairer rates and limiting commissions to agents.

As to existing conditions generally the Commissioner summarizes: "I thus conclude that there exists in Ontario a combination of the principal Insurance Companies who largely control the rates of fire insurance, and that large lines of fire insurance can be secured only at the rates prescribed by that combination." He also says that "the evidence adduced before me leads me to the conclusion that the control exercised by the combination known as the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association is influenced and in some degree modified by the competition afforded by insurers who are not members of the combine." He then points out that the competitive agencies include, first, certain "non-tariff companies," second, local mutuals, such as the farmers' mutuals, third, unlicensed foreign companies, including foreign mutuals, reciprocals and Lloyds."

Speaking of the New England mutuals, he said, "They have undoubtedly been very successful, and their action in Ontario has resulted in great reductions in the cost of insurance on sprinklered risks. He said also: "My conclusion is that the Non-Tariff Companies do yield appreciable competition, and that competition ought to be encouraged as a natural and proper method of reducing premiums, and that great care should be exercised in passing any legislation tending to lessen competition."

As to the "unlicensed" insurance the commissioner says:

"That their competition has reduced rates, and has introduced a superior method of conducting this class of insurance, by frequent and continuous inspection, and has resulted in lessening the fire risk, is admitted. I have already expressed my view that competition is desirable, and that no obstacles should be placed in the way of furthering competition."

Different from Finlayson's Views

It will be seen how radically this differs from the direction of Mr. Finlayson's address.

A direct result of the report of Mr. Justice Masten was the legislation for licensing and regulating the operations of reciprocal exchanges and mutual companies. These organizations are now regularly established and operating under provincial licenses under a system of supervision much more strict than anything that has been applied by the Dominion department. Organizations which have been licensed by the Dominion have been refused provincial licenses because they could not measure up to the standard set by the provincial acts. The Dominion department on the other hand has not undertaken to prosecute any of the mutual companies or reciprocal exchanges for not taking out Dominion licenses. So that tacitly the constitutional problems are resolving themselves apart from any further litigation that may arise. The present position is that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario has in effect declared the Dominion Insurance Act to be invalid, and no appeal has been taken from that decision. So far as reciprocal exchanges are concerned, it was held by the privy council in 1924 that these were a matter for provincial and not Dominion regulation.

Not Available in Canada?

In the light of these circumstances some of Mr. Finlayson's observations must be very substantially qualified. It is clear from the report of Justice Masten, supported as he says it was by "a very great volume of evidence," that in the field of manufacturers' insurance an indispensable part is being played by the mutual and reciprocal organizations. The fact that the head offices of most of these organizations are not in Canada is due to the fact that in order to afford a sufficient "exposure," that is to say, a sufficiently large group to be safely interdependent, it is necessary to go outside of Canada. There are not, for example, a sufficient number of department stores in Canada to make a group large enough to carry any substantial portion of the risk of any one of them; but by including similar risks in United States it is possible to set up a group competent to take a substantial "line."

Mr. Finlayson also speaks of the "delusion" as to the superiority of the inspection facilities of the mutual and reciprocal organizations and refers to the well known fact that the inspection of the reciprocal and mutual organizations is welcomed by the insured, while the inspection of the stock company is not regarded with the same enthusiasm. Mr. Finlayson, however, cites this as an evidence that there is something wrong in the attitude of manufacturers and other large insurers instead of analyzing, as Mr. Justice Masten has done, the reasons for this difference of attitude.

Want Satisfactory Service

Manufacturers are naturally less interested in the arguments for maintaining the Dominion insurance department than they are in getting sound and satisfactory insurance service and they find it difficult to see why they should be deprived of services and facilities afforded by the reciprocal and mutual schemes of insurance because they do not fit in with the theory of insurance legislation designed sixty years ago for conditions entirely different from those which exist to-day. And the only reason that manufacturers could have for interesting themselves in the question of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces is that the provinces have been disposed to protect and safeguard these facilities while the policy of the Dominion department has been calculated to discourage the use of these facilities and to confine insurance to the stock company channels.

It is eminently desirable that the manufacturers of Canada and particularly members of the Canadian Manufacturers Association should have these facts and considerations before them because of the leadership which the association is expected to give in the industrial world.

Life Underwriters of Canada Make New Appointments

E. V. Chown, of Toronto, for the past few years general secretary of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, has been appointed field supervisor of the association. His services will also be at the disposal of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association in connection with any matters of mutual interest to the associations.

L. W. Dunstall, also of Toronto, who has been assistant secretary of the L.U.A. of C., has been appointed secretary of the association. He is also made editor of the Life Underwriters' News, official organ of the association.

Insurance Inklings

J. A. HAGERMAN, who recently joined the forces of the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident, has been appointed district manager for the company at Victoria, B.C.

Friends of PERCY PEARCE, of the Kitchener staff of the Mutual Life, will be sad to learn of his sudden death which took place recently.

J. W. GLENWRIGHT, of Edmonton, had been elected to the board of the Commercial Life Assurance company.

The Hamilton office of the ONTARIO EQUITABLE is now located in that city's largest skyscraper, the Pigott Building.

JOHN A. EAST, president of the John East Ironworks, has been elected a director of the Commercial Life. Mr. East is a resident of Saskatoon.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, manager for Canada of the American Insurance Company, has recently completed a tour of the Maritime Provinces, which he made with a view to the possibility of his company entering that territory in the future.

H. M. McELROY has been appointed district manager of the new Northwestern Ontario agency opened by the Ontario Equitable. His headquarters will be in Fort William, Ont.

A. J. DOUGLAS, Montreal; C. K. KEPKAY, London; D. H. SWARTZ, Niagara Falls; and C. W. TWEED, Waterloo, were the four leaders of the Honor Roll of the Ontario Equitable for February. The roll is made up of men who have more than $10,000 of business issued for the month.

By license issued from the Department of Insurance at Ottawa, the NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE company of Pittsburgh, Pa., is empowered to write insurance against loss of or damage to aircraft in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

The UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE company has received a license from the Department of Insurance at Ottawa empowering it to add aircraft insurance to the classes of business it may already write.

The Department of Insurance at Ottawa has issued a license to the NEW YORK INDEMNITY company authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of accident insurance, excluding employers' liability, automobile insurance, excluding insurance against loss or damage by fire or transportation; aviation insurance, exclusive of damage to aircraft by fire or transportation; burglary insurance; guarantee insurance and plate glass insurance. The company's chief agent for Canada is E. J. WALSH, of Toronto.

C. F. DUNFEE, district manager at Regina for the Great West Life, presided at the recent dinner of the company's agents and officials held in the Hotel Saskatchewan in Regina. I. W. MOYER and N. A. HARBOTTLE were the speakers of the evening, addressing the assembly on sales phases of the business.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.
LONDON 58 years in business CANADA
Capital, paid-up, $1,750,000 Reserve Fund, $2,875,000
The Company's Debentures are a legal investment for Trust Funds which may also be deposited in the Company's Savings Department.
Money loaned on First Mortgages including building loans. Applications invited.
A. M. SMART, President T. H. MAIN, Manager

The CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office - Winnipeg, Man.
E. F. HUTCHINGS, President
HENRY SANDISON, 1st Vice-President and Managing Director.
T. S. McPHERSON, 2nd Vice-President.
Applications for Agencies Invited

The Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurace Company
S. C. TWEED, President
Head Office Waterloo, Ontario
Assets (Dec. 31, 1928) .... $ 5,230,373
Reserves 3,643,725
Insurance in Force 40,110,307

Charles E. Otton, Ltd.
1818 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask.
General Agents, Fire, Automobile, Hail Insurance.
Applications for Agencies Invited.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada
WATERLOO - - ONTARIO
Board of Directors
HUME CRONYN, President, London.
R. O. McCULLOCH, 1st Vice-President, Galt.
J. KERR FISKEN, 2nd Vice-President, Toronto.
C. M. BOWMAN, Chairman of the Board, Southampton, Ont.
L. J. BREITHAUPT, Kitchener
W. G. WATSON, Toronto.
SIR LOMER GOUIN, Montreal, Que.
MAJOR-GENERAL HON. S. C. MEWBURN, K.C., Hamilton, Ont.
LOUIS LA COURSE LANG, Kitchener.
GLYN OSLER, K.C., Toronto.
T. A. RUSSELL, Toronto.
HON. J. FRED. FRASER, Halifax.
ISAAC PITBLADO, K.C., LL.D., Winnipeg
W. J. BLAKE WILSON, Vancouver.
E. G. LONG, K.C., Toronto.
Officers
W. H. SOMERVILLE, A.I.A., General Manager.
H. M. COOK, A.I.A., F.A.S., Secretary.
A. E. PEQUEGNAT, A.I.A., F.A.S., Comptroller.
J. M. LAING, A.I.A., F.A.S., Actuary.
J. F. HONSBERGER, M.D., and J. M. LIVINGSTON, M.D., Medical Directors.
R. L. SHIELDS, M.D., Assit. Medical Director.
WILFRID CARLISLE, Supt. of Agencies.
SIMS, BRAY, MCINTOSH & SCHOFIELD, Solicitors.
S 104

MILL OWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA
Assets—$2,704,909 Surplus—$1,262,787
GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED
POLICYHOLDERS' DIVIDEND RATE 25% TO 30%
Seneca Jones & Son, Hamilton, Ont.—Canadian General Agents

No Monopoly
We have no monopoly on the appraisal profession, but it is significant that nationally important concerns rarely have an appraisal without considering Canadian Appraisal Service. Most of them, in consequence, employ it.
CANADIAN APPRAISAL COMPANY LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
24

The PIONEER INSURANCE COMPANY
Fire Insurance at Tariff Rates
Pres.—JAMES STEWART
Vice-Pres.—FRANK O. FOWLER Ex-Mayor of Winnipeg
Sec.-Treas.—J. H. FACHE
Head Office: WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE · MARINE · AUTOMOBILE · ACCIDENT · SICKNESS · BURGLARY · GUARANTEE
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851

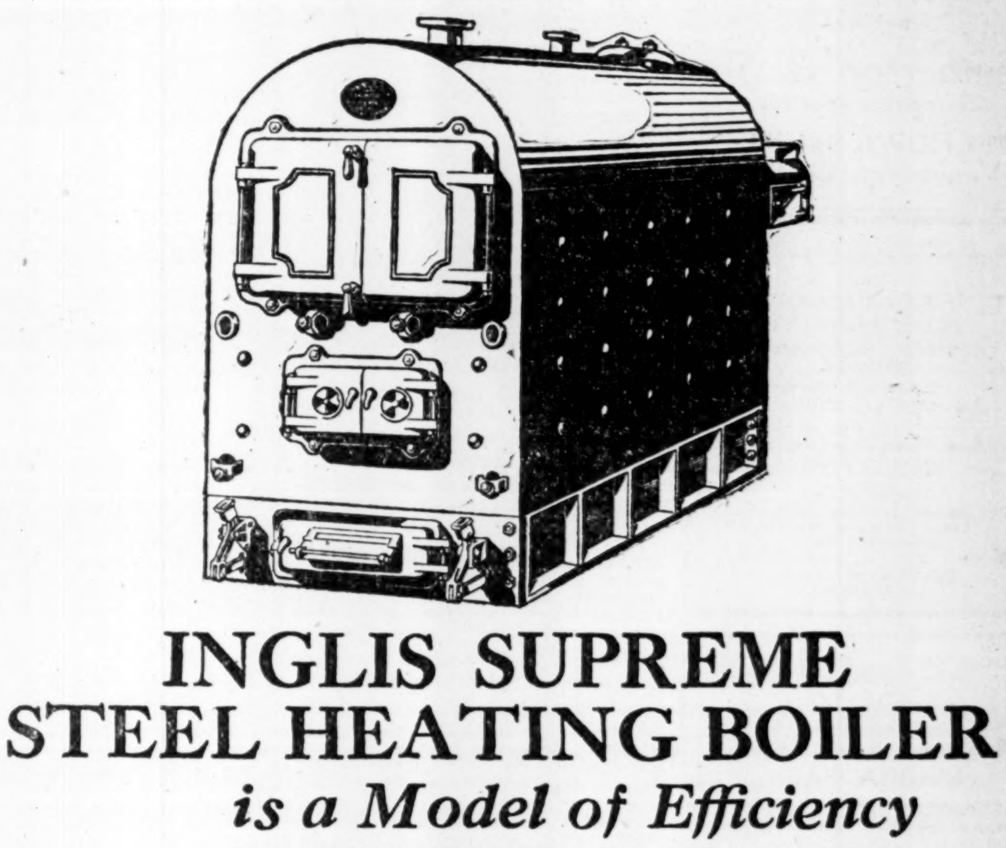
GROUP INSURANCE
THE COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA — HEAD OFFICE, EDMONTON — Sound as the Dominion
Group Insurance is a means by which all the employees of any organization can obtain insurance at the lowest possible cost. Many members of such an organization cannot obtain insurance excepting by the Group plan. This obviates the necessity of "passing the hat" in the event of dependents being left unprovided for. The Group policies of The Commercial Life are paid in full to the insured himself in the event of total and permanent disability.
Rates and full information gladly supplied to any business organization.
Address: J. W. GLENWRIGHT, Managing Director, The Commercial Life, EDMONTON, Alberta

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
Assets $4,398,035.23
ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
Paying Dividends ranging from 25% to 40%
BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown

Registered with Department of Insurance, Ottawa
Operating in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia
THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Canada's Largest Fire Mutual
FIRE LIGHTNING WINDSTORM
Insurance in force over $152,000,000.00 Assets over $2,680,000,000
We are now accepting business in Cities and Towns.
Write us for your requirements.
THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Wawanesa, Man.

PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED of LONDON, ENGLAND
Assets Exceed $1,000,000,000 — Licensed for Fire and Casualty Insurance — Investments in Canada Exceed $35,000,000
Head Office for Canada: 460 St. John St., Montreal
BERNARD HUMPHREY, Manager for Canada
North West Branch: Huron & Erie Building, Winnipeg
Toronto Agency: Parkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
TOTAL BENEFITS
Paid to Members and their Beneficiaries
$94,000,000.00
Policies Issued from $1,000 to $5,000
G. E. BAILEY, Secretary W. H. HUNTER, President ALEX. STEWART, Treasurer



INGLIS SUPREME STEEL HEATING BOILER
is a Model of Efficiency
The INGLIS SUPREME Steel Heating Boiler is all that its name implies. It is made for low-pressure steam heating with a maximum of 30 pounds working pressure, and hot water heating installations. Both types are adaptable for stokers and oil firing.
This new Heating Boiler is built of flange steel, electrically welded throughout. Both fire and water sides are welded where the products of combustion are in contact with the seams.
The fire-box and combustion chamber are completely surrounded by water. The cast-iron frames for mounting the fire and flue door are fitted with a special inner flange to protect all welded joints from col air blasts when the doors are opened.
Crown sheet of the furnace and combustion chamber are easily cleaned through lib ral-sized hand holes, and all tubes are cleaned from the front end.
The base is of cast-iron in four sections, and is fitted with shaking grates, bridge-wall support, front ash and regular door, and rear clean-out door.
Each boiler comes complete with fittings ready to install, and is fully guaranteed.
The John Inglis COMPANY LIMITED
14 STRACHAN AVENUE - - TORONTO
618 CASTLE BUILDING - - MONTREAL

Current Events in Banking World

PENSION FUNDS CREATED BY WILL OF SIR V. MEREDITH

Montreal Bank Chairman Leaves $575,000 in Bequests For Endowments

The will of the late Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Montreal, who died in February at Montreal, was made public during the early part of the week. Sir Vincent, after providing legacies to be paid at once to certain employees of the bank who had rendered him personal services and to his servants and nurses attending him during his last illness, made bequests totalling $575,000 to be paid after the death of Lady Meredith, who has a life interest in the estate.

One of these legacies, for $100,000 is to form the nucleus of a fund to be established for pensions for women employees of the Bank of Montreal. The fund is to bear the name of its founder and was created by him in appreciation of the loyal services to the bank of women employees.

The rules by which the fund is to be administered are to be drawn up by the directors of the Pension Fund Society of the Bank of Montreal. Sir Vincent, in drawing the bequest, points out that he would prefer that the women to be benefitted by the fund should not necessarily be obligated to contribute toward it. He also expressed the wish that its benefits, when conditions and circumstances permit, should include a system of sick benefit assistance for women with a specific long service period to their credit.

A further bequest of $100,000 was made to the Pension Society to create a fund to be known as the "Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart. Endowment, Bank of Montreal, Officers' Sick Benefit Fund." This too is to be under the direct control of the executive of the society. Sir Vincent indicated, however, that it was his wish that the benefits of such a fund should primarily be for the relief of distress and want, caused by sickness of themselves or their wives or their children, or married members of the staff of the Bank of Montreal who at the time relief is given are in receipt of salaries of less than $3,000 per year.

The pension fund of the Royal Trust Company receives a like sum, namely, $100,000. A fourth $100,000 is bequeathed to the Royal Victoria Hospital. McGill University receives a gift of $100,000, the income of which is to be used in the advancement of agricultural economics. The endowment fund of the University of Bishop's College at Lenoxville receives $50,000. The Art Association of Montreal, of which Sir Vincent was a patron and ex-president, is left $25,000 for its endowment fund.

Branches of Provincial Bank Total Nearly 300 in Canada

The Provincial Bank of Canada now has 332 branches, all of which are in the Dominion and stretch from Prince Edward Island in the east to Western Ontario.

There are 280 branches of the bank in Quebec, 28 in Ontario, 20 in New Brunswick, and four in Prince Edward Island. During February, a sub-agency to the Masson, P.Q. branch was opened at High Falls.

Royal Bank Opens Branch

The Royal Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Hazlet, Saskatchewan.

Weekly Bank Clearings

(As compared with same week last year)

Eastern Cities

	Mar. 16, 1928	Mar. 15, 1929
Halifax	$	$ 3,805,785
Saint John	2,617,304	2,967,287
Moncton	746,903	810,566
Sherbrooke	797,451	984,800
Quebec	6,090,644	6,293,480
Montreal	122,078,876	128,434,437
Ottawa	6,251,843	6,846,646
Kingston	692,818	861,360
Peterboro	800,961	1,008,772
Toronto	134,219,851	137,676,641
Hamilton	5,738,209	6,012,443
Brantford	1,181,032	1,469,844
London, Ont.	2,675,305	3,213,604
Kitchener	1,012,457	1,185,291
Windsor	4,789,338	5,868,719
Sarnia	575,412	712,357
Chatham	901,787	1,672,994
Fort William	802,341	723,025

Western Cities

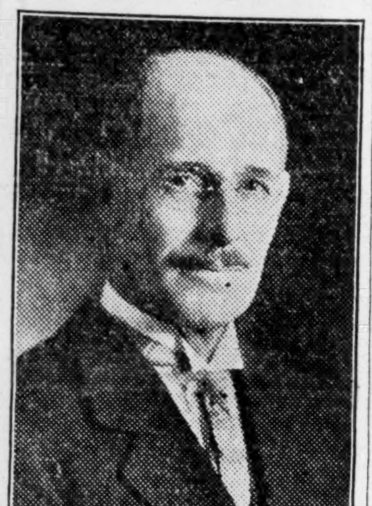
	Mar. 16, 1928	Mar. 15, 1929
Winnipeg	$ 45,410,118	$ 57,698,042
Brandon	490,253	517,500
Regina	4,244,647	5,490,910
Saskatoon	1,897,059	2,283,336
Moose Jaw	1,048,992	1,159,678
Lethbridge	638,453	618,163
Calgary	12,185,993	19,306,290
Edmonton	5,547,603	6,516,257
Medicine Hat	427,228	445,485
New Westminster	772,817	795,425
Vancouver	19,415,662	25,203,260
Victoria	2,148,280	2,948,786

RAMSAY, STEWART AND COMPANY
Investment Securities
Northern Ontario Bldg.
TORONTO

E. A. DUNN & CO.
Investment Securities
Orders executed on all exchanges.
Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto
ELgin 7310

R.M. Harcourt & Co.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Stocks Bonds Investment Securities
23 Melinda Street, Toronto
Elgin 1962
R.M. HARCOURT
R.B. POLSON
C.E. SINCLAIR

Hood Goes to Ottawa



J. D. HOOD

Who has been appointed manager of Imperial Bank of Canada, Ottawa, having been transferred from Niagara Falls. Mr. Hood has had long and varied experience with the bank, having been successively manager at Woodstock, St. Thomas, Quebec, assistant manager at Winnipeg, and manager at Niagara Falls.

Bank Chat

RONALD COOK, formerly of the Lawson, Sask., branch of the Royal Bank, has taken up his new duties at the Abbey, Sask., branch.

Arrangements have been made by the BANK OF COMMERCE to open a branch at VALLEYFIELD, Que., in the near future.

J. L. HODGSON, of the Charlottetown, P.E.I., branch of the Bank of Montreal, will replace C. F. TILLEY, who recently resigned at the branch in Fredericton, N.B.

L. R. DANIELS, of Toronto, has taken over his duties as manager of the Petrolia, Ont., branch of the Bank of Toronto. He succeeds the late H. J. GRASSETT, whose death occurred in Barrie, Ont., in January.

J. E. ARPIN, for many years superintendent of the Banque Canadienne Nationale and stationed at St. Boniface, Man., has been promoted to the head office at Montreal.

ARNOLD PUTNAM, for several years accountant at the Prince George, B.C., branch of the Royal Bank, was the guest of honor at a party on the occasion of his leaving for Nelson, B.C., where he has been transferred as accountant.

D. C. PATERSON, who has been transferred from the managership of the Prince Rupert, B.C., branch of the Bank of Montreal, was the guest of honor at a luncheon prior to his leaving to take up his duties as manager of the Trail, B.C., branch.

W. P. SPERO, manager of the Kincardine, Ont. branch of the Royal Bank, took a trip to the Northern Ontario Curling Association bonspiel at Chapleau recently and annexed a lot of silverware. Mr. Spero was manager of the Chapleau branch of the bank for eight years.

A dance attended by 70 guests was given in Taber, Alta., recently, in honor of MR. AND MRS. C. W. COCHLAN. Mr. Cochlan, who has been manager of the Bank of Commerce at Taber for some years, has been promoted to the managership at Fort Frances, Ont.

C. A. MERCER, manager of the MacLeod, Alta., branch of the Bank of Commerce, has been elected president of the local Board of Trade.

H. D. WHITE, of the Melfort, Sask., branch of the Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to the branch at Brownlee, Sask.

C. J. CRACKNELL has been appointed manager of the Montclair and Sherbourne Street branch of the Bank of Toronto in Montreal.

A. H. CARSON, formerly manager of the Ashcroft, B.C., branch of the Bank of Montreal, has succeeded D. C. Paterson at the Prince George, B.C., branch.

W. A. McEVOY, accountant of the Sarnia branch of the Bank of Toronto, has been transferred to Toronto, where he will be attached to the supervisor's department of the head office.

HAROLD A. COLLIER, of the Kingston, Ont., staff of the Bank of Montreal, has been transferred to the Wall Street, New York City, branch of the bank.

C. S. ALLEN, of the Picton, Ont., branch of the Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to the branch at Fenelon Falls, Ont.

Gourdeau Joins Pitfield Co.

MONTREAL. — W. C. Pitfield and Company announce that Gaston Gourdeau has joined the staff of their Quebec office. Mr. Gourdeau has for many years been actively engaged in private and investment banking in the city of Quebec and district.

Grant Johnston & Co
MEMBERS
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL CURB MARKET
250 Notre Dame St. W.
MONTREAL
TELEPHONE: Marquette 8183

For Investment and Market Appreciation—
We recommend the purchase of
DAVID & FRERE LTD.
Class "A" to yield 6.42%
MELCHERS DISTILLERIES, LIMITED
Class "A" to yield 5.72%
INTERNATIONAL PROPRIETARIES, LTD.
Class "A" to yield 6.84%
The above can be purchased with confidence. Full particulars gladly given on request.
BARRETT & WOOD LIMITED
Investment Bankers
132 ST. JAMES STREET
Montreal

MARGIN TRADERS MUST PAY MORE; MONEY RATE UP

Banks Charge Half-Per-Cent. More Than Old Rates on Call-Loans

With an increase of one-half of one per cent in call money rates, announced by Canadian banks, stock exchange traders will have to pay seven per cent for funds to carry margin accounts, instead of the 6½ which they have been paying in the past.

The bank rate is now 6½ per cent and the increase from six per cent marks the first upward revision in call money rates for more than five years. The brokers add one per cent to the bank rate as a carrying charge to their clients, who are thus forced to pay 7½ per cent.

The belief is general that the increased rate is part of a plan by the banks to curb speculation with borrowed funds. The Federal Reserve Bank in the United States has already issued warnings to member banks against the use of reserve funds in the extension of credit to brokers and it may well be that Canadian banks are taking this step to cut down the speculative borrowing in the Dominion.

The former rate of six per cent to brokers and seven per cent to traders has been in effect for some five years. There have been a few exceptions in the case of individual stocks, but the general bank rate had been maintained at six per cent.

It has been reported from Montreal that the 6½ per cent rate is not being put into effect by banks there. The rate was not necessarily general, but the Toronto action may be merely of a local nature with reference to certain types of loans, according to a Montreal bank official.

Another reason to which the increase has been assigned is that the advance on the part of the Canadian banks was an effort to bring the rate more into line with the higher rates prevailing in other markets just now.

Bank of Commerce is Closing Branches

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, during the month of February, closed four of the branches of the former Standard Bank. The branches which went out of existence were located in Goderich, Lindsay, Ottawa and Orangeville, all in Ontario. A sub-agency in Saskatchewan was closed.

Two sub-agencies, at Ruskin, B.C., and Vancouver, were opened during the month.

Commerce Bank In U. S.

Organization of a new bank, the Canadian Bank of Commerce (California), was approved Monday by the state banking commissioner. The action makes the San Francisco branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce a separate entity from the main organization, operating under a state charter.

Calgary-Edmonton Co. Registered

The Canadian Gazette carries a notice to the effect that the Calgary and Edmonton Land Co., Ltd., has been registered as a public company on February 18 with a nominal capital of £120,755 in 10 shilling shares. The company is to purchase part of the property of the Calgary and Edmonton Land Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation). The directors are E. Chaplin, G. Grinnell-Milne, F. Roche, H. F. Osler, and A. H. Douglas.

NO CORNERSTONE HAS BEEN FOUND IN DEMOLITIONS

Link with Old Bank of Commerce Head Office in Toronto Lost

Cornerstones, the places where horned toads keep alive for a hundred or so years, are not always as safe as they might be. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, which had a perfectly good one in its old head office building in Toronto, has lost it.

When wrecking of the old premises began, bank officials asked that the cornerstone be separated from the rubble and saved. It was destined for a prominent position in the new skyscraper which the bank plans to erect on the site.

In spite of the vigilance of a workman specially assigned to look for the stone as the building came down, and to preserve any documents, coins or other souvenirs which might have been placed under it, the cornerstone was never found. It is probably performing an ignoble but useful duty in helping to fill in Toronto Bay where the Harbor Commission is making land out of the cellars of Toronto's new buildings.

The wreckers, Teperman and Sons, have saved the stones which formed the bases of the various corners of the buildings and it is generally believed that the bank will choose one of these to be placed somewhere in the new edifice.

The old structure proved to have been so solidly built that it gave the contractors removing it more of a struggle than they had anticipated. The massive vaults in the basement especially made a gallant resistance to their destroyer's efforts.

As a result of the clearing of the western portion of the site somewhat earlier than was anticipated, the preliminary work for the excavation has been started already. The wreckers were allowed a few days of grace for the completion of their job on condition that they concentrated on the west end.

FORMER HEADS CREDIT CANADA MAKE DEFENCE

Blame Fall in Value of Asbestos Stock for Downfall

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Luc Rochefort and E. A. Ouimet, former heads of the Credit Canada Limited, have issued a circular in defense of their administration of the company. They are now awaiting for the court to hand down judgment on a theft charge of $200,000, which they are accused of having stolen from the company.

They blame the failure of the company on the drop which the stocks of Asbestos Corporation suffered last summer, following an accident at the mines.

Blame Asbestos Decline

The circular in part follows:

"In the summer of 1928, the assets of the Credit Canada Limited were sufficient then to meet all its obligations.

"Among the various values held by the company were 14,000 shares of Asbestos Corporation Limited, on which $300,000 could be realized. The stock was then listed on the Montreal market at more than 39 points and the forecast was that it would go up. Instead, however, it went down to 15 a share and the preferred stock reacted from 99½ to 49½. This depreciation was due to an accident in the mines of the company.

was never found. It is probably now wished to act dishonestly, they could have taken $400,000 from the company during the summer of 1928, but what they did do was to bring almost $100,000 in, and when the firm went into liquidation they were the two hardest hit.

"It was the fall of the stock in Asbestos Corporation that strained the finances of the company, but there was still hope in regaining the lost money by holding on to the shares they had in the stock.

"And it is probable that had not J. A. and Adrien Belanger, notaries, and J. I. Deladurantaye made charges against us, these shares could have been retained until the stock had reached its former level and all the investors would have been thus repaid."

London Western Plans Expansion; Goes to Toronto

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Ont.—In connection with important plans for expansion by the London and Western Trusts Company of this city the head office will be moved to Toronto September 30. The company plans to change its name to the Canadian General Trust Corporation and to increase its capitalization from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 by issuing forty thousand new shares with a par value of $100 each. The plans for expansion include the establishment of regional directorates right across the Dominion. Each of these will be comprised of men completely familiar with the conditions in the territory in which they will function. The London directorate will remain unchanged and will look after all the business of the firm in London and Western Ontario.

The change of name is to date from March 26 if the Ontario legislature grants the company's private bill.

Buffalo-Lake Huron Dividend

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, after providing for interest on first and second mortgage bonds, is paying the usual dividend of five shillings per share plus the extra dividend of one shilling per share out of accumulated surplus.

S. A. Morrison & Co.
LIMITED
INVESTMENT SECURITIES BANKERS
Northern Ontario Bldg.
330 Bay St., Toronto 2

FOREIGN SECURITIES
We are active in all foreign issues.
Ask for quotations.
Have your name placed on our mailing list.
EUROPEAN DEBENTURE CORPORATION LTD.
132 St. James Street W., Montreal

Roberts Cameron & Co
LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE Atlas Building TORONTO ADEL. 3466
Montreal Office BEAULIEU & DUNCAN 220 Notre Dame St. West MAin 8766
Bonds: Government, Municipal, Corporation, Real Estate
Stocks: Listed, Unlisted, Mining
E. McLEOD DUNCAN
Member-Montreal Curb Market

OSLER & HAMMOND
F. G. OSLER
H. F. MARRIOTT
G. T. CHISHOLM
H. FRANKS
Stock Brokers and Financial Agents
Members: *Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market, New York Curb Market (Associate)*
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES
215 St. James St. West MONTREAL
21 Jordan Street TORONTO
FRANK J. SMITH, *Manager Montreal Office*
Telephone: HArbour 5282

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the current quarter, being at the rate of

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable

TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF APRIL.

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of March.

By order of the Board.

WALTER F. WATKINS, Secretary.

Toronto, February 13th, 1929.

W. C. Pitfield & Company
INVESTMENT BANKERS
BRANCHES: TORONTO - OTTAWA - QUEBEC
PRIVATE WIRE SERVICE
Royal Bank Building Montreal
Telephone: LAncaster 3224

COMPLETE INVESTMENT SERVICE

Pitfield, Scott & Company
STOCK BROKERS
Members:
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
BRANCHES: TORONTO - OTTAWA - QUEBEC
PRIVATE WIRE SERVICE
New York Correspondents: Edward B. Smith & Company
Royal Bank Building Montreal
Telephone: LAncaster 9213

G. A. SOMERVILLE & Co.
LIMITED
G. A. SOMERVILLE
Member Toronto Stock Exchange
STAFFORD G. RICE
C. H. BROUGHALL
The Star Building
80 King St. W., Toronto 2
Telephone: WAverley 1771

KIPPEN, NEWTON & CO.
Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.
Members of Montreal Curb Market.
4 Hospital St., Montreal MAin 4791

NEW ISSUE

These Debentures are being offered for sale simultaneously in Canada, the United States and Europe.

$6,000,000

Great Britain and Canada Investment Corporation

4½% Thirty-Year Convertible Debentures

(Carrying warrants entitling the holder to receive, without cost, 10 Common Shares with each $1,000 principal amount of Debentures)

To be Dated April 1st, 1929. To Mature April 1st, 1959

Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1st and October 1st) will be payable at the option of the holder in Canadian gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted), or in Sterling at the fixed rate of $4.86-2/3 to the Pound (£1) at the branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in London, England, or in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness at the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada in the City of New York, U.S.A. Interest payable without deduction for United States Normal Income Tax not in excess of 2% required or permitted to be obtained by or in behalf of the Corporation. Coupon Debentures in denominations of $1,000 and $500 with privilege of registration as to principal only. Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Corporation on any interest payment date on thirty days' notice at 105% and accrued interest.

TRUSTEE: MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, MONTREAL.

CAPITALIZATION
(Upon completion of this financing)

	Authorized	Issued
4½% Thirty-year Convertible Debentures (this issue)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000
5% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, par value $100	4,000,000	4,000,000
Common Stock, without nominal or par value	550,000 Shs.	350,000 Shs.*

* Includes 100,000 shares deposited with the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal, to satisfy the warrants attached to the Debentures and Preferred Stock.

The issue of $4,000,000 5% Preferred Stock has been sold in London (England), by Govett, Sons & Company

THE COMPANY: GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA INVESTMENT CORPORATION was incorporated March 8th, 1929, under the laws of the Province of Quebec, Canada, and will conduct the business of an Investment Company, namely, the investment and reinvestment of its resources in widely diversified selected securities. The Corporation's assets will consist almost entirely of securities, call loans, and cash. Its revenues will consist of dividends and interest received from its investments, to which may be added from time to time profits received from securities sold, or from other sources.

SECURITY FOR DEBENTURES: Upon completion of this financing, and after payment of all expenses of incorporation, etc., the assets of the Corporation, consisting of cash and investments, will amount to at least $11,000,000, or over 1.8 times the par value of Debentures to be presently issued. The Debentures, of which $6,000,000 will be authorized and presently issued, will be a direct obligation of the Corporation and will be secured by a Trust Deed constituting a floating charge on all the Corporation's assets, including assets acquired after the execution of the Trust Deed.

CONVERSION: These Debentures may be converted at any time at the option of the holder into Common shares without nominal or par value at the rate of twenty such Common shares for each $1,000 principal amount of Debentures offered for conversion. In the event of these Debentures being called for redemption in whole or in part, the holders thereof may effect conversion up to ten days before the date of redemption specified in the redemption notice.

WARRANTS: These Debentures will carry warrants entitling the holder to receive without cost ten fully paid Common shares without nominal or par value for each $1,000 principal amount of Debentures, on a date to be determined by the Directors, or in any event not later than the date on which the first dividend shall be payable on the Common shares, and any Common share so issued shall carry such initial dividend. The warrants are non-detachable excepting in the event of the Debentures of this issue being called for redemption or upon conversion.

COVENANTS OF THE CORPORATION: The Corporation has covenanted that it will keep available for conversion unissued Common shares without nominal or par value of its Capital Stock sufficient to permit conversion of all Convertible Debentures and/or Convertible Preferred shares from time to time outstanding.

DIRECTORS:—The following will be the Directors of the Corporation:—

A. J. NESBITT (President);
President, Power Corporation of Canada, Limited.
President, Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited.
Director, British Columbia Power Corporation, Limited.
Director, Southern Canada Power Company, Limited.

J. B. WOODYATT;
President, Southern Canada Power Company, Limited.
Vice-President Power Corporation of Canada, Limited.
Vice-President, Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited.
Director, British Columbia Power Corporation, Limited.

P. A. THOMSON;
Director, British Columbia Power Corporation, Limited.
Director, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited.
Director, Foreign Power Securities Corporation, Limited.
Director, Winnipeg Electric Company.

ERNEST ISELIN;
Director, Hanover National Bank, New York.
Trustee, Central Union Trust Company.
Director, Mobile & Ohio Railroad.
Director, North American Re-Insurance Company.

ROBERT M. YOUNGS;
Director and Treasurer, American European Securities Company.
Director, Investment Bond & Share Corporation.
Director, Louisiana Land & Exploration Company.
Director, Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company.

LINDSAY BRADFORD;
Vice-President, Farmers Loan & Trust Company.
Director, Capital Administration Company.
Director, Analytical Securities Company.
Director, Security Management Company.

HON. ARTHUR OWEN CRICHTON;
Director, London Border & General Trust, Limited.
Director, Southern Stockholders Investment Trust, Limited.
Manager, Colonial Investment Trust Company, Limited.
Manager, American Investment & General Trust Company, Limited.

JAMES ALEXANDER FALCONER;
Director, Scottish Eastern Investment Trust, Limited.
Director, Second Scottish Eastern Investment Trust, Limited.
Director, Southern Stockholders Investment Trust, Limited.
Director, Edinburgh Canadian Mortgage Company, Limited.

STEWART KILPATRICK;
Director, London and County Stockholders Investment Trust, Limited.
Director, Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Corporation, Limited.
Director, Queensland Mortgage & Investment Company, Limited.

CAPTAIN OLIVER LYTTLETON, D.S.O.;
Managing Director, British Metal Corporation, Limited.
Director, Lake View Investment Trust, Limited.
Director, Scottish Stockholders Investment Trust, Limited.
Director, Burma Corporation, Limited.

The Canadian, British and American Directors have been closely connected with the investment business for many years in their respective countries, which should ensure to the Corporation the benefits of experienced management and international diversification of investments.

By-Law No. 16 of the Corporation makes provision for the payment of management expenses including Directors' remuneration. A copy of this By-Law may be seen at our office.

All legal details in connection with this issue will be passed upon by E. R. Parkins, K.C. The accounts of the Company will be audited by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons.

Subject to the approval of Counsel, these Debentures are offered when, as and if issued and received by us, at

Price: 100 and accrued interest to yield 4½%
Carrying warrants as above described

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY LIMITED
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Winnipeg Saskatoon Victoria Vancouver

A. ISELIN & COMPANY
36 Wall Street
NEW YORK

Statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and upon which we acted in purchasing these securities.

MODERN FACTORY AND FLYING FIELD FOR DE HAVILLAND

Company Plans Extensive Development Outside Of Toronto

One of the most important aviation developments in Canada to date is about to take place in Toronto. The de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., have purchased outright a 70-acre site on Sheppard Avenue about one-eighth of a mile west of Dufferin Street, and will convert it into one of the most modern aerodromes in the Dominion. The first unit of an aeroplane construction factory is to be erected on the northwest corner of the aerodrome, contracts for which will be let in a few days. It is expected that the plant and aerodrome will be ready before the end of June. The entire project, including the land, building and equipment, is to cost in the neighborhood of $200,000, and will be Toronto's first aeroplane construction plant.

At the present time the de Havilland Company have an assembly plant and aerodrome at Mount Dennis, just outside Toronto. When the new plant and aerodrome are ready, the company will vacate their present premises. It is understood, however, that the Trethewey aerodrome will be continued as such, probably by the executors of the estate.

Large Enough for all Planes

The new de Havilland aerodrome, which comprises 70 acres, is of rectangular shape. It has an excellent surface and unrestricted approaches from all directions. Company officials state it will be large enough for any aircraft to take off or land, no matter what the direction of the wind.

R. A. Loader, general manager of the company, stated that the unit which is about to be constructed is only the preliminary step in the company's programme of expansion. It will have an initial output capacity of about ten machines per week, and as business warrants, additional units will be built until production of 100 machines per week is possible. A railway siding will be constructed alongside the plant for the purpose of bringing in raw materials and despatching machines and parts.

Arrangements have been made for the installation in the plant of the latest type of machinery, including spray doping and spray painting departments. In addition to the actual manufacturing activity, there wil be facilities for the complete overhaul of machines and Gipsy engines.

"As soon as we get in there the amount of assembly work now being done will be greatly increased," Mr. Loader stated, "and a part of the components of the Moth will actually be manufactured in Canada. As production grows, fewer and fewer parts will be imported from England until eventually the Moth will be entirely constructed in the Canadian factory. We shall standardize entirely on the metal fuselage Gipsy Moth similar to those ordered by the Dominion Government and many commercial organizations and private owners throughout Canada."

Particular care was taken by the company in selecting the Dufferin Street site to ensure that the aerodrome will be usable at all times of the year. It has a perfectly smooth surface and although it is for the most part naturally well turfed at present, it will be seeded during the spring still further to improve it. The de Havilland Company do not believe in the runway type of aerodrome, as they feel it is a temporary means of improving poor fields, and claim the solution of the aerodrome problem is to have well drained, well turfed fields.

The de Havilland aerodrome should not be confused with numerous airport schemes recently mooted. In the course of their business as an aeroplane manufacturers, the company find an aerodrome just as much of a necessity as a factory, for every machine which leaves the works has to be tested out. In addition, experimental work is at all times being carried on. While it is not the company's intention that the aerodrome will be used for regular commercial operations, visitors by air will at all times be able to use the field and secure service.

The company propose to build a public enclosure at the aerodrome where visitors will always be admitted to watch flying operations, the idea being to familiarize the man on the street as much as possible with aviation.

With considerable business on hand, the de Havilland Company expect rapid expansion of the plant. At present the Mount Dennis assembly plant is busily engaged in preparing and delivering Moth land machines and seaplanes to the Royal Canadian Air Force for the re-equipment of training stations at Camp Borden and Vancouver. Five machines are also on order for the civil government air operations branch, which will be used for forestry patrol in Manitoba and Alberta. The Ontario government also have several Moths on order; and there are 15 to be delivered to Canadian flying clubs, having been ordered by the flying clubs or by the Dominion government for delivery to clubs. In addition there are quite a number of commercial and private interests awaiting delivery of Moths, while not a few mining concerns and prospectors have placed orders for machines to be used in the North.

Oil Producing Royalties

"THE GOLD BONDS OF THE OIL INDUSTRY"

Adel. 1887

L. Clayton Ridge
Royal Bank Building
Toronto

Great Lakes Paper Claim Output Record

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Fort William now claims the world's record for newsprint production from a single paper machine. The Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company there produced in one day of 24 hours from one paper unit, 151 tons and 340 pounds of newsprint, breaking all former records. The previous record was held by the Gatineau mill of the International Pulp and Paper Company which produced 147 tons of newsprint in 24 hours.

PELISSIERS LTD. EXPEND MUCH ON NEW MACHINERY

Year Not So Fruitful of Results as Expected

The financial statement of Pelissier's, Ltd., for the year ending January 31, 1929, has just been issued, and is not as satisfactory as was anticipated when the securities of the company were offered to the public over a year ago. Profits from operations, before providing for depreciation and income tax, amounted to $92,609, equal to 85 cents a share on the common stock, and, after the deductions mentioned had been made, there was left $69,749, equivalent to 76 cents a share.

The company carried the sum of $18,411 to reserve for depreciation, but, in addition to this, a further sum of $16,583 was expended in new machinery by way of replacements. This explains why so much more than usual was transferred from current assets to fixed assets. T. C. Anderson, the president, states that the directors thought it better to write off in one amount the moneys involved in scrapping the old machinery rather than spread it over a period of years.

Dividends on the preferred consumed $31,500. These, despite the extraordinary writing off mentioned, were earned twice over. The surplus of $48,463 carried to the new account is equivalent to approximately $1 per share on the common stock.

While no dividend on the common stock so far has been declared, the belief exists in the Street that action in this connection will be taken in the near future. Up to the present this has been impossible owing to a clause which was inserted in the charter to the effect that no dividend on the common stock would be declared until the current assets showed a net surplus of $150,000 over current liabilities. Current assets in the statement just presented were $179,519 as against $32,895 current liabilities, or a difference of $146,624, so that the way is being opened up for some consideration to the holders of the common.

Tobacco Consumption Upward in January

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Consumption of tobacco in its various forms is apparently increasing in Canada, judging by the import figures for January this year, as compared with the figures for that month last year, issued by the Department of Excise.

Details of imports during January, 1929, together with comparative figures, are shown below. It will be observed that the number of cigarettes brought into the country, show a marked increase over last year's figures.

	Jan., 1929	Jan., 1928
	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco, cut	1,032,586	914,333
Tobacco, plug	437,485	441,109
Snuff	82,374	75,329
Tobacco, raw	1,473,469	1,060,362
	No.	No.
Cigarettes	422,934,460	225,579,300
Cigars	9,970,370	8,270,965

Edinburgh Can. Mortgage Pays Ordinary Dividend

The Edinburgh Canadian Mortgage Co., Ltd., in its accounts for the period from Nov. 1, 1927 to Jan. 15, 1929, shows a profit of £15,910, which added to the previous year's surplus gives £18,304 available for distribution.

The dividend of 5½ per cent on ordinary shares takes £10,500 and £5,000 is transferred to reserve, leaving a surplus to be carried forward of £2,804.

Offer Free Trees

The Forestry Branch of the Ontario Government is continuing its offer of free trees for all residents in the province who wish to plant up waste areas on their farms, or to establish a windbreak.

5,000 Facts About Canada
The Dominion in a Nutshell
By Frank Yeigh. 1929 edition ready. 50 chapters of concrete facts. "Sells Canada" most effectually. Agents wanted. Send 35 cents for a copy, or a dollar for three to 588 Huron Street, Toronto, Ont.

FORD HOTEL
Toronto's Newest Hotel

BAY & DUNDAS STREETS
750 ROOMS WITH BATH

All the comforts and conveniences known to modern hotel construction.

Single ....$1.50 to $2.50
Double ....$2.50 to $3.50

No Rooms Priced Higher
Special Rates by Week or Month

LOU SCHOLES, Manager

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR PAPER TRADE NOW PREDICTED

Minnesota and Ontario Co. Affected by Over-Production

The Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company and its subsidiaries, which operates plants at Fort Frances, Ont., and across the border at International Falls, Minn., in the fiscal year ended December 31, 1928, showed net profits before preferred dividends of $2,142,687. After preferred dividends and a liberal provision for depreciation on plant inventories and extraordinary contingencies there was an increase in the surplus account to $1,917,327.

Cash and Victory bonds, which a year ago amounted to $2,312,324, are now down to $1,641,460. Current assets stand at $13,732,444 as against current liabilities of $2,607,052, which indicates a working capital of over $11,000,000. The ratio between these two features in the report is a little better than 5 to 1.

B. W. Backus, the vice-president, in his report to the shareholders, says that, early in 1928, the general newsprint industry found itself confronted with a large over-production. This brought about lower prices and some cancellations of contracts, which curtailed the output of the company to about 70 per cent of capacity. Obviously these reduced net earnings to a very substantial extent, as newsprint represents the major portion of volume at the plants.

"The newsprint industry," adds Mr. Backus, "is now being stabilized through the efforts of some of the Canadian Prime Ministers, and from now on we may look for a steady improvement in conditions, justifying the optimism we feel for the future."

Sobie Silk Add New Units to Growing National Chain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reorganization of Sobie Silk Shops is said to have been completed. B. Sobie now has complete control of the company, which in the past few years has developed into a national organization, with chain stores in most of the principal cities across the country.

Public financing was undertaken not long ago, preferred stock with a bonus of common, being offered to investors. A few weeks back an offer was made by B. Sobie to the shareholders of $25 for the preferred and $5 for the common. As the preferred was offered at $25 a share, with a bonus of one-half share of common, this represented an advance of 10 per cent over the offering price.

Sales Again Increase

Sales of the company last year are understood to have aggregated about $855,000. This compares with $635,000 the preceding year and with $396,299 in 1926. The value of merchandise sold has shown an appreciable increase in each of the past five years.

At present Sobie Silk has twenty-four shops in operation from Saint John to Vancouver, including Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, etc. The Saint John, Windsor and Quebec stores were opened this winter.

With the growth in business, the company has found it profitable to keep opening new units as conditions warrant. It is understood that the management plans to open another six stores before the end of this winter, which would bring the chain up to 30 units.

It was suggested at the time of the offer going forward to the old shareholders that control of the company would pass into American hands. This report was apparently erroneous as Benjamin Sobie will remain as active head of the organization he has been instrumental in building up.

Dominion Stores Profits

Dominion Stores, for the first two months of 1929 report an increase of 14 per cent. in sales compared with the same period last year, while profits for the two months increased by 25 per cent.

Minimum Commission Charge

Greenshields and Co., Montreal, having found, as a result of a study of the costs of conducting transactions in small lots of stock, that present commission rates result in no actual compensation for the service rendered, have, therefore, put into effect the following minimum commission rates: On stocks traded on the Montreal and New York stock exchanges and on the Montreal and New York curb markets the minimum commission will be $3 to banks and brokers and $5 to individuals.

Steel Plant for Calgary

The Manitoba Rolling Mills Company is proceeding rapidly with preparations for the building of its new steel plant in East Calgary. A considerable part of the handling equipment has already been purchased; bids have been received for about $60,000 worth of electrical equipment and $20,000 worth of driving mechanism. Plans for the buildings, involving 500 tons of structural steel, are practically completed and the work is going to the shops as quickly as can be arranged in the hope of construction starting in the latter half of April.

MACDONALD'S EXPORT

Memo *These cigarettes are particularly good because they are made exclusively of finest Imported Virginia and Carolina Leaf*

"Like a High Grade English Cigarette"

Made by Canada's Largest Independent Cigarette and Tobacco Manufacturers.

W. C. MACDONALD INC., MONTREAL
Established 1858
118

Distance Is No Drawback

Once the investor living at a distance from financial centres was at a serious disadvantage compared to the dweller in big cities where commercial enterprise flourished.

Now, reputable brokerage houses, equipped to render quick and reliable service and to supply immediate and accurate market information, can keep him in constant touch with his investment interests.

Telegraph and telephone communications have placed him on a level with the investor living close to the hub of business. Brokerage houses offer him the same prompt, reliable service.

This firm affords unusually wide facilities for the profitable purchase or sale of securities. Twelve offices at strategic points throughout eastern and central Canada, connected by private wire, and with private wire connections with leading financial centres — membership on five exchanges — skilled officers of long experience.

JOHNSTON AND WARD
STOCK BROKERS AND BOND DEALERS
14 King St. East, Toronto
Royal Bank Building, Montreal

MEMBERS: Montreal Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

DIVERSIFIED INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

A Scientific Method of Investing.

The funds of this Trust are Diversified as to industry, location and as to the amount in each security.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND INFORMATION.

FEDERAL BOND & SHARE COMPANY
Sterling Tower, Bay and Richmond Sts.
Toronto Canada

National Steel Car Corporation Limited

Builders of Passenger Cars—Freight Cars—Street Cars—Air Dump and Industrial Cars of all descriptions. Automobile Chassis Frames and parts—Steel Pressings—Forgings—Drop Forgings—"National" Motor Trucks.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

504 King Street West, TORONTO, ONT. — 621 St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

CANADIAN GUARANTY TRUST CO.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Agent and in any other Fiduciary capacity.
Official Administrator for the Northern Judicial District in Manitoba and for the Swift Current Judicial District in Saskatchewan.
Head Office: BRANDON, MAN. — Branch Office: Swift Current, Sask. — JOHN R. LITTLE, Managing Director

A Comprehensive Will

should contain authority to your Executors and Trustees to do those things after your demise which you would like to have done if you were still living. To simply state how you desire your Estate distributed is not necessarily sufficient. Look into the question of the powers granted under your Will to sell Real Estate, to take up stock allotments, to agree to re-organizations of any Company in which you may be interested, to make payment of Succession Duties and to cover other important points.

Conferences Invited

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST Co
Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars
Toronto Street, Toronto.

Manager, Ontario Branch - A. E. HESSIN
40

JOHN COTTON'S TOBACCOS

"From the Land of the Heather"

IN THE very front rank of quality tobaccos, JOHN COTTON'S is a mixture of which seasoned pipe-smokers never tire.

MILD — MEDIUM — STRONG

1 ounce tin 25c
2 ounce tin 50c
4 ounce tin $1.00

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA
CLARK FRUITIER & CO., Limited
1016 Beaver Hall Hill
MONTREAL

Famous Players Canadian Corporation LIMITED

Voting Trust Certificates for 165,375 Shares of Common Stock of No Par Value

Application will be made immediately to list these Certificates on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges. This offering does not involve the issue of any additional Common Shares.

The following information has been supplied to us by Mr. N. L. Nathanson, Managing Director of the Company:—

THE COMPANY: Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, commenced business nine years ago with 16 theatres having a total seating capacity of 15,000. It is now outstandingly the most important owner and operator of motion picture, vaudeville and other theatres in Canada. Theatres owned, controlled, leased, or in which the Company has a substantial interest, total 153, with a combined seating capacity of 165,000, and are situated in principal cities from Montreal, Que., to Victoria, B.C.

For its first year of operation, ended August 28th, 1920, gross receipts were $1,206,329.

For the year ended August 25th, 1928, and for the six months ended February 23rd, 1929, gross receipts and admissions at all theatres in which the Company is now interested were as follows:—

	12 Months 1928	6 Months 1929
Gross Receipts..............................	$12,103,317	$7,761,487
Approximate Number of Admissions...................	25,000,000	16,000,000

The gross receipts and number of admissions, as shown above, for the first half of the current fiscal year were equivalent to 64% of those for the entire 1928 fiscal year.

EARNINGS: Earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended August 25th, 1928, and for the six months ended February 23rd, 1929 (subject to audit), were as follows:—

	Year 1928	1st 6 Mos. 1929
Gross Earnings..............................	$7,937,325	$5,097,000
Operating Expenses, including interest on mortgages and bank loans ..	6,462,092	3,788,500
Balance..............................	$1,475,233	$1,308,500
Net Profits after providing for all charges including depreciation, deferred charges, bond and debenture interest and income tax....	$ 482,070	$ 710,291

Net profits as above, and available for Common dividends, for the six months ended February 23rd, 1929, were equivalent to $2.20 per share, and for the twelve months ending August 31st, 1929, are estimated at not less than $4 per Common Share.

Surplus earnings applicable to the Company's holdings in affiliated companies—over and above dividends received—are not included in the above figures. For the fiscal year 1928 these amounted to approximately $175,000, and will be substantially larger during the current year.

It is the intention to place the Common Stock of the Company on a regular quarterly dividend basis, the first of such dividends to be payable for the quarter commencing September 1st, 1929.

DIRECTORS: The Directors of the Company are as follows: Adolph Zukor (President), New York, President Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation; J. P. Bickell (Vice-President), Toronto, Director The Canadian Bank of Commerce; Sir Herbert S. Holt, Montreal, President The Royal Bank of Canada; S. R. Kent, New York, Director Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation; I. W. Killam, Montreal, President Royal Securities Corporation, Limited; His Honour W. D. Ross, Toronto, Director The Bank of Nova Scotia; W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Ont., Director The Royal Bank of Canada; J. B. Tudhope, Orillia, Ont., Director McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited; Sir William Wiseman, New York, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; and N. L. Nathanson (Managing Director), Toronto.

CAPITALIZATION: As at February 28th, 1929, the Company had a funded debt of $9,000,000, due in 1948, and purchase money mortgages on theatre properties of $569,579. As at August 28th, 1928, outstanding share capitalization consisted of 320,000 shares of Common Stock of no par value, with options outstanding—in part attaching to the Company's Gold Debentures—entitling the holders to purchase 60,000 additional Common Shares, of which 975 shares have since been issued.

VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES: Control of the Company is being assured to Canada through the purchase of Common Stock previously held by American interests. For the purpose of retaining this control and providing continuity of the present successful management, voting control has been placed for a period of ten years in the hands of three Trustees under a deposit agreement in favour of the Montreal Trust Company.

The no-par-value Common Shares of the Company are listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges and are currently quoted at about 51 to 52.

Famous Players Canadian Corporation has an excellent record of steady growth. Under the active direction of Mr. N. L. Nathanson, Managing Director of the Company since its organization in 1920, its past record of increasing business and earnings should be continued.

We offer these Voting Trust Certificates for delivery if, as and when issued and received by us, subject to prior sale and allotment and to the approval of legal matters in connection with their issue by Messrs. McGibbon, Mitchell & Stairs, of Montreal.

Price: $51 per share

Interim Certificates will be available for delivery on or about March 25th, 1929.

Royal Securities Corporation Limited
244 St. James Street, Montreal

Greenshields & Co
17 St. John Street, Montreal

The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

SOCIALISM SPLITS UNITED FARMERS OF SASKATCHEWAN

Wide Divergence of Opinion on Question of Forced Pool

NOT POLITICAL ISSUE

Politicians Glad to Have Question of 100% Pool Removed from Arena

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON.—A first class row, likely to be the beginning of a civil war that may disrupt the farmers' organizations of Saskatchewan has broken out in the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section. It is a row that has been in the making for some time, but its immediate cause is the inauguration of a campaign in Saskatchewan for compulsory pooling, that is to force all farmers to market their grain through the wheat pool. The wheat pool as an organization has nothing to do with this campaign. It is the United Farmers of Canada who are putting it on, as the result of a decision of their recent annual convention.

The first public intimation of the present trouble came when W. M. Thrasher announced that he had resigned as secretary of the organization because he could not agree with the idea of compulsory pooling. A few days later came the announcement that four other members of the permanent staff of the organization had resigned, George F. Edwards, of the research department, C. A. Lenhard, head of the organization department, W. B. Francis, solicitor and D. E. Armstrong, assistant solicitor. The resignations were partly based upon the compulsory pooling idea, and partly because the officials had no longer any confidence in the president of the organization. The president is W. B. Williams, successor in that position to J. A. Stoneman, newly appointed member of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Some Internal Trouble

Then came an announcement by nine of the directors of the organization that they too had no confidence in the president and that they considered the resignations of the officials to have been perfectly justified. Exactly what the internal trouble is all about has not been disclosed, but the directors in question indicate their intention to call district conventions to inform the membership of the occasion of the row and to ask for instructions. According to their statement there had been division upon the board of directors with ten on one side and ten on the other, and the president casting his deciding vote always with one faction. Full details of the points on which they differed are not given, but the most important one was the compulsory pool. The "right wing," which is the name given to the more conservative element in the association objected to the association undertaking and paying for a campaign for compulsion, and wanted instead to bring the arguments on both sides of the case before the farmers. But the "left wing," which designation covers the radically minded members of the association insisted that the whole power of the association be put into a drive for compulsion.

Want No More Of Sapiro

Not only that but they insisted on a plan to bring Aaron Sapiro back into the province to conduct the campaign for compulsion. Mr. Sapiro's activities in the organization of the wheat pool have been a matter of contention in the province. One faction gives him all the credit for everything that is good in the wheat pool, and blames any defects they find to failure to follow his advice. The wheat pool management, after employing Mr. Sapiro as consulting counsel in the early days of the pool, at a later date quietly dropped any connection with him, and it is known that they have no desire to see him reappear in the province.

The dissenting directors and officials object particularly to the domination of their organization by an interview organization. This is the Farmers' Educational League, a comparatively small body of extremely radically minded farmers, who preach Marxian economics, and the class struggle, and who desire to control the western farmers' organizations and governments very much as the Bolshevist party controls Russia. Their avowed plan is to work within existing farmers' organizations, with a view to co-ordinating all political and economic effort on the part of farmers. This body held a caucus prior to the recent convention and decided on both candidates and policies to be supported in the convention, and according to the complaints of the dissenting directors and officials continue to consult on the policies to be pressed upon the board of directors.

Broadly speaking, the old Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is represented by the right wing, and the old Farmers' Union by the left wing of the United Farmers of Canada, an organization in which it was hoped that the two old farmers organizations would be amalgamated. Amalgamation in name took place, but the two wings have never become reconciled, and in effect the left wing has now captured the whole organization. It appears to be, however, as one Saskatchewan paper describes it, something of a Pyrrhic victory, for the organization they have captured is in danger of melting away under their grasp.

Undeterred by the defection of the former officials and of half the board, those now in control of the United Farmers are proceeding with their campaign for compulsory pooling. In an official statement in the last issue of the Western Producer hey include the following paragraph:

"The proposal of 100 per cent pool legislation is based on the ancient tradition of majority rule and the most good for the greatest number. It is intended that such legislation will be only asked for when the wheat pool delegates, who are the ruling body of the wheat pool, have decided that the acreage secured under contract is of sufficient magnitude as to warrant the obtaining of legislation which will bring the small non-pool minority into a position where they will benefit through the selling of their commodities through one pool selling agency."

"It is also explained that the idea is that the contract members of the pool shall continue to control the organization, with no rights of representation to those compulsorily brought in.

Politicians Welcome Fight

Political observers believe that most candidates in the coming provincial election will welcome the breaking out of this fight. It will probably relieve them from the necessity of declaring themselves on the subject of compulsory pooling, and put them in a position where they can say that the farmers' organizations must first thresh out the subject and decide what they want.

Leaders of the right wing are understood to be hesitating between two plans. One is to get the backing of enough members to capture the organization at the next convention, which would have the disadvantage of supplying the sinews of war, in the shape of membership fees, to those now in control. The other is to get their adherents to withdraw from the present organization, cutting off a large part of its income, and starting up another farmers' organization.

Enamel and Heating Sales Show Substantial Growth

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales of Enamel and Heating Products are reported to be satisfactory and the outlook for the current year is favorable. Sales of enamelware in particular have shown a marked improvement. It is stated that present production of enamelware is running at a rate that indicates an annual output of double that of the previous twelve month period.

Various economies in operating expenses have been effected at the Amherst and Sackville plants. A thorough re-organization of the plants has been undertaken, with a consequent lowering of costs.

The development of its markets is indicated by the fact that 25 per cent of the company's business is being done in British Columbia. Activity in building construction is reflected in higher sales of gas ranges, stoves, furnaces and similar products of the company.

INTER. PAINTS HAS PROGRESSED SINCE INCEPTION

Company Occupies Strong Position in Marine Market

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—International Paints (Canada) is understood to be making progress and sales of its products are satisfactory. Public investment interest in the company dates from October, 1928, when an offering was made of preferred shares carrying a bonus of class A common. These common shares have been listed on the Montreal Curb and are traded in the region of 19.

The company was formed to acquire the assets of International Paints (Canada), incorporated in 1924, and all the issued shares of the Holland Varnish and the National Varnish Company.

Through this consolidation the company occupies a strong position in the field it serves. International Paint is one of a group of International companies, of which the parent is International Paint and Compositions Company of England. The group is one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of marine paints in the world. It supplies about one-third of the world's requirements of ship paints, as well as large quantities of paints for industrial and domestic use. This company has acquired a substantial interest in International Paints (Canada).

It is the intention of the management to enlarge the present plant of the Holland Varnish Company in Montreal, to handle the increasing volume of business.

ASCH, LTD., REPORT TO SHOW PROGRESS

Interest in Lighting Device Should Prove Source of Profit

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The report of Asch, Limited, is expected to make its appearance shortly, and it is thought that a marked improvement in the company's earnings will be shown. The holdings of Asch, Limited, in Montreal real estate constitute a valuable asset. Some of the sites owned have appreciated substantially in value since they were acquired many years ago. Through the sale of this property a sufficient sum could be realized to retire the outstanding preferred stock,—a course that might possibly be adopted. If this were done the equity of the common shareholders would be materially increased. At the present time there is $500,000 outstanding in preferred and 20,000 shares of no par common issued. The company has no funded debt.

The position of Asch, Limited, has been further strengthened by its interest in the recently formed Eastern Claude Neon, Limited, a subsidiary of the Claude Neon Light Company. The latter company holds patents and rights to sell the luminous glass tubes for electric display signs which have recently appeared on the market. Asch, Limited, as the largest outdoor advertising concern in Canada, is in an excellent position to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the sale of Neon products. The device, for which the U. S. rights are held by the Claude Neon Light Company of America, has been remarkably successful in the States.

New Brunswick Lumbering Operations on Usual Scale

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Reports received from the various sections of New Brunswick where logging operations have been carried on, indicate that, in spite of lack of snow in the Southern Counties, the entire operations have been carried out so that practically no logs will be left in the woods. It is an unusual winter in which the lumber operators could do this. In the south, conditions in the early part of the winter were relieved later by the arrival of snow. The north had fine conditions at all times.

On Crown Lands the total operations are a little short of the estimate, with all lines of lumbering represented. On granted lands the total reached the usual figure.

Operations on laths are reported in a number of places, but in general the market has not recovered sufficiently to encourage any marked activity and the production on this particular land will be curtailed. Other lines of lumber manufactured will be about as great as usual.

A *Low Cost* Paper that Fills the Bill . . .

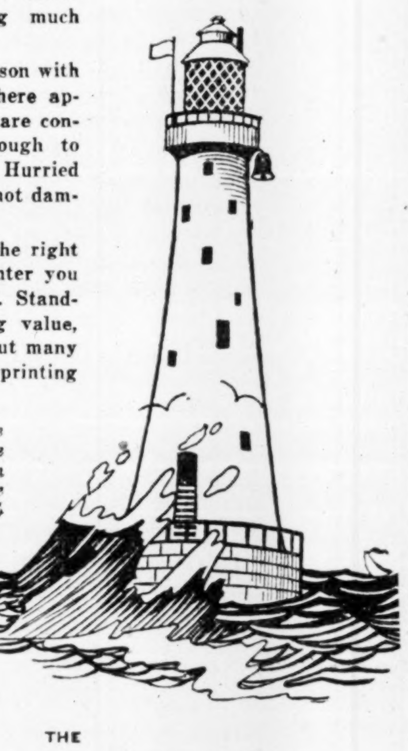
EDDY'S CHENEAUX BOND

For all general utility work Eddy's Cheneaux Bond will serve you as well or better than sheets costing much more.

It will stand comparison with the best of them where appearance and "feel" are concerned. Rugged enough to stand hard handling. Hurried sorting fingers will not damage it.

The right paper at the right price. Tell your printer you want Cheneaux Bond. Standardizing on this big value, low-cost paper will cut many dollars off your printing bills.

Available in White and 8 distinctive colors—the latter in 16 and 20 lbs., the White in 16, 20 and 24 lb. weights.



THE E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED
HULL, QUE.

Sound Investments with a good yield.

Write for our selected list of offerings

DICKSON, JOLLIFFE and Company, Limited
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
302 BAY STREET — TORONTO

The ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES

McFetrick & Co.
Investment Brokers
388 St. James Street W.
MONTREAL, QUE.

Serving a Vital Commercial Need, Honestly, Adequately and Economically

Bearing in mind that true credit is based on Character, Capacity, Capital.

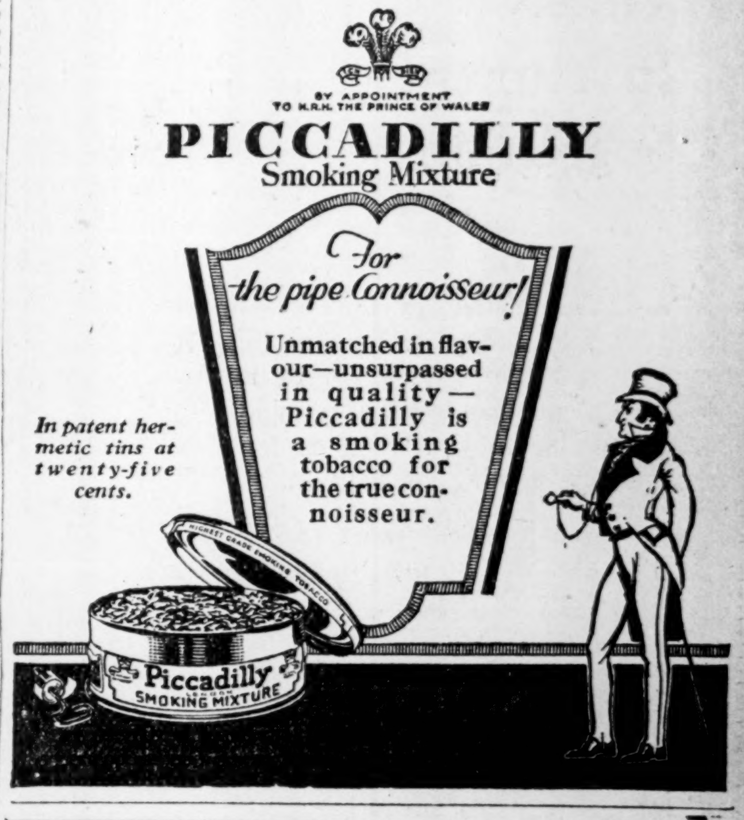
The Mercantile Agency
R. G. Dun & Co.
17 Offices in Canada

The INVESTOR

Published monthly in the interests of sound investment, and sent gratis to interested inquirers.

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited
Head Office: Metropolitan Building
TORONTO

Offices also at:
MONTREAL OTTAWA HAMILTON
LONDON WINNIPEG NEW YORK



HICKEY, MEGGESON & CO.
TORONTO STOCK BROKERS MONTREAL
Members: Montreal Stock Exchange.
Members: Montreal Curb Market.
ROYAL BK. BLDG. TORONTO ELGIN 6448.

Dominion of Canada Income Tax Information Reports

Are due March 31, 1929

This advertisement is directed to:

Trustees
Employers
Corporations

Do not incur the penalties which the law imposes for delay.

What is Required of Persons Acting as Trustees

All trustees, executors, administrators, assignees, receivers or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity are required to make a detailed return of the income of the estate or trust which they represent.

This return should be made on Form T3.

What is Required of Employers

Each employer in Canada must make a return giving particulars of salaries, wages, commissions, fees, bonuses and other remuneration of all directors, officials, agents, employees, professional men or other persons who received $1,000 or more during the calendar year 1928, and who were paid at a rate of wage or salary (including bonus) equal to $1,500 or more per annum during the same period.

Employers should ask for Form T4.

Locations of Income Tax Offices

Inspectors of Dominion Income Tax are located in convenient places throughout Canada. They will comply promptly with written requests for information. They will supply you with the proper forms upon which to make returns. Consult the Income Tax Office nearest to you. Address "Inspector of Dominion Income Tax." The offices are at:

Halifax	Nova Scotia
Saint John	New Brunswick
Quebec City	Quebec
Montreal	Quebec
Ottawa	Ontario
Kingston	Ontario
Belleville	Ontario
Toronto	Ontario
Hamilton	Ontario
London	Ontario
Fort William	Ontario
Winnipeg	Manitoba
Regina	Saskatchewan
Prince Albert	Saskatchewan
Saskatoon	Saskatchewan
Calgary	Alberta
Edmonton	Alberta
Vancouver	British Columbia
Dawson	Yukon Territory

What is Required of Corporations

Every corporation in Canada is required to file a return of its dividends or shareholders' bonuses paid or credited during the calendar year 1928.

This return should be made on Form T5.

Get Your Forms at Once!

Blank forms may be obtained by writing your nearest Inspector of Dominion Income Tax, or Postmaster, or the Income Tax Division, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa. The addresses of inspectors are given herewith. Full instructions appear on each form.

Do not delay because of the absence of officials who generally sign such reports. Any responsible member of a firm or corporation, or any person acting as agent for the trustee, may sign these returns and so avoid the penalty.

March 31 is the last day for making information reports required under the Income War Tax Act.

The Income Tax Division respectfully asks for the fullest co-operation of taxpayers required by law to make these returns.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE
Income Tax Division

Honourable W. D. EULER, Minister of National Revenue.

C. S. WALTERS, Commissioner of Income Tax.

The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System

The Commerce and Transportation Building
Toronto, Ontario

Architects: N. A. Armstrong Co. Ltd., Toronto *General Contractors:* Carswell Construction Co., Toronto
Heating Contractors: Purdy, Mansell Ltd., Toronto

Do you know that the creation of excessive and unnecessary heat wastes one-quarter of the total fuel used by ordinary steam heating systems?

The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System is cutting fuel bills at least 25% in hotels and apartment houses and office, institutional, and commercial buildings throughout Canada because it has solved the problem of *overheating*. It supplies just the right amount of heat, *and no more*, to keep buildings adequately warm in every kind of weather. There is no heat waste. No make-shift regulation of heat is needed by opening and closing windows and radiator valves.

Occupants of buildings equipped with this perfected heating system are enjoying new standards of heating comfort because the system takes over the whole burden of keeping building temperatures at just the desired level.

Less fuel consumption and greater heating comfort, proven in operation, are the factors which influence discriminating building promoters, owners, architects and engineers to specify the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System. These were the reasons why this system was selected to heat the new Commerce and Transportation Building shown here.

It will pay you to investigate the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System when your heating problems are under consideration. Consult your architect or engineer, or write us direct. Our engineers will gladly cooperate with you through the professions and trades.

Water boils at a lower temperature on a mountain top than at sea level because of the lesser atmospheric pressure. The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System is the scientific adaptation of this principle. Steam is circulated under a partial vacuum throughout the whole system. The degree of vacuum determines how "hot" or "cool" the steam will be. On mild days "cool" steam is circulated. In cold weather "hot" steam fills the radiators. The amount of heat is adapted to the condition of the weather. Thus there is no heat wasted.

C. A. DUNHAM CO.
LIMITED
1523 DAVENPORT ROAD, TORONTO

Branch Sales Offices:
HALIFAX, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., LONDON, ENG.

Appraisals for Co-Insurance

Insurance Underwriters and adjusters accept without question Sterling Appraisals as a basis for Co-Insurance.

Inquiries invited from manufacturers, merchants, investment bankers and brokers.

Sterling Appraisal Co., Limited
9 Wellington East, Toronto
Phone Elgin 5244
Montreal Office: New Birks Building
'Phone Lancaster 7896

Timely Investment Suggestions

The choice in the investment field today is bewildering. A carefully chosen list of investments should be of considerable value to you when contemplating placing your funds.

We have prepared such a list, and will be glad to send you a copy on request.

KIPPEN & COMPANY
Incorporated
Investment Bankers
204 Hospital Street Montreal
MArquette 4141*

The
Willison Neely Corporation
Limited
DEALERS IN
Canadian Government, Municipal and "Dollar for Dollar" Bonds
CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING TORONTO
MONTREAL LONDON HAMILTON OTTAWA WINNIPEG

Credit Confidence

Buyers of industrial credit are represented by institutions and investors who purchase Bonds of Corporations.

The careful buyer may purchase sound corporation bonds at advantageous prices yielding 4.70 to 6.35 per cent.

Special list forwarded on request

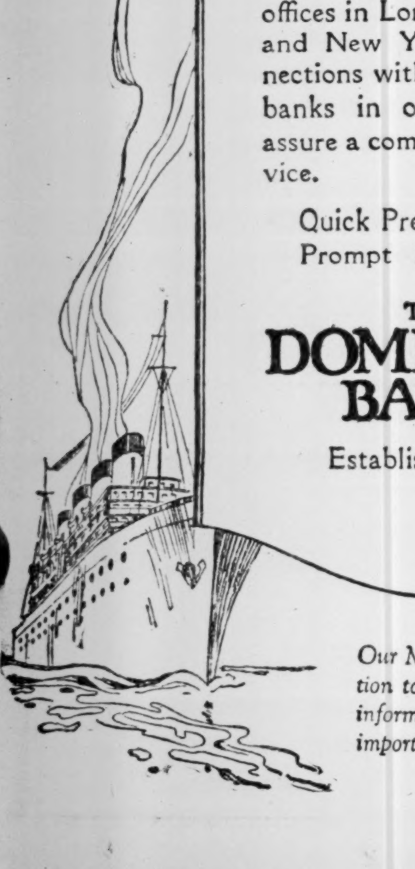
DRURY & CO
MONTREAL
360 St. James Street *HArbour 1254*

Collections *Foreign and Domestic*

We handle collections promptly and efficiently. A chain of branches covering all the important business centres of Canada, offices in London, England, and New York, and connections with the strongest banks in other countries assure a comprehensive service.

Quick Presentation—
Prompt Remittance.

THE
DOMINION BANK
Established 1871



Our Managers are in a position to supply much valuable information to exporters and importers.

Canada North-West Land Secures Lower Prices

Decline Due to Fact More Valuable Holdings Have Now Passed from Control of Company—Enquiry Shows Improvement

The demand for farm areas in the Canadian West during the past year would appear to have centred largely around those of an inferior grade, for the average price obtained by the Canada North-west Land Company in 1928 was only slightly more than one-half the price obtained in 1927. The sale of farm lands in 1928 amounted to 17,643 acres for a total value of $111,107, while in 1927 there were sold 14,617 acres for an aggregate value of $176,710. The average price obtained in 1928 was $6.29 per acre as against $12.00 per acre in 1927.

The amount of the original purchase by the English company was 2,200,000 acres. Of this there was taken over by the Canadian company as at December 31, 1893, a total of 1,928,318, of which, at the end of the past year, there were still unsold 190,941 acres. The balance of principal outstanding for farm lands at the close of 1928 was $1,244,312, all bearing interest.

A. W. Austin, the president, in his report to the shareholders, says that the low average of sales for the past year is accounted for in that the lands now in the hands of the company contains some of the least desirable amongst the holdings originally bought from the railway company. In order to avoid taxation, which these lands will not bear, it has been necessary to sell a proportion at low figures. Approximately 80 per cent of the company's original holdings of 2,200,000 acres has been sold, paid for in full and conveyed to the purchasers. About 10 per cent is under incomplete agreement of sale and the remainder is still in the company's hands.

"The yield of grain in the West was generally satisfactory," says Mr. Austin, "but many of our purchasers suffered seriously from frost, and, on that account, did not realize the prices they had anticipated, and consequently were unable to make their full payments. Our collections were, therefore, much less than we had anticipated. Revenues from all sources showed a decrease over the previous year. Enquiries which are being received and general conditions show improvement."

W. D. Love, the auditor, in his report says: "It will be noted from the liquidation operation account that the apparent operating loss for the year is $151,203.57. In explanation I would call attention to the fact that the company has always carried its land in the balance sheet with no money value. Obviously any sales effected add to the book value of the company's capital surplus. It would however be inequitable for the company to pay income tax on sales without making any deduction for the cost of the land on which the company paid taxes and other carrying charges for many years prior to the inception of income tax. Accordingly by agreement with the Department of National Revenue, after due consideration of the facts, the average capital value of the company's lands was fixed at $14 per acre. Consequently when the company's lands are sold in any one year at an average price less than $14 per acre there is an apparent operating loss which is compensated by a corresponding increase in the capital surplus. Similarly when sales contracts are cancelled and lands come back on the company's hands there is of necessity an adjustment between the operating and surplus accounts in order to maintain the capital value of the company's lands for taxation purposes at $14 per acre even although the lands are not carried at any monetary value in the balance sheet. Taking the company's capital surplus account for illustration, an analysis thereof would appear as follows:

Balance Dec. 31, 1927	$1,492,761
Sales, collections, & adjustments, less operating expenses	36,877
	$1,529,638
Deduct: Return of capital during year ..	234,764
Balance December 31, 1928	$1,294,874

A summary of lands sold by the Canada North-west Land Company during the last ten years follows:

Year	Acres Sold	Amount Received	Average price per acre
1919	$48,352.17	$773,765.02	$16.02
1920	23,762.69	418,251.82	17.60
1921	2,799.37	49,651.10	17.74
1922	3,757.98	64,388.32	17.13
1923	1,127.13	15,166.95	13.45
1924	5,101.73	28,069.60	5.50
1925	12,836.70	93,188.50	7.26
1926	13,604.87	125,354.52	9.20
1927	14,617.19	176,710.18	12.00
1928	17,643.42	111,107.07	6.29

These sales include contracts which were subsequently cancelled for default.

Ford of Canada Sells to $1,100 Per Share on 20-for-1 Split-Up Plan

The directors of the Ford Motor Company of Canada have decided to submit a proposition to split its stock, which recently sold as high as $1,100 in the public markets, on a basis of $20 for 1, and a special meeting of the shareholders has been called for Tuesday, March 26, to consider and ratify the plan set forth.

It is proposed that, of the 20 new shares, one shall carry voting power and 19 shall be of the non-voting variety. In addition to the 20 for 1 split each shareholder of record, on March 23, is to be given an opportunity to purchase two of the new non-voting shares for every share of the old presently held, and the public is also to be given an opportunity to participate.

No statement has as yet been made by W. C. Campbell, the vice-president and treasurer of the company, who made the announcement, as to the figure at which the new shares will be issued, but it is intimated that the management will place them on an "attractive" basis.

Under the arrangement advanced by the directorate, the existing shares, possessing a par value of $100, the 19 new shares mentioned are to be classified as Class "A," or non-voting stock, while the one share will be donated as Class "B," or a voting stock. As a result there will still be the same number of voting shares as formerly.

It is not the present intention of the company to have the Class "B" shares listed, but there would appear to be no reason why they should not be traced in on the various boards in the ordinary way. Immediately following the meeting on the 26th inst., the management will apply to the various exchanges to have the Class "A" stock listed, and, for this reason, it is likely to prove the more popular trading medium.

Of the 600,000 new shares which it is assumed will shortly exist in the treasury of the company a goodly proportion will be offered to the general public, but the terms upon which the stock is to be placed, including the price, as in the case of those devised for the shareholders, is held in abeyance until after the meeting next Tuesday.

The following statement covering the split-up has been issued by Mr. Campbell:

"Your directors have considered it in the best interests of the company to submit for the consideration and, if thought desirable, for the ratification of the shareholders a by-law subdividing each present share of $100 par value into twenty (20) shares of no nominal or par value, of which nineteen (19) shares shall be class "A" or non-voting shares and one (1) share shall be a class "B" or voting share. As a result of this change the present shareholders will receive 1,400,000 new shares in exchange for 70,000 shares now held, leaving 600,000 shares in the company's treasury.

"It is the intention of the directors, in the event of ratification of the by-law by the shareholders and immediately on receipt of supplementary letters patent amending the company's charter, to issue to each shareholder of record at the close of business on March 23, when the transfer books will be closed prior to the special general and annual meeting, the right to puchase two (2) additional class "A" shares for each share then held, at a price which is considered to be extremely attractive to the shareholders.

"While this company has had its head office in the Dominion of Canada for approximately twenty-five years and derives all of its revenue from business in Canada and in British overseas dominions, only a comparatively small percentage of the company's shares are actually held within the Dominion of Canada. It is considered that this places the company under a serious handicap in many ways and your directors have long felt that some definite action should be taken to effect the distribution of a substantial portion of the company's shares within the Dominion of Canada and to broaden interest by way of ownership of these shares among an increasing number of Canadians.

"To effect this result it is the intention to offer for public subscription throughout the entire Dominion of Canada a proportion of the new shares, at a price which will be attractive to buyers and which will, at the same time, augment the company's treasury. Furthermore, your directors, in keeping with general practice in other large and successful corporations, consider it desirable and in the best interests of all shareholders that officers and certain employees be allowed to acquire a proprietary interest in the company by way of stock ownership and it is the intention to allocate a substantial number of shares for purchase by such members of the company's staff.

"Now that your company is again in full production on a model which is enjoying a remarkable reception in all territories served by the company, both domestic and overseas, it would appear that the time is opportune to subdivide the company's shares to make them less unwieldy for the shareholders and furthermore to take such additional steps as have been above outlined to stimulate the future activities of the company, not only with respect to employees, but also in the matter of good will among the people in the territory which the company serves.

Gain in Labor Efficiency

Gain of 33% in labor efficiency and better than 20% increase in actual daily production beyond previously rated capacity are factors responsible for materially enhanced earnings of Ford Motor Co., of Canada.

Current daily production of 600 cars and trucks is being accomplished with total employment of approximately 6,900 workers, or 2,000 fewer than were required to produce 500 cars and trucks a day last August. Efficiency has been increased to such an extent that ratio of employees to daily output has been reduced to 12 to 1 from 18 to 1 in August last year. Attainment of this efficiency followed drastic steps taken last fall, when on capacity production of 500 units a day little or no profits were shown. The full effect is now being realized, and it is expected profits on the Model A will show as wide a margin as on the old Model T.

Ford of Canada produced approximately 23,000 cars and trucks in January and February this year, and estimated March output of 13,500 units will bring first quarter's production to about 36,500 units.

Heavy Output Scheduled

Tentative schedule for the second quarter calls for monthly output of 14,400 cars and trucks, or total of around 43,200 for the second quarter and 79,700 for the first six months of 1929. Latter figure is several thousand greater than the entire output in the entire year 1928.

Barring unforseen developments, the company expects to produce between 130,000 and 140,000 cars and trucks in 1929. Previous record year was 106,000 units in 1926.

Forthcoming report covering year ended December 31, 1928, will show net loss of around $3,700,000 due to conditions surrounding bringing out of the new Model A. For year ended December 31, 1927, the company reported net profit of $171,222 after all charges, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent to $2.44 a share on 70,000 shares of $100 par capital stock.

Voting Stock Non-Transferable.

A feature of the proposed Ford of Canada stock split-up, whereby 19 shares of new A stock and one share of new Class B stock carrying sole voting power would be exchanged for one share of present stock, provides that new B stock will not be transferable. The purchaser of the new B stock from the original holder would be obliged to turn in this stock to the company in exchange for A stock on a share-for-share basis to become a stockholder of record. Hence, as the B stock changes hands, the outstanding amount of voting stock is reduced and control is automatically vested in fewer shares, but the outstanding voting stock is not to be reduced below 20,000 shares.

In view of the heavy loss suffered in 1928, no dividends are anticipated in the current year, but it is expected the new stock will be placed on a dividend basis early in 1930.

Crown-Dominion Oil New Company Name

Shareholders of Dominion Oil Company, Limited, have approved by-laws authorizing a change of the company's name to "Crown-Dominion Oil Company, Limited" and the change of its head office from Toronto to Hamilton.

These changes are necessary because of the consolidation of the Dominion Oil Company, Limited, with the Crown Oil Company, Limited and Sterling Oil Company, Limited. The management of the consolidated company will be in the hands of those who have been responsible for the past success of the Crown Oil Company, Limited, and since that company had its head office in Hamilton it was thought better that the business of the consolidated company should be carried on from that point. It is expected that it will enjoy substantial earnings from its inception.

An announcement will be made shortly as to certain internationally-known products which the consolidated company is about ready to put on the market and it will continue the distribution of Veedol motor oils and greases throughout Ontario.

Ferranti Electric to Build Plant in York Township

The Ferranti Electric of Hollinwood, Lancashire, England, and Toronto, have located their plant in Mount Dennis, York Township, where they will build a factory 110' x 400', costing in the neighborhood of $250,000. They are one of the largest manufacturers of transformers, meters and radio equipment in Canada, and employ in their plant, approximately 200 people. A. B. Cooper is the general manager for Canada.

This move has been made necessary by reason of the expansion of business in Canada which rendered this company's present plant inadequate, and by the further reason that they cannot enlarge their present place to meet their requirements for space.

BUY USSHER EXCHANGE SEAT

H. S. Shannon & Co., stock brokers, announce that L. E. Marcus, vice-president of their company, has been elected a member of the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange.

This company recently purchased the seat held by Col. J. F. H. Ussher by private sale at $96,000.. Shannon & Company, until recently, were members of the Montreal Curb Market and have offices in Toronto, Kitchener and Guelph.

Investment Securities
Newman, Sweezey & Co.
LIMITED
210 St. James Street West Montreal

NEW ISSUE

40,000 Shares Convertible Preferred Stock
40,000 Shares Common Stock
(With Option Warrants)

Investment Foundation Limited

The Preferred stock has preference both as to dividends and assets. Preferred cumulative dividends at the rate of 6% per annum are payable quarterly January 15, April 15, July 15, October 15, in Canadian Currency at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada, in Canada, such dividends to accrue from April 1, 1929. Convertible at any time at the option of the holder into Common Stock share for share.

Redeemable on any dividend date in whole or in part upon 30 days' notice at $52.50 per share. In the event of the Preferred Stock being called, preferred shareholders will have the right to convert their shares into Common at any time prior to the call date.

Non-voting except in the event of five quarterly dividends in the aggregate being in arrears; then and until such arrears are paid up the preferred shareholders shall have one vote for each share and the right to elect the majority of the directors.

No by-law increasing the preferred stock now authorized or modifying in any way the Charter provisions relating thereto, shall have effect if the holders of one-third of the outstanding Preferred shares shall vote against it at a special meeting called for that purpose.

Transfer Agent: MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.
Registrar: THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.

THE COMPANY

Investment Foundation Limited is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec with broad powers including among others the right to buy, hold, sell and deal in securities of any kind and to participate in financial undertakings generally, thereby giving investors the advantages of participation in a diversified investment not available to them as individuals.

The Company has not entered into any management contract but will, in addition to its board of directors, employ competent financial advisors and statisticians.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To be Issued
Preferred Stock 6% Cumulative Convertible $50 par value	40,000 shares	40,000 shares
Common Stock (No Par Value)..	200,000 shares	70,000 shares

(Of the 70,000 common shares issued, 40,000 are to be issued as part of the units. The Directors have purchased 30,000 shares of common stock at $15 per share.

The option warrants outstanding on 90,000 shares of common stock are all exercisable at $20 per share up to and including November 1, 1933. Another amount of 40,000 shares common stock is reserved for the conversion of the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock.)

DIRECTORS

K. S. Barnes, Flood, Barnes & Co. Limited, Montreal, Que.
L. J. Belnap, President Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, New York.
A. K. Cameron, Vice-President Eastern Steel Products Limited, Montreal, Que.; Director The Eastern Trust Co.
W. M. Chadbourne, Chairman Board of Directors of Abercrombie and Fitch Company, New York.
F. B. Common, K.C., Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, Montreal, Que.
Hon. T. A. Crerar, President United Grain Growers, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.
H. C. Flood, Director Canadian Bronze Co., Limited, Montreal, Que.
Severe Godin, Jr., President Société de Placements du Canada, Montreal, Que.
Oliver Hall, General Manager The Mond Nickel Company, Limited, Coniston, Ont.
C. S. Jennison, Jennison & Company Limited, Montreal, Que.
L. A. Lovett, K.C., MacInnes, Lovett & MacDonald, Halifax, N.S.
James MacMurray, President Eastern Securities Company Limited, St. John, N.B.
H. E. Mahon, Director Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
W. H. Mara, Director Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Limited, Toronto, Ont.; Canada Malting Company Limited.
J. E. C. Meffre, Banque H. A. Basin, Paris, France.
Marshall W. Pask, Pask & Walbridge, Members New York Stock Exchange, New York.
T. G. Potter, Flood, Potter & Company, Montreal, Que.
Ernest Rossiter, President St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C., President Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company Ltd., Montreal, Que.; Director Canadian Pacific Railway.
N. A. Timmins, President Hollinger Cons. Gold Mines Ltd., Montreal, Que.; Director Power Corporation of Canada Limited.

No directors' fees will be paid until the Company's earnings are at the rate of $2.00 per share on the Common stock issued.

CONVERTIBLE FEATURE

The Preferred stock is convertible at any time at the holder's option, share for share, into common stock. The object in making this issue in units is to furnish to the preferred shareholder a sound investment and, through the convertible feature, purchase of common stock and warrant to purchase additional common stock, the right to participate in a substantial way in the Company's earnings.

This offering is made in units; each unit consists of one share of Preferred and one share of Common stock and carries a non-detachable warrant entitling the unit holder to subscribe to one-half share of Common at the rate of $20.00 per share in respect to each unit up to and including November 1, 1933, and the Preferred and Common shares and Option Warrants comprising such units may not be transferred separately until March 1, 1933, unless the Preferred stock be redeemed or converted, or such separation be authorized by the Directors.

No stock of the Corporation has been issued except for cash.

PRICE: $70 PER UNIT

It is expected that delivery of Interim certificates will be made on or about March 26, 1929, against payment thereof in Montreal funds.

The above units are offered if as and when issued and subject to the approval of our counsel, Messrs. Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, Montreal.

FLOOD, BARNES & CO. LIMITED
285 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal

EASTERN SECURITIES COMPANY LIMITED
63 Prince Street, St. John, N.B.

SOCIÉTÉ DE PLACEMENTS DU CANADA
266 St. James Street, Montreal

MARA & McCARTHY
297 Bay Street, Toronto

FLOOD, POTTER & COMPANY
285 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal

Additional Mining News

ABANA CUTS ORE OF GOOD WIDTH IN NO. 7 HOLE

Operations Since January Summarized in Progress Report

Abana Mines, through its president, Alfred Savard, has issued a progress report covering operations at the mine from January to date. In referring to diamond drilling results, it is stated hole No. 7 cut through 80 feet of a very good ore. This, it is added, is not the true width of the ore at the point of intersection, however, as the hole was put down at an angle.

A total of 13,650 cubic feet of ore and rock have been removed since January by drifting, cross-cutting, raising and slashing, and 2,000 feet of diamond drilling has been accomplished.

The matter of mill construction has been temporarily suspended, the directors having decided concentration on the development of known ore bodies and the exploration for new ones is more advisable at the present time.

With this object in view four machine drills and two diamond drills have been put into operation blocking out ore at the 100, 200 and 300-foot levels, also drifting and cross-cutting.

The report which goes very fully into all the operations of the company follows:

"The following is the general report of mining operations at Abana Mines, Limited, from January, 1929, to date.

"It was decided by the directors to temporarily suspend the mill construction and concentrate on the developments of the present known ore bodies, and at the same time explore for new ones.

Surface

"In order to eventually eliminate the steam plant and put the air compressor under one control, the 550 foot straight line steam compressor was moved from the old steam plant to the Diesel power house, where it is now being operated by one of the mill motors of 100 h.p. capacity. In this way, we are able to operate either or both compressors depending on the demand.

Install Fuel Tanks

"Various methods of oil storage were considered and finally it was decided to build 40,000 gallon steel tanks. These were contracted for with the Imperial Oil Co. This gives the mine storage capacity of 100,000 gallons, and this with two car loads of drums will be sufficient storage until November 1st.

"Part of one wing of the bunkhouse was converted into an assay office. It is supplied with all modern equipment and is in the hands of an assayer, who comes to us with considerable experience and good recommendations.

"Crosscuts were put in at the 300 foot level station to permit quicker loading and unloading of cars.

Intensive Development

"A large under level sump was excavated in the foot wall capable of holding 30,000 gallons of water. Thus should a break down occur in the Diesel plant, the sump could take care of the water for at least five hours.

"Four machine drills and two diamond drills have been in operation, blocking ore at the 100, 200 and 300 feet level and also drifting and cross-cutting. Drifting and cross-cutting was also carried out on the east ore body.

"The work can be summarized as follows:

Drifting and crosscutting, 1,500 feet.
Raising, 150 feet.
Slashing, 12,000 cu. feet.
Diamond drilling, 2,000 feet.

Diamond Drilling Results

"No. 6 hole was drilled from the south under 303 cross-cut north to intersect the downward extension on Nos. 1 and 2 ore bodies. The results were only fair.

"No. 7 hole with the same objective, but 50 feet further west, was started. It went through 80 feet of very good ore. This width is not the true width of the ore at the point of intersection, but must be reduced in proportion to the angle at which the hole crosses the ore body. It also happens that the diamond drill deviates, and it is extremely difficult to judge the direction without surveying the hole.

"The surveying is being done and the results will be announced as soon as it is completed.

Announce Assays Later

"In the meantime, drill hole No. 9 has been started and put down from the north as near as possible to pass through to the same section in the ore body as hole No. 7. When the assay returns are out for diamond drill No. 9, they will be announced.

"Diamond drill hole No. 8 started from No. 307 south crosscut was drilled to intersect in depth ore body No. 3. The result has been negative, but it will have to be checked on account of the distance from the crosscut to the ore body No. 3. This hole will be surveyed and another hole started from 308 crosscut, drilling from the north to the south. Results will be published as soon as they are controlled.

Tribute to Keast

"There are actually 90 men working. They are divided into two shifts, working eight hours each shift."

Index Shows Slump In All Mining Stocks

The weighted index of seventeen mining stocks, computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926 equals 100, was 123.6 for the week ending March 14, as compared with 127.9 for the week ending March 7.

ALBERTA OILS HOLD ATTENTION OF SPECULATORS

Mines Give Place to Oils—Turner Valley Stocks Favorites

The past week has seen the interest of the speculating public on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange swing from mining stocks to Western oils. Sales have fallen off in the mining stocks from Halifax to Vancouver, while brokers staffs have been kept working overtime to fill orders for oil stocks.

The Turner Valley oils have been the favorites, and while there will be many heartaches, it is generally conceded that several of the Turner Valley companies offer undoubted possibilities.

Not since the oil boom of 1914, which set Calgary seething with excitement and ended with a dull thud, have Canadians been so immersed in oil. Interest in the Turner Valley field was revived when Royalite Oils, a subsidiary of Imperial Oil, brought in its famous million dollar well, No. 4. Since that time, Turner Valley has added three more million dollar wells to the roll, and several small producers.

Geologists predict Turner Valley has an assured future as one of the outstanding oil fields of the continent. One thing is certain, production is steadily increasing, and with the large amount of drilling now in progress, and the favorable location of many of the wells, still greater advances can be confidently looked forward to.

The increase in production is reflected by a comparison of Alberta's oil production in 1927 and 1928. In 1928 Alberta produced just short of 500,000 barrels, Turner Valley contributing 410,623 barrels naphtha and 70,734 barrels crude. In 1927 its output was 332,132 barrels. The Wainwright field contributed 8,174 barrels of crude oil.

A short synopsis of the different operators follows:

Home—Original holdings 80 acres in section of Turner Valley structure and recently purchased 160 acres adjoining on east from United Oils. Home No. 1 producing average 600 barrels naphtha daily, which sells for $3.75 per barrel. Also sells substantial quantity of gas to drillers on adjacent properties, netting about $1,000,000 yearly from this well alone. Home No. 2 which has been producing about 90 barrels crude, is being deepened to limestones in effort to bring in another naphtha producer. Home No. 3 also drilling and company contemplates several additional wells.

Southwest Petroleum—Capital 1,000,000, no par, 500,000 issued. Owns 80 acres and 560 under option south end of Turner Valley structure. Controlled by Imperial Oil. Drilling.

Associated Oils—Capital $1,000,000, no par, all issued. No. 1 well now being drilled by Imperial Oil and should be completed in six weeks to two months. Owns 80 acres south of Home.

Baltic—Capital $1,000,000, $1 par, 200,000 issued. Owns 80 acres adjoining Home on west.

Okalta—Capital 13,500 shares common, all issued, and 4,500 preferred, $100 par, 3,937 issued. Owns 4,000 acres oil lands on various Alberta structures and brought in second million-dollar well in Turner Valley, which recently froze up.

Dalhousie—Capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, par value $1. Controlling interest in Dalhousie Oil is held by the Imperial Oil Limited, which owns 51 per cent of the stock. Owns controlling interest in Mid West Oil Co., which has a capitalization of 1,000,000 shares, par value $1. Dalhousie No. 1 and No. 5 are producing 300 barrels daily.

Royalite — Capitalization 400,000 shares, no par value. A subsidiary of the Imperial Oil Limited, who control over 85 per cent of the stock. All stock issued. Royalite Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18 are producing.

Foothills—Capitalized at 5,000,000 shares, no par value. Two wells, one at 3,496 and the other at 2,840 feet. No. 2 is producing from 50 to 60 barrels daily. Owns 2,000 acres in Turner Valley. Company took over Dolomite Oils. Controlled by Imperial Oil.

Vulcan—Capital 250,000 shares, $1 par, issued, all cash in treasury $10,000. Acreage 40. No. 1 has been producing 100 barrels a day.

Illinois-Alberta—Capitalized at 1,250,000 shares, 1,224,000 issued. Acreage 20, Turner Valley, 40 Skiff. No. 1 produced 2,347 barrels naphtha in February. No. 2 about in lime.

Spooner—Capital 1,000,000 shares, $1 par; shares out 600,000, of which 300,000 shares. Owns 120 acres in the Tur- Valley, 120 acres Highwood, 150 acres Montana. 40 barrels daily. Produced 1,052 barrels in February.

McLeod — Capitalization 250,000 shares, $1 par value, issued 185,000 shares. Holdings: Half of L.S.D. 16 of Sec. 1, Twp. 20, Range 3 W. 5th Mer. McLeod Nos. 1 and 2 are producing 190 barrels daily. No. 4 about into lime.

Mayland — Capitalized at 300,000 shares, $1 par, being increased to 400,000shares. Owns 120 acres in the Turner Valley. Well about on crest of limestone.

United—Capitalization 350,000 shares, $1 par. Holdings approximately 960 acres in Turner Valley, 10,000 acres Foremost and Forty Mile Creek. Recently sold 160 acres to Home.

Signal Hill—Capitalization 500,000 shares, par value $1. Company holds rights to carry on drilling operations on certain of the lands held under lease by Moose Mountain Oil Co., said lease comprising about 1,600 acres.

Alberta Pacific Consolidated—Capitalized at 5,000,000 shares, $1 par, 1,500,000 issued. Owns 10,000 acres various Alberta fields, including 240 acres in Turner Valley and 150,000 shares Home Oil. Will drill in spring.

McDougall-Segur Exp. Co.—Capitalized at 250,000 shares, par value $1, 235,000 isued. One well now about into lime.

British Dominion Oil & Development Co.—Capitalized at 500,000 shares, $1 par value, 400,000 shares issued.

New McDougall-Segur Oil Co.—Capitalized at 500,000 shares, $1 par, 457,075 issued. Nos. 1 and 2 producing 72 barrels daily.

ALDERMAC MINE IS LOW IN GRADE, REPORT REVEALS

Interesting Possibilities Offered on 500 and 1,000 ft. Levels

The extensive development work carried out by Aldermac Mines, Noranda's subsidiary, has opened up a large amount of low grade ore, and some small high grade sections, according to the report of Mine Manager W. P. Mehan, which is embodied in the annual report just issued.

At a vertical depth of 1,130 feet, a four foot width of sulphides was cut, averaging 14.55 per cent copper. A crosscut is now being driven east to intersect this, and as a younger diabase shows on surface in this locality, it is felt, that due to the ideal geological formation, ore bodies may be encountered.

No. 5 ore body offers interesting possibilities. It is entirely surrounded by porphyry, and differs from the other known bodies in this respect. It has been opened up on the 500-foot level and high grade ore found in the bottom of the body, but the rest has been low grade. Manager Mehan states it appears to be the apex of the body that has been encountered. The average values revealed by work to date are 2.3 per cent copper over a length of 27.4 feet and a width of 4.6 feet.

A summary of the report follows:

A two-compartment shaft has been sunk to 1,147 feet, with stations cut at 125, 250, 375, 500, 750 and 1,125-foot levels. A total of 3,043 feet of drifting and cross-cutting has been done on the 125, 250, 500 and 1,125-foot levels. Pump chambers are cut at the 500 and 1,125-foot horizons. Diamond drilling carried out amounts to 4,407 feet underground and 12,832 feet from surface.

Five Orebodies

"Ore bodies are known as numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Numbers 1 and 2 bodies outcrop on the surface. They average about six per cent copper but are small. Diamond drilling has shown that they extend only a few feet below the surface. No. 3 ore body was opened up on the 125 and 250-foot levels. On the 500, it was intersected by two drill holes and will be opened up on this level during the coming year. The average of the values on the 125 and 250-foot levels are: copper, 2.80 per cent; gold .58; silver 2 oz. per ton.

No. Four Ore Body

"No. 4 body was encountered in the shaft at 412 feet and left the shaft at 698 feet, a depth of 286 feet. This body was explored on the 500-foot level. It is a pyrite ore averaging on this level 1.75 per cent copper; .23 per cent zinc; $0.62 gold and 0.61 oz. silver. On the 750-foot level this body was cut by two diamond drill holes. These holes averaged 1.4 per cent copper over 105 feet and 1.6 per cent copper over 40 feet.

"No. 5 body was opened on the 500-foot level. High grade ore was found in the bottom of this body but the rest was low grade. This body is entirely surrounded by porphyry and differs from other known bodies in this respect. It appears as though this occurrence is the apex of the body. The average values are 2.3 per cent copper over a length of 27.4 feet and a width of 4.6 feet.

"On the 250-foot level a body of sulphides was cut by diamond drill, a short distance north of No. 3 ore body. One intersection 57 feet wide averaged 1.6 per cent copper. Another section 50 feet east averaged 2 per cent copper over 6 feet. Surface drill hole 21 showed two sections of ore. At 1,130 feet vertically, four feet of sulphides averaged 14.55 per cent copper. At 1,190 feet, 60 feet of massive sulphides averaged 1.3 per cent copper.

Crosscutting East

"On the 1,125-foot level we are crosscutting east to intersect the ore cut by hole 21. This ore has not yet been found, but a large body of low grade sulphides was cut by a horizontal diamond drill hole. At the end of the year only this one hole had been drilled in this body, the average of assays taken giving 1.5 per cent copper over 125 feet. A section 65 feet wide averages 2.2 per cent copper. This body might be the downward extension of No. 4. If so, it is changing from a pyrite to a pyrrhotite.

"At this horizon we are under the overlying porphyry mass. It is the intention to push this crosscut east and explore the ground by diamond drill. About 1,100 feet east a younger diabase shows on surface and it is felt that in this case, due to the ideal geological formations, orebodies might be encountered."

Cobalt-Kittson

What is your opinion of Cobalt-Kittson? I have been told that I ought to buy shares in it. Is it worth anything? Where are the properties located?

Cobalt-Kittson is a prospect in an unproven area south of the Town of Cobalt, Ontario. It is a gamble.

Nickel Annual Meeting Proves Routine Affair

The International Nickel Company of Canada held its first annual meeting in Toronto this week. It was a purely routine affair, as was the general special meeting which followed it.

Motions approving of the financial statement, the appointment of auditors and a by-law extending the period for calling the annual general meeting from ten to twenty days were approved, and the meeting adjourned.

Directors whose term of office expired this year were re-elected for a further term of two years. John L. Agnew, James L. Ashley, John Foster Dulles, William T. Graham, Reginald Halladay, Charles Hayden, J. W. McConnell, Britton Osler, K.C., James A. Richardson, Robert C. Stanley, Andrew V. Stout and the Rt. Hon. Lord Weir were the members of the board to come up for re-election.

Adjourn to April 19

It was announced that over 7,000,000 shares out of a possible 11,000,000 were represented at both meetings, either in person or by proxy.

It was announced at the special meeting that all but 2-3 of one per cent of the preferred, and 1-3 of one per cent of the common stock of the American Co. had been exchanged for shares in the Canadian Co. and the meeting was adjourned to April 19 to permit of the exchange of the balance.

The chairman stated that the printed report showed only capital after giving effect to the conversion of the capital stock of International Nickel of New Jersey, and did not include Mond Nickel shares. A shareholder present complained of the delay in delivering Nickel shares for Mond and was told this would be completed very soon now.

Ontario Gold Production Increased in February

Returns received by the Ontario Department of Mines from the gold mines of the province for February, were higher than the figures for the corresponding month of 1928. The increase at Porcupine was $24,523 and at Kirkland Lake $186,880, or a total of $211,403. The figures by camps for tonnages milled and values recovered are shown below:

Monthly Output of Ontario Gold Mines
(Gold and Silver Values)

	Ore Milled Tons	Total value Crude Bullion
Porcupine:		
Calendar yr., 1928	3,185,604	20,351,931
Aver. per month	265,467	1,695,994
January, 1928	294,343	1,956,969
January, 1929	247,765	1,604,861
February, 1928	213,343	1,439,161
February, 1929	222,465	1,463,684
Kirkland Lake:		
Calendar yr., 1928	1,038,550	12,271,110
Aver. per month	86,546	1,022,592
January, 1928	80,264	1,005,886
January, 1929	89,227	1,058,413
February, 1928	82,224	964,830
February, 1929	89,416	1,151,710
*Total for calendar year, 1928	4,224,154	32,623,041
Aver. per month, 1928	352,013	2,718,587
Total for Jan., 1928	374,607	2,962,855
Total for Jan., 1929	336,992	2,663,274
Total for Feb., 1928	295,567	2,403,991
Total for Feb., 1929	311,881	2,615,394

*Subject to revision.

During February, producing mines in order of output were as follows:

Porcupine (8): Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome, Vipond, Coniaurum, Ankerite, West Dome Lake and March.

Kirkland Lake (6): Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves, Sylvanite, Kirkland Lake Gold and Barry-Hollinger.

Receipts of crude bullion from Ontario gold mines at the Royal Mint, Ottawa, for February, totalled 98,764.16 crude ounces containing 79,612.081 fine ounces of gold and 13,891.55 fine ounces of silver having a total value of $1,653,467.04.

W.A.M. Minority Are Incensed by Noranda

Dissatisfaction at the manner of treatment of Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery Mines by Noranda Mines was recorded at a recent meeting of minority shareholders of the former company. The shareholders representing 133,525 shares out of approximately 200,000 shares held by the minority interest have appointed a committee consisting of Col. C. H. Ackerman, Thomas Montgomery, Hon. Manning Doherty and Charles Bauckman to investigate the situation and prepare questions to be asked at the Waite annual meeting on April 1.

The minority shareholders claim no effort is being made at the Waite property to sample the ore being sent to the Noranda smelter, and that the latter company's assays are used as the basis of settlement.

Noranda holds 80 per cent of Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery stock outstanding.

Duparquet Mining Shares to be Called for Trading

MONTREAL.—Official announcement has been made that the shares of Duparquet Mining Company will be called for trading on the Montreal Curb market on or about April 15, if market conditions are favorable.

The main shaft at the mine is now down to a depth of approximately 110 feet and it is thought that the present rate of progress will take the shaft down to the 250 foot level in about a month's time. At this level cross cutting and drifting operations will be begun.

The object of the work is to cut into veins encountered in the old prospect shaft. The programme of the company calls for sinking the main shaft to 500 feet with stations at 125 feet, 250 feet, 375 and 500 feet.

Rainbow Lake Mines has completed its financing arrangements and plans to resume operations immediately after the break-up. The company's property consists of 1,320 acres located at Rainbow Lake, from which it gets its name, in the District of Patricia.

We Wish to Announce that

MR. L. E. MARCUS

Vice-president of this firm, has been elected to membership on the

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

H. S. Shannon & Co.
LIMITED
Stock Brokers
Royal Bank Bldg. Toronto

OREGON COPPER

Watch for them

A Series of Facts

THIS is the first of a series of advertisements prepared to present the economic and physical facts of Oregon Copper.

There are literally millions of tons of copper-gold ore within the Company's area of operations five miles long by one mile wide.

Owing to certain economic advantages, the Oregon Copper Company can produce its ore at a cost as low as that in any other district of America.

The recommendations of geologists who have carried out extensive investigations on Oregon Copper property are being carried out by engineers of national reputation.

It will be the purpose of these advertisements to show each fundamental factor in the development of this immense property as supported by various men of authority.

Read each one as it appears

Additional information may be procured from your Broker, or, alternatively, at the office of:

ARNOLD, KANALY & NASON LTD.
515 GRANVILLE ST. VANCOUVER, B.C.

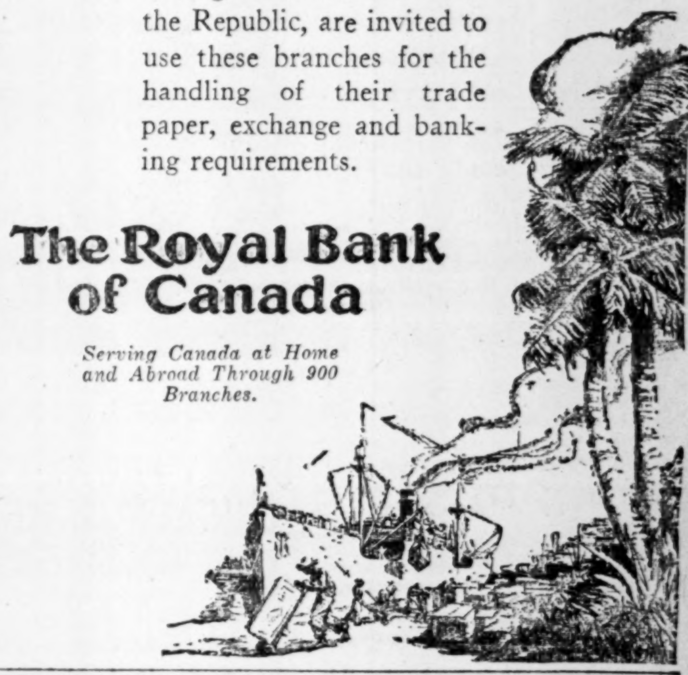
INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS — V. L. ARNOLD — FINANCIAL REPORTS
1516 Puget Sound Bank Bldg. TACOMA, WASH. — 725-2nd Ave. SEATTLE, WASH — 326 Stark St. PORTLAND, ORE.

This Advertisement inserted by V. L. Arnold and Associate Brokers

Now in Panama

TWO branches of this Bank have been opened in the Republic of Panama — one in the city of Panama and the other in Colon — these cities are located at either end of the Panama Canal.

Canadian business houses having trade relations with the Republic, are invited to use these branches for the handling of their trade paper, exchange and banking requirements.



The Royal Bank of Canada

Serving Canada at Home and Abroad Through 900 Branches.

Eastern Securities Company Limited 1910
Maritime Province Investments
Government Municipal Corporation Bonds
Inquiries Invited
Eastern Securities Company Limited
Head Office—Saint John, N.B.
Halifax, N. S.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONTREAL
The Royal Bank Building

We Strongly Recommend

Cobalt-Kittson Mines, Ltd.
at only 75c per share

On the 450-foot level of this mine, crews are progressing rapidly towards South, following main break and are cross-cutting on two cobalt-copper veins. On one of those veins, where 175 feet of drifting is already done, there is still a stringer 3 inches wide of solid cobalt-silver metallics with considerable showing of native copper in the walls on both sides. Those two veins, of an average width of 3 to 4 feet, are part of an entire series of similar veins encountering main fault on this level, which are all apparently strongly mineralized. About 220 feet of drifting have been done on this level on main break.

Up to date, developments have permitted to trace, in the basin effects of Cobalt-Kittson Mines' formation—which Mr. M. B. R. Gordon, M.E., says to be better than the dome effects in South Lorrain and Cobalt,—copper, gold, arsenic, nickel and silver ore which is accumulating on the dump to be handled later by concentrator officials contemplate to build in a near future.

It is still time to purchase Cobalt-Kittson Mines shares at only 75c., as officials, due to important recent developments, have decided to sell them at 90c. after March 25th.

Ask for explaining free literature or send your order direct to

Northern Finance Corporation, Ltd.
267 St. Paul Street, Quebec, P.Q.

70-B
A New Willys-Knight

Style Moderne... Artistically Expressed

New and refreshing style lives in every line of the Willys-Knight "70-B". Sheer beauty created by today's foremost exponents of automobile body-building art.

In this new creation, Willys-Knight has united the highest artistic interpretation of the new style-trend with the world's simplest and most efficient automobile engine—the double sleeve-valve motor—renowned the world over for its velvet smoothness, silent power, rugged stamina, sustained high speed, flashing activity, marked economy and ever-increasing efficiency.

"Finger-tip Control" is another feature of the new-style Willys-Knight "70-B". The most remarkable advance in driving convenience since the self-starter.

The remarkably low price of the new-style Willys-Knight Six makes it available to the thousands who have always wanted a Knight-motored car. Arrange for a demonstration.

Willys-Knight 70-B Sedan $1545, Coach $1420, Coupe $1420, Roadster $1420, Touring $1325. Willys-Knight 56-A Coach $1220, Sedan $1345. Prices F.O.B. Factory, Toronto, taxes extra.

WILLYS-KNIGHT
WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO., LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.
Branches: TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

Crow River Gains Attention; Tax on Shares Again Protested

CANADIAN MINING NEWS

Regular Weekly Department of The Financial Post

Noranda Lags Behind Copper; Mandy Mines Make Progress

MANDY MINES IS NOW READY TO CROSS-CUT

High-grade Strike Report Denied by Manager—Outlook Good

OPEN NEW LEVELS

Tonopah Netted $1,000,000 From Mandy Ore During War

From Our Own Correspondent

THE PAS.—Premature reports on developments at Mandy Mines have been given the lie by Mine Manager Frank Smith, who was a recent visitor to The Pas. Mr. Smith states the report that Mandy had struck high grade in the shaft at a depth of 850 feet was absolutely without foundation.

The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 1,025 in the greenstones all the way, and crosscutting is about to start on four levels, the 625, 825 and 1,025.

These will be driven into the schisted zone to intercept the downward extensions of ore encountered on the upper levels.

Geological Conditions Similar

On his return to the east after an inspection of the property last summer, M. B. Huston of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Tonopah Mining Co., which controls the Mandy was quite hopeful as to Mandy's future. In an interview with the Northern Mining Editor of The Financial Post, he stated shaft-sinking had revealed similar geological conditions with those on the upper levels.

Cross-cuts put out on the 325, 425 and 525-ft. levels showed the schisted zone to be about 125 feet in width, while a north drive on the 425-ft. level broke into a five-foot width of 10 per cent copper, and four or five sections of mineralization with chalcopyrite stringers were encountered on other levels.

Made $1,000,000 Profit

An outstanding factor in attracting attention to Northern Manitoba's mineral possibilities which subsequently led to the development of the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon, was the results obtained from the operation of the Mandy Mines in the latter years of the war. In 1917 and 1918 the property was mined by a series of open cuts and glory holes and over 25,000 tons of high grade copper ore shipped out to the Trail smelter. The ore ran 20 per cent copper and $5 in gold, and is reported to have netted Tonopah a $1,000,000 profit. It has been estimated that Mandy has between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 worth of proven ore at the present time and it is hoped developments at depth will permit this to be added to considerably.

LORNE GOLD ENDS BUSY YEAR'S WORK

President Says Development May Warrant 200 Ton Mill

The annual report of Lorne Gold Mines, Ltd., operating in the Bridge River district, British Columbia, shows that during the year ending December 31st, 1928, $110,691 was expended upon plant, buildings, machinery and equipment, and $72,390 on mine development. Company is capitalized for $3,500,000 in dollar shares, and at the end of the year 2,354,814 shares had been issued, leaving 1,145,186 shares in the treasury. The company now owns or controls 50 claims, of which 30 are crown granted and 13 in process of being crown granted, adjoining the Pioneer mine on Cadwallader Creek. The property is being developed by the deep adit which was commenced early in the summer and which will reach the vein system 600 feet below the present lowest workings. Several small veins have already been intersected, but the adit is being pushed forward to cut what is known as the King vein, its most important objective.

A completely new and modern camp has been constructed to take care of 200 men, with compressor house, blacksmith shop, staff-house and three cottages for married employees. Water power is developed on the ground by Pelton wheels. An Ingersoll-Rand compressor, with capacity of 500 cu. ft., has been installed, together with other smaller compressor units which have been taken from other parts of the property and installed in the compressor house. Mining operations were commenced in June. C. B. Garland, president, says that on February 15th last the crosscut was not far from the calculated position of the King vein and that he expects development upon that level to warrant construction of a mill of at least 100 tons capacity and possibly up to 200 tons. Provision has been made for necessary funds by sale of treasury shares.

Additional Mining News on page 21

Elected to Exchange

L. E. MARCUS
Vice-president of H. S. Shannon & Co., Limited, who has just been elected a member of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

COURT PROJECTS CONIAURUM MINES IN RECEIVERSHIP

F. D. Reid Appointed Custodian; Need Over $100,000 To Continue

Coniaurum Mines was placed in receivership this week under an order granted by the courts. Fraser D. Reid, of Cobalt, general manager of the Coniagas Mines, has been appointed receiver on behalf of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation and the bondholders.

Authority has been granted the receiver to carry on operations and to borrow moneys up to the sum of $50,000. The court orders the receiver and manager out of the first moneys received by him, from the sale or pledge of receivers certificates to pay all overdue wages and the bill for power of the Northern Ontario Power Co. amounting to $6,319.

2,000-ft. Level Disappointing

In making application for receivership, Mr. Reid, in an affidavit submitted to the court stated unsatisfactory results had been obtained at the 2,000-ft. level. At the end of 1927, he declared it was estimated that there was sufficient ore indicated to keep the mill running for three years at a profit and until the first of this month, optimism was felt, but after the poor results obtained at 2,000 feet, he considered it impossible to proceed without more capital. Over $6,000 was owed to the power company, and $15,000 wages for the miners employed.

The sum of $100,000 to $200,000, he stated, would be required to keep mining operations in full swing and continue development work.

The interests of the shareholders and bondholders would be jeopardized and the property depreciated in value, if the reorganization had not been made possible, he claimed.

President R. W. Leonard, in the annual report issued last April stated that upon completion of all mill construction there would remain in the treasury approximately $100,000 which he believed would be sufficient to cover operating costs until such times as finances would be provided through production.

Exploration work carried out during 1927 led to the hope that a bright future lay before the mine in 1928, as veins drifted on the 1,500-ft. level, were generally speaking, longer than on the upper levels, and one was reported to be much higher grade. Work carried out subsequently on the 1,750 and 2,000-ft. levels proved disappointing, however.

The mill, it is understood, has been treating 250 to 300 tons a day with millheads averaging around $4.50 to $5 a ton in gold, while costs are reported to have been over $6 a ton.

Coniaurum Mines Limited was incorporated in 1924 to consolidate the claims of the Newray, Goldale and Strongbow mines, all in the township of Tisdale, District of Porcupine, and adjoining the McIntyre on the north and east.

It was capitalized at $6,000,000, shares of $5 par, and 1,076,080 shares issued. Coniagas Mines put $1,050,000 in the Coniaurum treasury, receiving 692,750 shares of Coniaurum stock. Some $760,000 seven per cent bonds were issued to cover the cost of erecting a 500 ton mill, and Coniagas took up the greater part of these bonds, receiving a bonus of 80,000 shares.

Mill construction was begun toward the end of 1927, and the mill brought into production in July, 1928.

Lebel Oro Strike Reported

Advices from Kirkland Lake state that the diamond drill on the Lebel Oro property has struck a vein averaging $10. To prove continuity, the next drill-hole will be located 300 feet from the first.

Mowat & MacGillivray

MEMBERS MONTREAL CURB EXCHANGE
MEMBERS VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE

New York Stocks, Mining Stocks
Montreal and Toronto Stocks

128 Sparks Street - OTTAWA
*Queen 2800 Private Wires

Branch Offices: — Cornwall, Belleville, Brockville, Pembroke and Hull, Que.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL EXCHANGES

KOOTENAY MEN URGE OTTAWA TO ALTER TAX

Claim Penny Stock Impost Will Seriously Hinder Mining

From Our Own Correspondent

Nelson, B.C.—Two organizations centreing at Nelson, the Nelson Board of Trade, and the Chamber of Mines of Eastern British Columbia, and two centreing at Kaslo, the Kaslo Board of Trade and the Mining Association of the interior of British Columbia, have burned up the wires to Ottawa with representations to the government on the disproportionate tax imposed in the new budget on sales of low-priced mining shares.

Seek Aid of Province

In addition to appealing to Ottawa, the two organizations at Nelson joined in asking the provincial government to reconsider that phase. These steps followed a wired protest by Kaslo city Wednesday night, and individual representations by many Kootenay mining companies.

Wire Ottawa

To Hon. J. A. Robb, Hon. J. H. King, and W. K. Esling, Kootenay West M.P., the Nelson board wired:

"Whereas it is only in the last two years, since the advent of the low-priced stocks, that general mining has gone ahead in British Columbia after 25 years of stagnation, this district views with alarm the suggested tax on transactions in mining stock, more particularly with reference to the low-priced shares, section 58, clause 'e.' It is believed that the effect of this taxation on the mining industry in this district will be disastrous and inequitable, and we would urge the government to give it consideration."

Ask King to Act

To Messrs. Robb, King and Esling, and also Hon. Charles Stewart and Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Chamber of Mines wired:

"The Chamber of Mines of Eastern British Columbia, an organization promoting the development of mining prospects in the interior of this province, urges in the strongest terms, removal of the discrimination against low-priced shares in the proposed new tax on sales, which if put into effect will, in our opinion, hamper most disastrously the financing, and therefore development, so dependent on low-priced shares, of British Columbia mines in their initial stages. We fear the immediate effect of the proposed tax, if made law in its proposed form, will be to turn capital from a great many mining properties in the development stage, many of them in this district, and we earnestly ask reconsideration of this drastic change, which as proposed bears beyond all proportion on the low-priced shares, and most particularly on those in category 'e.'"

Seriously Handicaps Small Mines

Kaslo board wired to Messrs. Robb, King and Esling, and Senator R. F. Green:

"This district is entirely dependent on mining, and financing of companies operating hereabout is almost entirely done through the sales of shares to the public at prices ranging from one cent to 25 cents. Under the budget amendment to Taxation act, low price shares are grievously discriminated against and will practically eliminate raising of capital for small mines. As an example a purchase of 20 shares of Smelters at $500 would be taxed 80 cents, while on the same investment in one of our local mine stocks, selling at 20 cents, the tax would be $500. Surely this is not the intention of the minister. We feel the present tax of three cents on $100 par value is high enough on low-priced stocks, and trust the matter will be re-considered and tax left as under last budget."

Acting for the Mining Association, Secretary W. H. Burgess wired from Kaslo to Messrs. Robb and Esling as follows:

"Mining Association of Interior of British Columbia wishes to enter an emphatic protest against proposed tax on share transfers under $3. Many of the companies in our association have been and are being financed by the sale of shares selling from 10 cents to $1, and much real development is taking place therefrom. We feel sure proposed scale has been drafted without due thought, and that you now realize unfairness of situation, and will remove the discrimination between low and high priced stocks."

A resolution passed by the Nelson board and endorsed by the Chamber of Mines was wired by both organizations to Hon. S. F. Tolmie and T. D. Pattullo and by the Chamber, also to Dr. L. E. Borden, M.P.P., for Nelson, and to Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Mines, at Victoria, as follows:

"Resolved that it be respectfully suggested to the premier and the leader of the opposition in British Columbia that, in view of the importance of the low-priced mining stocks to the development of the province, they consider the advisability of asking the legislature to adopt a non-party resolution praying the Dominion government to reconsider the proposed tax on share sales as affecting the low-priced stocks."

Kaslo city's resolution, wired by Mayor James Anderson Wednesday night to the minister of finance, Hon. Dr. King, and Mr. Esling, was:

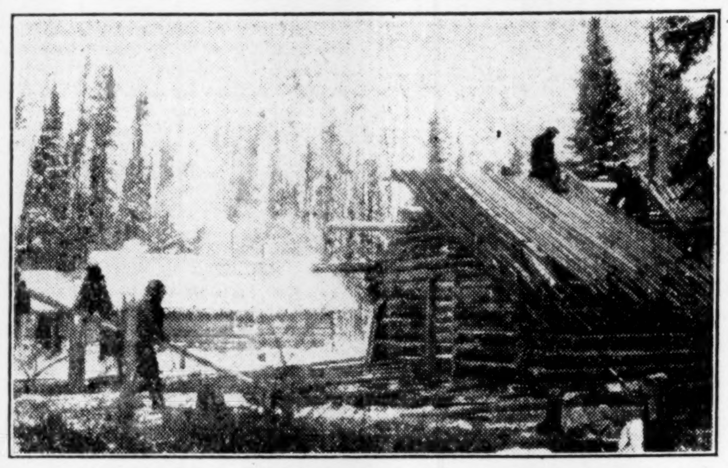
"Kaslo district opinion favors revision of proposed tax on mining shares so as not to bear so inequitably on low-priced shares, by which British Columbia mining is largely financed. If proposed tax of 1 cent per share is adhered to, the prevailing opinion so far as can judge is that the result on investment in an honest endeavor to develop this district will be injurious."

This territory, which at first was not awake to the blow at low-priced stocks being struck by this budget clause, is now fully aroused, and it is expected that representations from boards of trade, mining and prospectors organizations, and city councils will literally deluge the minister of finance and Ottawa statesmen until assurance of amendment is given.

Machinery Installed on Alexandria Mines

T. S. Davey, managing director of Alexandria Gold Mines, Ltd., reports that according to physical conditions showing in the vein in No. 1 tunnel, approximately 8,000 tons of ore with a value of around $92,000 will be added to the reserves for each hundred feet below the level of the tunnel.

Crow River, Ontario's New Gold Camp



Erecting camps on Central Patricia Mining Co.'s property at Crow River.

Transferring supplies from plane to dog team at Pickle Lake.

Crow River Find is Best Since Porcupine, Says Veteran Engineer

"The Crow-River Pickle Lake Camp is beyond doubt the best find since Porcupine days, a veteran mining engineer who has just completed an inspection trip of that country, informs The Financial Post.

Operations in the camp are being watched with keen interest by mining engineers and prospectors, and word of results obtained are eagerly awaited for.

Exploration work is furthest advanced on the Central Patricia Mines, sponsored by F. M. Connell and associates, and the N.A.M.E. claims, headed by J. E. Hammell, the earliest operators in the field. Other interests include Mining Corporation, Crow River Mines, Albany River Mines, and the Patterson Exploration Co. While it is estimated some four hundred prospectors have staked claims along the probable extension of the strike for a distance of over fifteen miles.

"There is not a great deal of activity on outside properties," states our engineer friend, "but splendid results are being obtained from the original finds."

"The N.A.M.E. vein has widened wonderfully on the east end, and is carrying values of good grade over a width of 20 feet or more. The quartz part of the vein is 6 feet wide and is peppered with very fine gold. I would say this portion would average $40 or more. The remainder is mineralized wall rock. It is really looking splendid."

"The Central Patricia is diamond drilling, and as yet hardly well under way, but I believe the results are very satisfactory. These will probably be given out later.

"The Crow River Mines, Ltd., are operating two properties, one north of the N.A.M.E., and the other east of the N.A.M.E. Some very promising results are being obtained on both properties. Their work so far consisted of trenching, as the country is well overburdened.

"The McLeod-Willans Claims to the west of the Central Patricia are under option to Patterson, I believe a broker in Toronto. They are just getting started to work. This ground is well located but very low.

"The Mining Corporation is erecting buildings, and getting ready to work a group of claims east of the N.A.M.E. and south of the Albany River group. They have a very large vein they plan on exploring.

"The Albany River Group has been optioned to the Connel interests, I understand, and a diamond drill is being sent in. They have a fine showing on this property. It is the original find of the district.

The finds are distributed over a length of 7 miles so far, and the ore is good grade and wide. It looks like a real tonnage proposition from the start. I think it is beyond a doubt the best find made since the Porcupine days. The surface sampling is rather better than Porcupine.

F. J. Crawford & Co.
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE
Mining Stock Specialists
Send for "The Mining Chronicle"—Published Monthly
11 Jordan Street ADelaide 9461 Toronto

Ground Floor Opportunities

For Profits Secure our List of Mining Stocks

Increasing activity in leading mining issues has again attracted attention of the investing public. A favorable indication of an active mining market is the diversion of money from oil stocks which have reached high prices.

Profits taken from active oil issues during the last few weeks are being placed in sound mining issues, which have been selling at very low prices.

The comparative inactivity in mines is merely a temporary situation and the shrewd investor is taking to-day's opportunity of getting into sound mining issues at ground-floor prices.

We have selected a list of sound mining issues, which we are convinced will sell at higher prices shortly. These stocks will be supplied on request.

MILLER, COURT & CO. LIMITED
INVESTMENTS
Branches: London, Eng., Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Nelson, Victoria and Seattle, Wash.
Members Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Winnipeg, Seattle and Standard (Spokane) Stock Exchanges.
Toronto Office: 197 Bay Street, Phone Adelaide 2481.
Head Office: Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B.C., Canada

WAITE-ACKERMAN HOPES TO DOUBLE PRESENT TONNAGE

Operating Surplus Is $23,000 Ore Reserves Unchanged

During 1928 Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery entered the ranks of producing mines when it began shipping ore to Noranda smelter in August. The average monthly tonnage shipped was small, states President J. Y. Murdoch, but it is hoped to more than double this tonnage during the present year.

According to the annual report, operations during 1928 did not result in the discovery of any new ore, and ore reserves are shown at the same figures as in the 1927 report, less the tonnage mined. According to the revised estimate, there are indicated 131,140 tons of copper ore averaging 7.55 per cent copper and 2.38 per cent zinc; 27,460 tons of mixed copper zinc ore averaging 2.64 per cent copper and 10.34 per cent zinc, and 288,150 tons of zinc ore averaging 11.52 per cent zinc.

Referring to shipments to the Horne Smelter, President J. Y. Murdoch says: "The ore shipped to date has been taken out in the course of preparing what is known as the surface ore body for production and consequently the average monthly tonnage of ore shipped has been small. It is confidently expected that this tonnage will be more than doubled in 1929."

Additional funds to carry on the work before returns from production were available were secured by the directors through a loan, states Mr. Murdoch. It is expected that returns from production will be sufficient to pay all operating expenses, including the exploration programme, and retire in due course this loan.

Operating Surplus Over $23,000

Gross metal recoveries for the period were $127,270.03, from which were deducted $41,549.77 smelter expense and $4,822.18 freight on ore. Mining costs amounted to $53,861.36 and administration expense $3,354.85. Operating surplus, subject to depreciation, depletion and income tax was $23,681.21.

Current assets as at Dec. 31 were $91,528.52 and current liabilities $108,042.82. Deferred assets were shown at $16,602.31; capital expenditure, $328,555.64; mine development and administration, $190,806.51, and organization expenses, $4,235.46.

Total shipments of ore to the first of the year were 9,022.6 tons, average assays being: Gold, .087 oz. per ton; silver, 1.08 oz. per ton; copper, 6.187 per cent; zinc, 3.47 per cent. This ore was broken from preliminary work in the lower extremity of the copper zone and was slightly below average grade. Until October all ore was smelted direct, but since then the majority has been concentrated previous to shipping.

On the 187-foot level, according to the report of R. V. Porritt, mine manager, while crosscutting to the ore body a small body of zinc and pyrite was encountered. Drifting on this showed a length of 47 feet and a width of eight to ten feet, with average values in zinc of 15 to 20 per cent.

"This occurrence has no connection with the main orebody, and, while of no great apparent importance in itself, is of interest in that it provides an opportunity of observing the geological occurrence of these bodies. No work other than the drifting has been done on this showing. Work on this level has disclosed two fractures, both of which appear to have some relation to ore deposition.

"The first is a fault, striking northeast to southwest, and dipping steeply to the northwest. This fault cuts through the high copper core of the orebody, and may have provided a channel for the mineralizing solutions. The small zinc body above mentioned lies on the northwest side of this fault. A zone of heavy shearing, parallel in strike to the fault, but dipping to 30 degrees to the southeast was encountered under the orebody. This shearing lines up with the footwall of the orebody, and, where intersected by the crosscut, showed a small lens of massive copper ore. Drifting to either side showed a length of only 15 feet of this ore, although the material in the shear zone beyond was well mineralized with pyrite.

The 300-Foot Leved.

"On the 300-foot level a crosscut was driven 232.5 feet to cut the fault encountered on the first level. This fault was drifted on for 347 feet under the orebody in the hope of picking up a downward continuation of the ore in the fault zone. This work failed to show any such continuation, unless the ore might have a strong northeasterly rake. It is now proposed to diamond drill the ground under the fault, to investigate some interesting mineralization encountered in surface hole No. 3, some 350-430 feet below this level.

"The crosscut should also be continued some 350 feet to the southeast to explore the shear zone on this level. Surface drill holes showed some mineralization in this vicinity. During the past year it has been impossible to devote as much attention as was justified to this exploration work, since efforts have been concentrated on opening up the orebody. With mining under way, the exploration work will be pushed to the greatest extent possible.

"Removing the overburden from the orebody was begun under contract in September, 8,040 yards having been removed at the end of the year. This work will be completed early in the present year. A patent has been obtained on a mining concession embracing 1,050 acres of the company's property. The remaining 235 acres outside the concession have been kept in good standing."

Tractor Train Will Enter Barren Lands

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—A party of ten men left Fort Churchill today with two ten-ton tractors with fifty tons of supplies for the members of the Dominion Explorers, Limited, at Mistake Bay, 369 miles up the Hudson Bay coast. If the party is successful in its journey to Mistake Bay, it will be the farthest mechanical transport has ever entered the Barren Lands.

Each tractor hauls a train of sleighs and carries a deckload of freight. Two Eskimos with dog teams accompanied the expedition in case the tractors break down.

Noranda Stock Fails to Reflect Copper Price Appreciation

Canadians Profit in Nordon Corp.

A number of Canadians have made large profits already in stock of Nordon Corporation, an oil company which made its first public offering this week. These Canadians went into the syndicate which acquired the properties last summer. They paid $100 for syndicate shares. These are now being split 200 to one. As an offering of the new stock at $3 a share has been over-subscribed, the latter figure may be taken as indicating the present market. Thus every $100 put in last summer is now worth $600.

About half of Nordon stock is held in Canada.

NORDON STOCK OFFERING AT $3 OVERSUBSCRIBED

Will Develop Canadian Oil Areas Now Operating in U. S.

Nordon Corporation is reported to have recently concluded an agreement with one of the most powerful oil companies in the Dominion, whereby Nordon will participate with it in the development of a selected oil area in Canada.

Holdings In South West Fields

Nordon Corporation holds royalty interests in 76,800 acres and leases on 24,000 acres in southeastern New Mexico, southwestern Texas, Oklahoma and California, in areas selected from structures established by survey by some of the most competent geologists in America. Sixteen wells are drilling on, and adjacent to, Nordon ground in the Midcontinent area, and ten are being drilled and nine are producing, with daily production of 11,000 barrels, on the company's property in California.

Increases Capital

One well in Midcontinent area recently came in with 80,000,000 cu. ft. of gas, proving structure oil-bearing. Nordon has ground located on two sides of Midwest Oil Co's 1,000-barrel well in Eastern Texas in the Permian salt basin, the most active area in that field. Companies drilling Nordon holdings and royalties include Texas, Ohio, Midwest, Marland, Skelly, Doheny, Henderson, Dexter & Blair, Prairie Gulf, Phillips, Moncrief and Bandini.

Capital of Nordon Corporation, incorporated in Delaware, has recently been increased to 5,000,000 shares, with outstanding issue 2,000,000 shares.

Canadian Offering Oversubscribed

Shares of Nordon have been underwritten by a Toronto mining brokerage house and it is reported the first offering a block of 100,000 shares at $3 a share has been oversubscribed. The underwriting it is stated will place $1,000,000 in the company's treasury.

Advance Adds Materially To Value of Ore Reserves

COPPER AT 22 CENTS

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The fact that no appreciation has taken place in the stock of Noranda Mines during the present period of rising copper prices, is one of the outstanding features in an otherwise dull market.

Based on the six cent increase during the past three months and on Noranda's current production of about 70 tons of copper a day, the actual increase in profits is equal to $8,400 a day, or approximately $1.20 a share per annum.

It is officially stated that Noranda will be operating at double its present capacity late next fall, and it will be 1931 before shareholders will get a picture of what the mine can really do.

Although the upward move in this stock last year, discounted future earnings to a certain extent, it is felt that the Canadian market has failed to reflect the important increase in copper prices and the very favorable report brought out last week.

Production Increased

Last year the smelter treated 271,926 tons of ore with a gross recovery of $6,160,098 or $22.62 a ton. Production increased steadily during the year from an average of 408 tons a day in January to 940 tons in December, production in the latter month being at the rate of 343,100 tons a year, or 26 per cent over the 1928 total.

Production costs including administration, bond interest and taxes, amounted to $10.06 a ton, while the write-offs for depreciation on plant amounted to $6.10 a ton, equivalent to 12.2 per cent of the total book value of all fixed assets. After very liberal write-offs and all costs, net profits amounted to $5 a ton or 63 cents a share on the 2,168,566 shares outstanding.

The ore handled during the year was hoisted from the upper or lean levels and averaged 6.52 per cent copper and $3.82 per ton of gold.

Large Ore Reserves

Ore reserves at the end of the year were placed at $79,340,000, based on an average ore of 7.31 per cent copper and $3.68 gold. This figure is $52,000,000 or 192 per cent in advance of the reserves reported at the end of 1927, and reflects the higher grade ore developed in the "H" ore body.

It is significant to note that this figure was based on 15 cent copper, while the metal is currently selling at 22½ cents with the expectation that it will go even higher.

If one takes into consideration the greatly increased value in the price of copper, then the ore reserves of Noranda are greatly undervalued. This fact seems to have been overlooked by the public and it represents a very substantial equity—provided that the metal market keeps up—which is not reflected in the stock of the company, currently selling below the 60 mark.

We recommend the immediate purchase of
Manitoba Flin Flon Mines,
SYNDICATE
Write for full particulars
W. B. Cumming & Company, Limited
Stocks and Bonds
21 KING ST. E. TORONTO 2

BRITISH COLUMBIA INVESTMENTS
BONDS - STOCKS - MORTGAGES
Underwriting and Distribution of Securities.
Dealers of Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds.
BRANSON, BROWN & CO., LTD.
Central Bldg., Victoria, B.C. — Correspondents of Logan & Bryan — Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF AIR SERVICES
To RED LAKE and PICKLE CROW AREAS
EFFECTIVE ON OR ABOUT
APRIL 10th
DURING PERIOD OF SPRING BREAK-UP
Arrangements for trips before this date should be made at once.
Apply District Superintendent, Sioux Lookout, or
WESTERN CANADA AIRWAYS LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG
AIR BASES THROUGHOUT CANADA

GRAY BASHFORTH LTD.
Stocks, Bonds and Mining Shares
702 Temple Bldg.,
Toronto
Tel. Elgin 5516

C. E. WELLER & CO.
STOCK BROKERS
47 James Street South
HAMILTON, ONT.
Orders executed by private wire through Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Belting for Every Need
Pulleys, Saws, Mill Supplies
N. SMITH BELTING WORKS
138-140-142 York St.,
Toronto, Can.

B. C. MINES
"IRWIN INFORMATION" issued semi-monthly.
Mailed upon request.
W. F. IRWIN CO. LIMITED
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange
425 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

Wightman & Company
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
recommend
CHIBOUGAMAU PROSPECTORS LIMITED
111 Mountain Hill,
Quebec, P.Q.

Established 1909
Fleming & Marvin
Limited
STOCK AND GRAIN BROKERS
Phone: ELgin 5206
Central Bldg., 45 Richmond St W.,
TORONTO

WELLAND STEEL CASTINGS
Limited
Electric Steel Castings
½ lb. to 5,000 lbs.
WELLAND, ONT.

SCHLUMBERGER
ELECTRICAL PROSPECTING
METHODS
25 Broadway New York City
62 Front St. W. Toronto 2, Ont. Adelaide 9730

To the
Shareholders
Granada Rouyn Mining
Co., Ltd.
CAPITALIZATION
$5,000,000
Shareholders are advised to have all stock registered in their own names in order to receive detailed report on results obtained by diamond drilling and shaft-sinking to date.
Write
Granada Rouyn Mining
Co., Ltd.
Rouyn, Que.

C. M. Oliver & Co. Limited
840 Hastings St. W.
Vancouver, B.C.
The oldest established mining brokerage house in Vancouver
Specializes in British Columbia Mining Stocks
Also executes orders in all other stocks and bonds.

British Columbia Mines
Past 2½ years mineral production equals entire half century ending 1901.
Dividends now approximate $10,000,000 per annum.
This development is accurately reflected in Stock Market and in our free market letters.
Keep abreast with the times—it pays to have your name on our mailing list.
WOLVERTON & CO. LIMITED
Suite 704, Dominion Bank Bldg.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange

SWEDISH AMERICAN
PROSPECTING COMPANY OF
CANADA, LIMITED
1011 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Toronto 2, Ont.
26 Beaver Street, New York City
HANS LUNDBERG

C.I. COULTER & CO.
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE
WE ARE EQUIPPED TO ANSWER ALL INQUIRIES AND TO EXECUTE ORDERS WITH INTELLIGENT CARE AND THE FULLEST CONSIDERATION FOR THE INTERESTS OF OUR CLIENTS
120-2 RICHARDSON BLDG.
COR. ADELAIDE & BAY STS.
PHONE: AD. 8463-6-7-8-9

ENGINEERS SAY YUKON PROPERTY POSSESSES MERIT

Ore Shoot 560 Feet Long Averages $18.35 Values Over 2½ Feet

Considerable attention has been attracted to the operations of the Yukon Gold Mines Limited, located on the west shores of Windy Arm on Taggish Lake, some 16 miles over the British Columbia-Yukon line from Carcross, B.C.

The property comprises one of the largest gold-silver properties in the North, a highly mineralized area of approximately 450 acres. One of its outstanding merits, according to the reports of engineers who have examined it, is the fact that the three principal veins on which work has been concentrated, are all in true fissure formation, indicating persistence to great depth, and are also in the midst of smaller parallel and intersecting veins.

Carries Good Values

Due to its being some distance from the working mines of both British Columbia and Yukon, in a district that had not previously attracted attention, this property has not been in the limelight. It has had to work on its own merit rather than in the reflected glory of some nearby producing mine. The owners, Dail and Fleming, have, however, carried out a considerable amount of development work, practically one thousand feet in all, and this has been attended by good results. On the Venus vein an adit follows an ore-shoot a distance of 560 feet. Sampling of this by John F. Coats, M.E., of Vancouver, gave average values of $18.35 in gold and silver alone over a width of 2½ feet.

The Humber vein is from 18 inches to 4 feet wide carrying argentite, ruby silves and stephanite and some native silver, galena and pyrite. Assays have been obtained on this vein, averaging 300 ozs. in silver across 8 inches. There is a narrow streak of argentite ½ inch to ¾ inch in thickness, which accounts for this high average.

The Red Deer vein has in places about six inches of solid galena carrying gold and silver.

Property Well Located

The property is excellently situated for transportation, being 116 miles by boat from Carcross on the White Pass railway. A freight rate of $6.25 a ton on sacked ore has been obtained from the Venus to smelter.

The owners and promoters of the property are convinced of its value and their own ability to make a success of the undertaking.

John F. Coats, of Vancouver, has been retained, as consulting engineer, and all further development and explorations will be made under his direction.

The company is to be commended in that in its publicity no statements have been made that are not backed up by official engineers' reports and assay certificates,

Dr. D. D. Cairnes and T. A. MacLean of the Canada Geological Survey, both made estimates of the value of the ore. These both agreed that handsome profits can be made from ore of this class. Mr. MacLean states that average of $10 per ton over the whole vein should pay handsomely. Dr. Cairnes' average was $15 per ton, although at the time of his visit, ore was being sacked which would run $50 to $60 per ton.

Thirty-five samples were taken by Mr. Coats during his examination of the property. Each of these showed gold and silver values, the average of the thirty-five being $18.35.

EXPLORATION IS CARRIED ON OVER EXTENSIVE AREA

Manitoba and Eastern Explores Quebec and Manitoba Possibilities

An active summer of exploration work over a territory extending from the Malartic country in Quebec on the east, to the Molly Lake and Reindeer Lake in Manitoba on the west, is covered by the progress report issued to the shareholders of Manitoba and Eastern Mines by President J. P. Walsh.

The results obtained by this work were only fair, several groups of claims were dropped, while others are being held for further examination this coming summer. From an investment standpoint the company was more successful and acquired a stock interest in the Bobjo Mine, Dome Mines, and Mining Corporation at prices considerably below the present market.

It is the company's intention to acquire other properties and interests in companies when terms and conditions appear favorable.

The company's No. 1 Group, consisting of 18 claims near Molly Lake, east of the Sherritt-Gordon, will be held pending the completion of the railroad into that area. This will permit of a further examination of the property at less expense. Assessment and exploration work carried out to date for the purpose of determining the merits of the property did not, it is stated, result in any important discoveries, though several interesting indications were found which has prompted the company to complete assessment work.

It is stated the same general remarks apply to the company's Group No. 2 which lies south and west of Group No. 1, and it is also being kept in good standing.

Assessment work has been completed on Group No. 3, consisting of six claims at Reed Lake and further work will be done on this property this coming summer to further determine its merits.

Group No. 4 adjoined the Hopkins claims at Reindeer Lake. Developments on the Hopkins' property, which consisted of diamond drilling, did not indicate any large deposit of ore, and as a consequence, the Manitoba and Eastern did not feel justified in spending the money necessary for the retention of these claims and, therefore, allowed them to revert to the government.

Group No. "5" consists of two groups, one of 600 and one of 200 acres, in the Malartic area. The work, carried on under the direction of K. B. Heisey, former government geologist, showed the geology on the southern group to be favorable and some interesting discoveries were made which will be further investigated during the summer months. In the meantime, exploration in that area by various other operating companies will give information which may be of value in conducting further operations. The necessary assessment work on both of these groups has been done and fees paid to the Quebec Government for protection of the rights of the Manitoba and Eastern Company.

During the year, the company carried on exploration on the Peerless Group of claims in the Cold Lake district, which they held under option. However, the result of this work did not justify the company in exercising its option. Exploration was also carried on on claims held under option in Sudbury on a property known as the "Sarnia Northern Ontario Mining and Developing Company." While a small vein showing lead, zinc and copper ore was found in the old workings, it was not of sufficient size to warrant the company doing further work upon it at the present time. The option on this property has not yet expired.

Made Profitable Investments

The company has acquired a stock interest in the Bobjo Mines, Limited, Dome Mines, and Mining Corporation, at prices considerably below the present market. It is the intention of the company to acquire other properties and interests in companies when terms and conditions appear favorable.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending March 19

	Val.	Shares Issued	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close	Sales for wk.	Range 1928 High	Range 1928 Low	Range 1929 High	Range 1929 Low
Abana	$1	2,688,775	2.22	2.00	2.03	80,075	4.80	1.75	3.90	2.00
Aconda	1	2,402,673	.20	.17	.19	37,900	.47	.10	.26	.13
Albain M.	1	1,200,000	.06	.4¾	.05	36,200	1.05	.20	.17	.03
Albain M.	1	1,200,000	.06	.04¾	..	....	1.86	1.20	1.84	1.78
Algonquin	1	1,000,000	.02	.01	.01¼	6,000	.03	.01	.03	.01
Amity C.	1	2,000,000	.39	.33	.35¼	5,035	.39½	.15	.43½	.27½
Amulet	1	2,496,289	2.30	1.65	1.76	227,065	5.45	2.50	8.75	1.65
Apex	1	2,500,000	.03¼	.03	.03	11,780	.09	.01	.13½	.02
Area	1	2,000,000	.14	.10	.10	4,300	.48	.11	.20	.10
Argo. Con.	1	4,666,667	.02½	.02	.02½	24,850	.34	.10¼	.04½	.01
Arno	1	1,973,373	.58	.37	.51	535,300	.39½	.15	1.75	.19¾
Atlas	1	5,000,000	.02	.01¼	.01¼	10,200	.04¾	.01	.03	.01
Ankerite	1	1,500,000	..	..	..	....	1.23	.19	.15	.15
Bayview	25c	2,705,000	.05	.04¼	.04½	75,825	.09¾	.04½	.06¼	.03½
Baldwin	1	2,654,996	.03¾	.03	.03	34,050	.03½	.01	.05	.01½
Barry Holl.	1	2,833,000	.30	.27	.28	60,450	1.50	.25	.44	.26½
Base Metals	.	......	4.45	4.00	4.40	18,525	..	..	4.50	4.00
Bathurst	none	2,732,506	.28	.22	.23	75,100	.44½	.16	.38⅜	.22
B' Wana	.	......	5.10	4.60	4.95	10,700	..	..	5.75	4.55
Bedford	1	1,604,985	.69	.65	.68	21,700	.59	.32	.72	.46
Bidgood	1	3,000,000	.44	.33	.38	134,750	1.60	.25	.60	.35
Big Missouri	1	2,700,000	1.74	1.55	1.63	161,520	.90	.40	2.41	.75
Boischatel	none	5,000,000	.02½	.01	.02	57,500	.05	.01	.03½	.01
Buckingham	1	2,100,000	.10½	.08	.09	109,500	.10	.04½	.15	.07
Bunker Hill	none	2,500,000	.25	.17	.20	132,300	.35	.07¾	.25	.07½
Cambro	1	2,100,000	.28	.25¾	.28	11,500	.55	.10	.35	.19½
Can. Lorraine	1	2,533,700	..	..	..	....	.21	.06	.10	.02
Capitol S	1	3,518,339	.08	.07	.08	10,600	.18½	.05	.10	.05½
Capitol R	1	3,185,000	.07½	.06½	.06½	39,600	.26½	.06	.10¾	.06½
Castle Tre.	1	2,000,000	.38	.36	.36	7,400	.81½	.34	.40	.34
Cen. Man.	1	4,407,767	.60	.50	.50	29,480	1.95	.58	.80	.50
Chaput H.	1	1,417,375	.10	.08½	.08¾	38,500	.18	.05½	.10	.07
Clericy	none	2,259,864	.25	.22	.23	21,400	.36	.07	.40½	.18
Clifton	1	1,507,657	.01¼	.01	.01¼	6,500	.02	.00⅜	.01¼	.00⅜
Coast Copper	5	1,000,000	56.00	53.75	55.00	895	66.00	28.00	67.00	53.00
Col. Kirk.	1	2,500,000	.01¾	.01¼	.01½	21,600	.09½	.01	.03¼	.01¼
Coniagas	5	800,000	1.70	1.45	1.45	5,200	5.50	1.70	2.60	1.45
Coniaurum	5	1,080,000	1.05	.25	.50	13,735	5.50	1.00	2.50	.25
Cons. Smelt.*	25	12,736,575	488	460	488	826	400	239	575	374
Cork Prov.	25c	1,700,000	.17	.17	.17	51,700	.47	.19	.32½	.17
Corona	1	2,600,000	.03½	.02	.02½	24,700	.16	.02	.04	.02
Crown Res.	1	2,336,277	.06½	.05	.05	10,500	.70	.22	.19	.05
Dunkin	1	2,500,000	.20	.14	.15	34,000	.55	.12½	.35	.14
Destor	1	1,500,000	..	..	..	....	.28	.20	.10	.10
Dome Mines*	none	1,000,000	10.15	9.45	9.50	8,727	13.35	7.65	11.00	9.45
Dom. Kirk	1	2,000,000	.01½	.01	.01	13,500	.06½	.01	.02	.00¾
Don. Rouyn	1	3,598,530	.10	.09	.10	2,600	.30	.10	.12	.09
Duprat	1	5,000,000	.07	.05	.05½	91,050	.12½	.02½	.07	.02
Duthie	1	1,000,000	..	..	..	....	1.40	1.00	.60	.55
Everett	1	3,000,000	.01¾	.01	.01	8,000	.03	.01	.02½	.01
Falc'bridge	none	2,850,005	12.50	11.50	12.00	12,090	5.30	4.50	16.50	5.15
Fed. Kirk	1	2,900,000	.05	.03¼	.03¼	4,000	.77	.01	.05	.02
George Cop.	1	861,316	8.00	7.75	8.00	745	8.65	2.50	11.60	7.75
Golconda	1	1,500,000	1.10	1.00	1.10	48,300	1.13	.66	1.51	.81
Goldale	1	2,840,311	.10	.04¾	.06	56,300	.44	.11	.19	.04¾
Gold Hill	1	3,000,000	.06½	.05	.05	83,350	.38½	.05	.09¾	.05
Gold Reef	1	2,000,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	1,500	.03	.01	.02	.00¼
Goodfish	1	3,374,257	.23	.19	.19	50,400	.78	.15½	.25	.17
Graham	1	2,550,000	.25	.19	.23	108,850	.45	.18	.50	.19
Grandview	50c	1,440,000	.60	.52	.55	259,400	.87	.30	1.00	.52
Granada	1	5,000,000	.24	.20	.20	135,100	.35½	.16½	.34	.20
Grov. Daley	1	2,085,000	.03½	.02	.03	27,350	.15	.02½	.05	.02
Harker	1	4,000,000	.22	.15	.21	14,500	..	..	.35	.15
Harvie Exp.	none	1,000,000	..	..	..	....	..	..	.06	.01
Hillcrest, c*	100	1,000,000	..	..	..	....	75.00	65.00	70.00	70.00
Hillcrest, p*	100	705,700	..	..	..	....	91.00	85.00	92.00	88.25
Hilltop	1	3,921,905	.06½	.05½	.05½	91,000	.23½	.03½	.07	.03
Hollinger*	5	4,920,000	8.50	7.95	8.00	16,515	18.10	7.00	10.00	7.95
Howey Gold	1	4,730,010	1.40	1.25	1.29	87,160	1.91	.61	1.46	1.05
Hudson	none	2,500,000	21.00	20.00	20.25	16,500	23.25	16.40	23.00	20.00
Indian	1	2,540,000	.05	.04	.05	2,000	.15	.04½	.10	.03
Int. Nickel*	none	11,258,208	61.25	58.50	59.00	212,478	45.00	31.25	73.00	46.00
Jackson M.	1	3,300,000	.14	.12	.12	16,300	1.02	.17	.40	.05
Keeley	1	2,000,000	.50	.44	.44	3,825	.85	.37½	.62	.34
Keora M.	1	1,800,000	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	1,000	.05	.01½	.02	.01
Kirk. Hunt	1	3,495,006	.02	.01	.01½	29,200	.26	.03	.06	.01
Kirk. Lake	1	5,000,000	1.39	1.27	1.30	24,250	2.75	1.05	1.92	1.27
Kirk. Prem.	1	1,901,857	.13	.10	.13	48,200	.40	.10	.19	.08
Koot. Flor.	20c	5,400,000	.20	.17	.17	67,000	.47	.15	.30	.17
Koot. King	25c	1,352,505	.50	.45	.45	85,900	.67	.24	.56	.32½
Lake Shore*	1	2,000,000	25.00	23.90	24.00	8,705	27.70	14.75	27.50	18.75
Lebel Ore	1	1,500,000	.12	.10	.12	2,000	.59	.09½	.14	.10
Laval	1	3,960,000	.08	.06½	.07½	30,000	.28	.06	.12	.06½
Lorrain C.	1	2,615,000	.01	.01	.01	3,000	.03	.00½	.03	.00¼
Lorrain T.L.	1	1,500,000	..	..	..	....	.70	.30	.01	.01
Lucky Jim	10c	3,000,000	.17	.17	.17	17,200	.44	.21½	.28	.16½
Malorbic	1	1,600,000	..	..	..	....	.37½	.29	.15	.11
Mandy	1	2,500,000	1.58	1.35	1.40	36,025	3.50	1.15	1.80	1.20
Man. Basin	none	2,500,000	.67	.60	.64	176,612	..	..	.76	.41
Macassa	1	3,175,000	.20	.20	.20	6,800	.55½	.16	.30	.18
Malartic	1	2,925,000	.72½	.70	.70	118,475	1.85	.70	1.14	.60
Marriott	1	2,800,000	..	..	..	....	.46	.04	.05½	.04½
McDougall	1	1,770,007	.63	.60	.60	19,400	.74¼	.31	.70	.46
McKinley	1	2,247,692	.23	.23	.23	1,000	.21	.15	.25	.20
McIntyre*	5	798,000	21.05	20.15	20.25	4,729	29.00	18.80	24.00	20.00
Millcrest	1	2,314,000	.02	.01½	.02	9,500	.12	.01½	.03	.01½
Mining Corp.*	5	1,660,050	5.55	5.20	5.30	63,829	5.50	2.92	6.05	4.00
Montreal R	1	980,000	..	..	..	....	.16	.04¾	.03½	.02½
Mint Ore	1	2,500,000	.10	.08	.08	1,500	.44	.10	.19	.03
Moss	1	2,623,083	.50	.50	.50	7,100	.95	.25	.72½	.45
Murphy	1	3,000,000	.60	.45	.45	311,855	.83	.28	.68	.44
Moffatt Hall	1	4,200,000	.19¼	.16	.16	16,500	..	..	.30	.16
Mor. Wool'y	25c	6,400,000	.04½	.04	.04	60,200	.09	.04⅝	.07	.03½
Nat. Silver	50c	2,240,000	...	...	...	.....	.20½	.12	.21	.18
Newbec	1	3,914,707	.39	.32	.32	160,800	.69	.24½	.47	.30
Night Hawk	1	4,450,000	.05½	.05¼	.05½	11,000	.10	.05	.05½	.05
Nipissing*	5	1,200,000	3.15	3.01	3.05	3,980	6.20	2.50	3.90	3.00
Noble Five	50c	2,000,000	.71	.69	.70	137,300	.53	.33	.82	.56
Noranda	none	2,168,566	61.20	57.50	57.50	62,751	76.51	17.00	70.00	57.50
Do., rights	.	....	.73	.65	.65	6,424	...	...	.75	.60
North. Can.	1	2,500,000	.80	.73	.73	2,800	.88	.60	1.05	.73
Ophir	1	1,411,000	.00¾	.00¾ ¾	.00¾	1,000	...	...	.01¼	.00¾
Oregon Cop.	50c	8,900,809	.71	.65	.68	75,900	...	...	1.38	.60
Osisko	.	....	1.05	.65	.75	69,750	.75	.35	1.05	.45
Old Colony	none	6,000,000	.49½	.45	.45	20,000	...	...	.68	.45
Picard	1	3,606,986	.03¼	.03	.03¼	28,000	.77	.00¾	.10	.01
Pawnee Kirk.	1	2,999,000	.05½	.05	.05	17,400	.80	.05	.07	.04½
Pend Ore.	1	1,000,000	11.75	10.00	11.00	42,985	25.50	8.00	17.00	10.00
P. L. Cobalt	1	8,000,000	.20	.18	.20	8,400	.30	.06	.26½	.18
Porc. Crown	1	2,688,055	.02	.02	.02	6,000	.08	.01	.03½	.02
Pioneer	1	2,523,129	.58	.50	.57	159,000	.68	.68	.68	.33
Pioneer Gold	1	1,600,000	...	...	...	.....	2.00	1.70	1.65	1.50
Potter Doal	none	3,977,456	.03	.02	.02	13,500	.22	.01¼	.07	.01¼
Premier Border	none	1,500,000	.45	.45	.45	100	...	...	.50	.38
Premier Gold*	1	5,000,000	1.95	1.85	1.85	49,275	3.50	2.15	2.35	1.80
Preston	1	2,500,000	...	...	...	.....	.05	.01½	.03	.02
Porter Idaho	50c	2,348,594	.59	.57	.58	10,900	.88	.48	.82	.57
Reeves McD.	none	2,000,000	3.70	3.50	3.60	69,915	1.25	1.25	4.50	1.25
Ribago	1	2,022,006	.04	.03	.03	10,800	.25	.02	.05	.02½
Rubec	1	5,000,000	...	...	...	.....	.54¾	.04	.06½	.06
R. Montbray	1	4,700,000	.04	.02¾	.03¾	13,000	.32	.05	.06	.02
Rhodesian	.	....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	19.25	16.50
Ruth Hope	1	1,325,000	.59	.48	.48	36,050	.71	.44	.73	.44
Rufus Argenta	1	1,267,975	.38	.32	.33	34,850	.37	.14	.57	.29
Silverado	1	1,000,000	1.05	.95	.95	5,495	.80	.75	1.38	.95
Silversmith	20c	2,500,000	...	...	...	.....	.23	.08	.15	.13
Slocan King	20c	2,500,000	...	...	...	.....	.11	.05	.08	.08
Slocan Ramb.	25c	1,800,000	.16	.16	.16	2,000	.20½	.16	.33	.10
San Antonio	none	2,000,000	.15	.13¾	.13¾	14,575	.57½	.18	.26½	.12½
Siscoe	1	3,510,000	1.00	.90	.95	234,730	.95	.15	1.65	.85
Snowflake	50c	1,527,706	.28	.23	.23	14,250	1.35	.25	.42	.23
Stadacona	none	4,000,000	.15	.12	.12	39,500	.21½	.07	.15½	.08
St. Anthony	1	1,757,252	.50	.45	.47	78,085	.75	.32	.93	.45
Sudbury M.	1	1,600,006	.06	.04	.06	2,600	.23½	.01½	.08	.01½
Sylvanite	1	3,299,500	2.10	2.00	2.00	5,425	3.90	1.95	2.55	2.00
Sherritt G.	1	4,666,666	9.80	9.00	9.40	133,790	8.45	5.45	9.90	6.50
Sud. Basin	none	1,695,505	12.05	11.15	11.65	129,090	12.00	5.15	13.75	8.25
Sud. Contact	1	1,000,000	.10	.05	.09	62,200	.50	.05¾	.10½	.04
Sunloch	1	1,000,000	3.40	2.75	2.75	3,600	6.50	1.95	4.50	2.75
Tashota	1	2,000,000	.16	.15	.15	9,200	.37	.12	.23	.15
Thom. Cad's.	1	1,697,053	.22	.17	.22	44,900	1.06	.22	.50	.17
Topley	50c	1,990,056	.40	.33	.38	88,600	.65	.43	.62	.33
Teck Hughes*	1	4,767,144	9.60	9.25	9.30	37,610	11.60	7.05	10.25	8.65
Telluride	1	1,300,000	...	...	...	.....	.58	.20	.27	.26
Toric	5	100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	100	3.50	2.00	2.50	1.00
Tough Oakes	1	5,000,000	.05½	.04	.04½	13,700	.79	.07	.10½	.04
Towagmac	1	1,000,000	2.65	2.40	2.45	12,020	4.75	2.25	3.85	2.40
Treadwell Y.	1	1,500,000	16.50	15.00	15.50	2,310	32.00	8.00	18.50	10.00
Ventures	none	5,900,000	14.85	10.50	12.90	56,429	...	...	14.85	8.00
Vickers	1	1,000,000	...	...	...	.....	1.25	.60	.80	.45
Vipond	1	2,250,000	1.18	1.10	1.12	89,345	.99	.39	1.26	.83
Waite Ack.	none	500,000	1.75	1.50	1.75	925	2.75	2.50	2.75	1.50
West D. Lake	1	5,266,205	.07	.06	.06	20,100	.17½	.07½	.10	.06
Wiltsey C.	1	......	.25	.10	.25	1,500	...	...	.25	.10
Wright Har.	none	5,500,000	2.15	2.05	2.05	50,375	6.80	1.40	2.95	1.45
Windfall R.	none	2,220,506	.10	.06¼	.08	125,166	.25¼	.02¼	.12	.05
Whitewater	1	1,100,000	1.10	1.00	1.05	21,600	2.85	1.05	1.48	1.00
Woodbine	none	3,000,000	.07	.05½	.05½	61,450	.46	.03½	.07	.02½

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Cons. Smelters	10d40	2.56	Lake Shore	80+20	4.17
Dome Mines	$1	10.52	McIntyre	20	4.93
Hillcrest, com.	6	8.57	Mining Corp.	37½c.	...
Do., pref.	7	7.60	Nipissing	6	9.83
Hollinger	65c.	8.12	Premier	24c.	12.97
Inter. Nickel	80c.	1.35	Teck-Hughes	60c.	6.44

CALGARY OIL STOCKS

	Val.	Shares Issued	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close	Sales for wk.	Range 1928 High	Range 1928 Low	Range 1929 High	Range 1929 Low
Acme	.	......	1.80	1.50	1.80	2,315	.30	.17	1.80	.33
Associated	1	1,000,000	6.75	5.00	5.60	83,790	...	...	6.75	3.00
Advance	1	224,077	7.00	1.95	5.90	21,485	.95	.25	7.00	.54¼
Alta Pac.	1	1,500,000	4.00	3.10	3.75	321,106	.81	.30	4.00	.58
Black Dia.	.	......	.80	.65	.70	6,470	...	...	.80	.65
Brit. Dom.	1	391,261	1.50	.90	1.50	36,351	.75	.25	1.50	.55½
Calmont Treas.	1	1,000,000	5.50	3.65	5.00	23,932	2.10	.45	5.50	.64
Copper Nanton	1	......	.35	.25	.35	300	...	...	.35	.14
Dalhousie	none	3,000,000	10.75	3.70	7.75	709,923	4.25	1.50	10.75	1.60
Dallas	1	394,000	1.75	.95	1.75	13,950	.30	.10	1.75	.20
Devenish	none	720,000	2.50	1.20	2.25	79,863	.75	.25	2.50	.37
East Crest	none	750,000	2.85	1.75	2.75	3,850	...	...	2.85	1.25
Great West	1	526,000	.75	.16	.70	13,895	.34	.10	.75	.10
Freehold	none	1,000,000	3.25	1.50	3.25	208,895	.77½	.45	3.25	.60
Ill. Alta.	1	1,071,328	2.05	1.65	2.05	64,910	...	...	2.05	1.15
Highland	1	352,866	.50	.50	.50	4,202	...	...	.50	.15
Madison	1	230,000	.45	.14	.45	42,010	.20	.07	.45	.05
High River	.	......	.60	.45	.60	1,800	...	...	.60	.35
Mayland	1	222,503	14.00	9.00	10.50	46,160	2.56	1.06	14.00	2.40
McD. S. Ex.	1	250,000	7.00	4.40	7.00	9,500	3.00	1.40	7.00	2.00
McD. S. (new)	1	482,075	4.50	3.00	4.50	13,703	1.50	1.00	4.50	1.20
McLeod	1	229,127	9.00	5.25	7.65	12,333	7.90	2.97	9.00	2.50
Mid West	1	925,000	2.00	.80	2.00	20,179	.60	.15	2.00	.22
Mill City	1	194,120	5.00	2.00	4.50	9,493	.35	.27	5.00	.45
Moose M'tn	1	200,000	.90	.90	.90	100	.30	.25	.90	.15
New Federal	1	200,000	.50	.15	.45	34,443	...	...	.50	.08
Okalta, c.	none	13,500	260.00	220.00	260.00	197	400.00	20.00	280.00	120.00
Okalta, p.	100	423,700	350.00	280.00	350.00	66	450.00	66.00	350.00	162.50
Ranchmen's	1	243,320	1.50	.85	1.50	4,500	.80	.30	1.50	.40
Regent	1	1,000,000	1.40	.90	.90	117,192	.90	.30	1.40	.25
Royalite	none	400,000	200.00	100.00	185.00	5,240	84.00	45.00	200.00	61.50
Signal Hill	1	440,836	.75	.36	.75	30,905	.30	.06	.75	.09½
Spooner	1	300,000	5.30	2.40	4.50	32,008	3.10	1.10	5.30	1.23
Stockmen	1	650,000	.50	.50	.50	650	...	...	.50	.40
Turner Valley	1	235,000	2.00	.70	2.00	16,035	.70	.30	2.00	.38
United	1	230,292	12.00	8.00	11.00	17,157	2.75	1.19	12.00	1.60
Vulcan	1	249,989	3.50	1.45	3.00	22,565	3.00	1.50	3.50	.85

COBALT-KITTSON IS ENCOURAGED BY RECENT WORK

Will Build Concentrator If Favorable Results Continue

Work on the Cobalt-Kittson property during the past three months, has materially increased the value of the property, and its prospects are becoming more favorable with every dollar expended, states M. B. R. Gordon, consulting engineer, in submitting a progress report on the operation to the directors.

The company reports a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 465 feet, and stations cut and levels established at depths of 60, 250 and 450 feet. On the bottom level over 160 feet of drifting has been carried out on the main break on a vein having a width of from five to seven feet, and over 125 feet on a cross vein between two and a half and four feet in width.

Report High Values

Stoping is in progress on the cross vein which, it is stated, carries average values of over $100 to the ton.

The company reports channel samples of this cross vein across the full width of the drift as follows:

Silver from 3 to 6 oz.; gold $4 to $7; copper 4 to 13 per cent; cobalt 2 to 4 per cent.

Checking of the sampling carried out on the main vein is now in progress.

"Our plans for the future," states President J. H. Pare, "are the continuation of the drift on the cross vein as far as the west contact, drifting on the west contact a few hundred feet; drifting on the main break, and if results continue to be as encouraging as they are now, the building of a concentrator early this summer.

Pick Up New Vein

About 8 feet south of the above described cross vein, he states, another cross vein has recently been encountered well mineralized with copper and cobalt.

The company has acquired an additional 40 acre claim south of its original bloc, which Mr. Gordon states is one of the most important areas acquired since the inauguration of the company, as it not only contains the main fault, but also the junction of the Crescent Mine fault, on which ore has been proven of commercial value at a depth of 225 feet.

Standard Member

GEO. E. ROGERS, who has been elected a member of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. Mr. Rogers will represent the firm of Arthur E. Moysey & Company on the floor of the Exchange.

BATHURST MINES INSTALLS HOIST TO GO TO DEPTH

Development of Bathurst Mines will be greatly accelerated when installation of the newly acquired 6,000 lb. hoist has been completed. The new hoist will permit of development to a depth of 2,750 feet.

According to reports received from the property an ore shoot has been opened up for a length of over 40 feet on the 200 foot level, which runs $38 across the full width of the drift,

Bathurst is in fine shape for the coming season work, over 2,000 cords of wood have been cut and piled near the mining plant, and adequate supplies have been taken in, so that the break-up will not impede development work in any way.

Annidale Copper Formed To Exploit N. B. Deposit

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Annidale Copper Company has been incorporated with provincial charter with an authorized capitalization of $2,000,000. This company has been projected for some time to take over the developments of copper mines at Annidale, King's County, control of which was secured some time ago by Canadian International Corporation of Montreal.

When the Canadian International Corporation took over the mine it was announced that an assay of ore had shown 12.79 per cent of copper with very little of injurious impurities. It was also stated that investigation had shown deposits of sufficient extent to insure profitable operation and the company was planning the erection of a concentrating plant on the property at a point near Scotch Settlement Station on the New Brunswick Coal and Railway's Line, 11 miles from the terminus of Norton, where there is direct connection with the Canadian National Railways for the Port of Saint John, 33 miles away, for overseas shipment.

WILLIS SECURITIES COMPANY
LIMITED
MINING SECURITIES
First Exclusive Mining Board Room Facilities in the Maritimes
Maritime Correspondent Solloway Mills & Company
153-155 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

WE SPECIALIZE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING STOCKS
Buying and Selling orders promptly executed on the exchange
THOS. STEELE & SON LIMITED
Stock and Bond Brokers
219, 220, 221 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange

JOSEPH BROCHU WILFRID BROCHU
BROCHU & COMPANY
Members Montreal Curb Market
915 Transportation Building HArbour 5225
Direct private wire to Toronto

JAMES & WOOD LTD.
MEMBERS OF
Vancouver Stock Exchange
574 Seymour Street Vancouver, B.C.
Board directly connected with exchange.

F. G. OKE & CO.
Mining Stock Brokers
LONDON ST. THOMAS KITCHENER BARRIE
ORILLIA WINDSOR LINDSAY PETERBORO
Head Office:
OKE BUILDING 304 BAY ST.
TORONTO

SPECIALISTS IN MINING SECURITIES LISTED AND UNLISTED
STOBIE-FORLONG & Co
STOCKS BONDS GRAIN
Head Office
BAY AND WELLINGTON STS. TORONTO
PRIVATE WIRE SYSTEM CONNECTING BRANCH OFFICES AND MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, AND NEW YORK

Pressure treated Forest Products
lumber, paving blocks, highway posts, poles, fence posts, mine timbers, culverts, piling and ties.
Preservatives:— zinc chloride wolman salts creosote
ALBERTA WOOD PRESERVING CO. LIMITED
CALGARY — ALBERTA

We Strongly Recommend the Purchase of
BEARDMORE GOLD MINES
LIMITED
(No personal liability)
At 40c per Share
Drifting on rich ore. Write for prospectus and mining map of district.
FRED C. SUTHERLAND & SON
207-208 Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto

G. H. GUY & COMPANY
LIMITED
Mining Brokers
DIRECT WIRE SERVICE BOARD ROOM FACILITIES
Telephones: Queen 198 and 199
201 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Can.
"DEPENDABILITY OUR FOUNDATION"

THE AIRWAY TO CHIBOUGAMAU
Passengers and freight carried by air between Oskelaneo, P.Q., and Lake Chibougamau. No order is too small to receive our careful attention.
TIME IS MONEY FLY TO SAVE TIME
FAIRCHILD AVIATION LIMITED
GRAND 'MERE, P.Q. Phone No. 66

GILLESPIE, HART & TODD, LTD.
Investment Bankers
Stock Brokers
General Financial Agents
Members of Victoria and Vancouver Stock Exchanges
Victoria, B.C.

GOSSIP!
IF SOMEONE TOLD YOU that you were not looking fit, would you wind up your business without taking the advice of a medical man?
That is exactly what the foolish investor does who sells because a chance acquaintance tells him his stock is soon to go "off the board."
We diagnose mining conditions, and can place at your disposal facts which should enable you to make sound decisions, regardless of rumours.
D. S. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
MINING STOCK SPECIALISTS
Home Office: 25 West Richmond Street, Toronto
Out of Town Offices:
Hamilton, - - Ontario
St. Catharines, - Ontario
Niagara Falls, - Ontario
Winnipeg, - - Manitoba
Montreal, - - Quebec
City Offices:
2896 West Dundas Street
496 Bloor St. W.
Cor. Yonge & Dundas
347 Danforth Avenue
156 Oakwood Avenue
Cor. Yonge & Wellington

Have You Received A Copy of the Latest
"Mining Handbook"
THIS valuable pocket-sized "Blue Book" of the Mines contains 200 pages of valuable information and data on over 1,000 Canadian mining companies. As a ready reference for statistical information, it is invaluable.
The available supply of these booklets is limited, and we urge that you fill in and mail the coupon below, at once. There is no cost or obligation.
Arthur E. Moysey and Co.
FOUNDED 1904 Elgin 5171 LIMITED
Specialists in High-Grade Canadian Mining Securities
242 Bay Street Toronto
Please mail me a copy of the "Mining Handbook."
NAME ....
ADDRESS ....

POWER AND MINES BEGIN EQUIPMENT OF MILL AT GRACE

Company Devotes All Efforts to Start Production Shortly

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Power and Mines Corporation has decided to cut down on its underground work and go ahead with the equipment of the mill on the Grace property. Efforts are being devoted to securing the machinery, equipment and staff necessary to put the mill into operation as soon as possible.

During the past year work was concentrated on the Grace property. At the Enterprise mine and the claims in Sterling township, no development work was done. It was thought advisable that these properties be left dormant until the Grace mine had been brought to the production stage. For the year's expenditures on Grace mine, common shares of the United Algoma Mines to the amount of 580,133 were secured, bringing the total number of shares now held to 2,557,833. Power and Mines now controls United Algoma.

Spend More Money

To complete the contract with United Algoma there remains to be expended in the development of the Grace mine an amount of $83,833.

The year's development on the Grace mine produced satisfying results, according to a statement made by Sir F. O. W. Loomis, president of the company. Buildings and structures were maintained and improved, additional mining equipment was purchased. The Nyman vein was uncovered, trenched and sampled for a length of approximately 700 feet.

Listing of the stock of Power and Mines Corporation on the market is under consideration.

British Columbia Output Shows $4,000,000 Increase

The marked advance in production made by the British Columbia precious, and base metal mines in 1928 as compared with the previous year is aptly illustrated by the preliminary report prepared by John D. Galloway, provincial mineralogist. This shows an increase in value of the mineral output of nearly $4,000,000.

The following table shows the details of output and value thereof in 1928 (estimated) as compared with the actual production figures for 1927.

Description	Production 1927 Quantity	Production 1927 Value	Estimated Production 1928 Quantity	Estimated Production 1928 Value
Gold (placer, oz.)	9,191	$ 156,247	......	$ 100,000
Gold (lode, oz.)	178,001	3,679,601	192,000	3,918,640
Silver (oz.)	10,470,185	5,902,043	10,570,000	6,155,228
Copper (lb.)	89,202,871	11,525,011	99,150,000	14,524,483
Lead (lb.)	282,886,423	14,874,292	318,000,000	14,535,780
Zinc, (lb.)	145,225,443	8,996,135	162,000,000	8,850,060
Coal (tons 2,240 lbs.)	2,453,827	12,269,133	2,510,300	12,551,500
Structural materials	......	2,867,380	......	3,100,000
Miscellaneous minerals	......	459,514	......	900,000
Totals		$60,729,358		$64,685,691

BIG MISSOURI HAS MUCH ORE, REPORT SHOWS

Large Tonnage is Assured, But No Estimate is Yet Possible

Big Missouri development work has indicated a large tonnage of profitable ore, but as the ore is not blocked out, it is not possible at the present time to make an average estimate of possible ore, shareholders are informed in a report issued by the company.

The report after detailing the negotiations that lead up to the formation of the Buena Vista Mining Company to operate the Portland Canal property with the Consolidated in control with 265,000 shares as against 235,000 shares held by the Big Missouri Company, gives the results obtained by the year's development work.

Confine Operations to Two Claims

The Consolidated has directed all operations on Big Missouri since September, 1927. The property consists of twenty Crown granted claims and fractions amounting to 780 acres. The important developments have been confined to the E. Pluribus claims and the Province claims.

The E. Pluribus has been developed by two tunnels and one shaft. From the shaft two tunnels are extended the sixty-foot and the hundred-foot levels. Further development has been made by thirteen diamond drill holes put down during 1928 in depth from 49 feet to 159 feet, making a total of 918 feet drilled.

Considerable Tonnage Indicated

There is considerable tonnage indicated by the development work, says the report. While the ore is not blocked out to make possible an average estimate of tonnage, sufficient development work has been done to indicate that a considerable tonnage will be mined from this area. The principal values from this development are in silver, lead and zinc, with low values in gold.

Values Are Erratic

In the Province claim the tunnel has been driven a distance of 2,330 feet. The maximum depth obtained is 550 feet. Ore was encountered at 1,675 feet westerly from the portal of the tunnel and drifts driven on this ore eastward 160 feet and westward 230 feet. A cross-cut was driven from the north drift for 110 feet east and another driven from the south drift for 40 feet west. The principal values found in the drifts and cross-cuts are in gold, with some silver and in places lead and zinc. The gold occurs free and is mostly in white quartz but the values are erratic and range from 40 cents to as high as two thousand dollars per ton. Attempts have been made to arrive at an average value of the gold and silver obtained from exhaustive hand sampling made by the management, but due to extreme variations in the values any such attempt would be unreliable. It is the opinion of the engineers in close touch with the development, adds the report, that only by sampling in quantities in mill run can the true value of the ore be obtained.

Large Tonnage on Province Claim

However, the report proceeds, the hand sampling of the Province tunnel, together with the information obtained from eight diamond drill holes at different points in the Province tunnel, ranging from 70 to 1,200 feet in depth, making a total depth of 4,734 feet, would indicate that there will be a large tonnage of profitable ore developed in this claim.

During the year a number of shallow pits and open cut work was done on the surface adjacent to the Province shaft. The values found were gold, silver, lead and zinc. This was of low grade but if operated on a large scale might prove profitable, concludes the report.

Note—The above report deals with the Big Missouri property located in the Portland Canal district, B. C., which is being operated by the Buena Vista Mining Co., a British Columbia subsidiary, the controlling interest in which has been acquired by Consolidated Smelters, which directs the operations of the property. Big Missouri Mining Co. itself, is a United States mining company, with head office at Tacoma, Washington, and a stock interest in the Missouri Monarch Mines of Nevada.

ORIOLE MINES HAS ACQUIRED NEW INTERESTS

Secures Elstone - Kirkland Control — Begin Work Immediately

Oriole Mines reports it has acquired a controlling interest in the Elstone-Kirkland Mines property located in Gauthier Township and adjoining the Murphy and East Main mines. The recent activities on these two properties and the Ritchie, it states, have been of such importance to this district, that the directors of Oriole sent their engineers to make a survey of the entire section, with the result that negotiations have been completed with the Elstone-Kirkland people and work is beginning immediately to develop the interesting formation on the property.

Considerable Work Done

Considerable work has already been done on the claims, including several hundred feet of trenching and stripping, test pits sunk and a number of diamond drill holes put down.

The chief rocks exposed are of Keewatin age, mainly basic flows and intrusive and including bands and fragments of an ancient sedimentary series. The whole is intruded with felspar porphyry and felsitic dykes of probable Algoman age. The geological conditions are similar to that of the Kirkland Lake District, favorable to gold bearing deposits.

Geology Favorable

Three veins have been uncovered on the property, and in the opinion of a prominent metallurgist who made an examination, the indications are, judging from the spectacular showings, some of which show large particles in the oxidized vein material on the surface and the presence of free gold disseminated through the vein matter, that the deposit is undoubtedly one of very great importance and that rich values will be obtained.

Conditions with regard to transportation, power, water supply and timber for mining purposes are ideal. A Nipissing Railroad Station is but one quarter of a mile away and a good road leads into the property. Power lines are quite near, and there is ample water supply for all mining purposes.

Harry E. Sparks, M.E., engineer and mine manager of Oriole, will be in charge of the development of this property. He now has a crew engaged in stripping the surface and erecting a bunk house and other necessary buildings.

Cameron Island Results Are Reported Favorable

From Our Own Correspondent

Fort William, Ont.—The first diamond drill hole on the Cameron Island property of the Duport Mining company has reached a depth of 500 feet, and it is stated the conditions encountered are distinctly encouraging.

It is planned to do five thousand feet of drilling on the location, which is on Cameron Island, Lake of the Woods, southeast of Kenora, and if the results of the drilling are as anticipated underground work will be undertaken. The work is being done in the expectation of locating the source of massive boulders of rich gold float which occur on the island in connection with a vein system which offers possibilities of commercial deposition.

Gem Lake Shareholders To Hold Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Gem Lake Mining Co., is being held at the King Edward Hotel next Thursday, March 28. The report of the president will be submitted covering the operations of the company from its inception, and shareholders will be called upon to elect a board of seven directors.

Rottenstone Find Biggest Base Metal Prospect in the North

The Rottenstone Lake discovery made by the Hall brothers in northern Saskatchewan last June, constitutes the outstanding base metal discovery of 1928, and promises to place Saskatchewan in a prominent position as a mineral producer, states an engineer who recently examined the property.

The Hall discovery is described as a great mineralized dome, entirely denuded of vegetation, jutting out from the east shore of Rottenstone Lake, and because of its unusual formation, easily visible for a distance of over 10 miles from the air. The dome stands up some 40 feet above the lake surface, is about 110 feet wide and 150 feet long.

Is High Grade Ore

Sample assays taken by the original stakers ran from $60 to $100 a ton and carried values in gold, silver, copper, nickel and platinum, while 12 general samples taken by engineers who have since visited the property averaged .02 oz. gold, .40 oz. silver, 1.50 per cent copper and 3.56 per cent nickel. It is also said platinum values up to .57 per cent, or approximately $40 to the ton, have been secured and that some sections have run as high as 15.5 per cent copper.

Smelters Optioned Claims

Consolidated Smelters, which has the Hall property under option, has been engaged in diamond drilling from the top of the dome since late in December. A portable gasoline driven diamond drill was taken in by plane and used in the preliminary work. It has since been supplemented by a steam driven drill.

The big drill was hauled in by caterpillar tractors along with camp supplies over a winter road cut from Lac La Ronge, a distance of 120 miles. Lac La Ronge itself lying 175 miles north of Prince Albert in a sparsely wooded, fire swept country.

Manitoba Basin Adjoins

The first staking done by the Hall brothers, Dick and Gordon, was done in June last and followed by further staking in July. Thirty claims in all were staked. Manitoba basin followed immediately afterward, and staked 40 claims, comprising all the adjoining ground on the three sides, the fourth being bounded by the lake.

The Hall discovery was made at the juncture of two bands of granite gneiss. The mineral deposits being found in the folded granite gneiss and also on the contact of the granite and gneiss.

Is Remote Area

There are a number of bands of similar formation occurring in the vicinity which would indicate the possibilities of further discoveries. The remoteness of the district has been a bar to prospectors to date, but as further information becomes available from work carried out by the two pioneers in the district, there is little doubt but that much further prospecting will be done in this area.

A number of mining engineers visited the district last fall, coming in by plane, but as they were not equipped with canoes were unable to do much travelling, and confined their efforts to staking claims tying on to the continuation of the Smelters and Manitoba Basin holdings.

Ship Mining Plant to Clearwater

The Casey Mountain Operating Syndicate propose shipping a mining plant into its Clearwater Lake group of claims which adjoin the Bobjo Mines. It is hoped to have the plant in before the breakup and to start intensive exploration work on the property next month.

MINING ENGINEERS AND GEOLOGISTS

CHAS. SPEARMAN B.Sc. M. A.
CONSULTING MINING GEOLOGIST AND ENGINEER
Examinations, Reports, etc. Preliminary Explorations and Mining Programs
Suite 1811-12 The Royal Bank Bldg. MONTREAL, QUEBEC
Cable Address: "Anticline"

H. HOLLANDS-HURST
MINING ENGINEER
Examinations, Exploration, Development. Telegraphic Address: Randomly, Haileybury
P.O. BOX 186, HAILEYBURY, Ont.

JULIUS MESSER
Consulting Mining Engineer
Examinations Reports Management
KIRKLAND LAKE, ONT.

HATCH & PALMER
Mining Engineers and Geologists
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland
H. B. Hatch C. H. Palmer
Examinations, Reports, Explorations

Consultations Examinations Reports
J. C. HOUSTON
Mining Engineer
HAILEYBURY, ONT.
Thirty Years' Experience in Northern Canada Mining Fields

ORSER, Edward H.
Consulting Mining Engineer and Geologist
Swastika, Ont. Field Office
Cable & Phone "Orser-Swastika"

For practical assistance to the manufacturer, and business man in the testing, inspection and use of all materials.
Milton Hersey Company Limited
Industrial Chemists and Engineers
Montreal Winnipeg

H. E. BRADLEY, B.Sc.
MINING ENGINEER and GEOLOGIST
805 Kent Building TORONTO
Adelaide 8858

CANADIAN ENTERPRISES LTD.
Mine Examination, Reports, Development, Management, Operation and Finance
WM. T. MAY, B.Sc., Consulting Engineer
Keefer Bldg.—Montreal

G. S. SCOTT Mining Geologist
P. O. Box 1328 SUDBURY Mackey Bldg.
Examinations, Reports, and Valuations. Geological Surveys and Supervision of Exploration.
Specialty: Periodical inspections and reports for operating companies with respect to geology and development.

Henry J. Stewart
Mining Engineer
Exploration and Mining Programs
523 Insurance Exchange Bldg.
MONTREAL

J. T. DONALD & Co. LIMITED
Chemical Engineers
Consulting Chemists
Analysts - Assayers
Inspecting and Testing Engineers
40-42 Belmont St. 71-73 Richmond St., W.
MONTREAL TORONTO

HUMBLE OIL
A Standard Oil Which I Recommend Compared With
IMPERIAL OIL
In A Report Now Available.
:-:
R. LLOYD-JONES
Investment Counsellor
15 Richmond Street W.
Toronto Ad. 3961

SCOTIA MANITOBA MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
RAMON MINING CORPORATION
Agents in B. C.
CHAFFEY, FRASER, LTD.
420 Seymour St., Vancouver

C. N. MAYWOOD & COMPANY
Mining Brokers and Equipment Engineers
WE SPECIALIZE IN MINE DEVELOPMENT
801 Credit Foncier Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

Bobjo—
Bought—Sold—Quoted
ACTIVELY traded in on the unlisted market, these shares represent one of the most interesting speculations in the mining market to-day.
Inquiries Solicited
Unlisted Department
Morrison, Southgate & Co.
Limited
Mining Securities
King Edward Hotel Bldg.
Toronto

Get the Post Every Week

THE FINANCIAL POST,
143 University Avenue, Toronto.
You may send me The Financial Post for one year (52 issues).
☐ I enclose $5
☐ Draw on me for $5. (Indicate method of payment)
Name ....
Occupation ....
Address ....
Something for you in every issue

COGHLIN SPRINGS AND TRACK TOOLS
For 60 years Canada's foremost Manufacturers of Railway and Machinery Springs and Track Tools.
There is an unrivalled quality to COGHLIN Products that Canadian Manufacturers appreciate.

B. J. COGHLIN CO. Limited
MONTREAL
Established 1869

Salmo Consolidated Mines Ltd.
We are in receipt of the following telegram, dated March 13th, from the Mine Manager of Salmo Consolidated Mines, Ltd., which will show the progress that is being made on the property.
March 13th, 1929.
Mr. C. R. BLACKBURN,
501 Atlas Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.
HAVE ENCOUNTERED SOME FIRST CLASS ORE IN WEST CROSS CUT FROM FACE IN NORTH DRIFT SALMO CONSOLIDATED STOP HAVE GONE THROUGH TWENTY FEET OF BETTER ORE MATERIAL THAN ENCOUNTERED IN MAIN CROSS CUT TUNNEL AND FACE WEST CROSS CUT STILL GOOD STOP ALSO GOOD MINERAL IN EAST SIDE FACE NORTH DRIFT.
Signed PERCY F. HORTON.
We Recommend the Immediate Purchase of Salmo Consolidated Mines, Ltd., at 50c Per Share
Blackburn & Company
1184 Phillips Place
Phone HArbour 1127. Montreal.
Without obligation to me, place my name on your mailing list for your Canadian Mining Review.
Name ....
Street ....
Town .... F.P.

YOU Be the Judge
WE SUBMIT THE FACTS
"YUKON GOLD" is considered an important buy in mining stocks by experienced investors, who point out that "The substantial character of this mining property, the possibilities of large returns from low-grade ore tonnage, besides the unusually good speculative anticipation of extensive rich ore exposures, gives substantial reason for the view that YUKON GOLD STOCK represents an outstanding buy in the mining field, and suggests higher prices for further offerings."

Read What Officials and Other Engineers Show in Reports:
Various engineers' reports show values approximately $100 per ton.
Dominion Government reports show sacked ore $48.77.
Government assays, Victoria, range $79.94 to $319.36 per ton; selected samples.
While Cairnes mentions high-grade silver 300 to 3,000 ozs. per ton.
Burrall, M.E., New York, refers to 3-ton shipment which netted $336 per ton.
900 Feet of actual tunneling; 560 feet right on ore body of main vein; 140-foot shaft on the vein, besides numerous open cuts, shallow shafts and raises.
John F. Coats, M.E., Vancouver, says: "Possibilities of ore bodies of magnitude are favorable—property is of unusual merit by reason of amount of ore containing gold and silver that is exposed."

Read What Officials Say:
From Report, Minister of Mines, B.C., 1918: Cairnes states: "This property, equipped with a modern concentrator and efficiently handled, can be made a good profit-producing enterprise."
In Report to Dominion Government, T. A. MacLean, M.E., states: $10 per ton as an average over this whole vein should pay handsomely."
D. D. Cairnes, Eminent Authority, Reporting for Dominion Government, states: "It seems reasonably certain that with economical mining and efficient concentrating, with an average of $10 to $12 ore, this can be made a profitable enterprise."
Dominion Government Engineers all concur as to the exceptional geological conditions and state: These are all mineralized quartz veins in TRUE FISSURES, in which instances the ores are likely to persist to great depth.
Now Note: Coats averages low-grade ore $18.35 ton; Cairnes shows averages of $15, well distributed: from first drift Venus Extension shaft; MacLean averages values $13.07, and from second drift $37.02 per ton; all gold-silver values only—base metals not included.

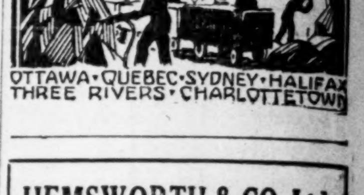
We Offer YOU an Investment Opportunity in a Mining Property of Unusual Merit
Plenty of profitable mill feed ore, with an extent of rich ore exposures, greatly increases profit possibilities. You can afford to buy this stock for we are able to prove beyond any reasonable doubt, that it is sound. Send for Astounding Facts in current publications. Small offering at 25c
YUKON GOLD
Associated Brokers
The Fiscal Agent for Yukon Gold Mines, Limited
522 Metropolitan Bldg. Vancouver, B.C.
Thos. Steele & Son, Limited Vancouver, B.C.
Messrs. Hartt & Otter Vancouver, B.C.
Messrs. Preston & Raef Spokane, Washington
Girdwood & Company, Ltd. Pemberton Bldg., Victoria, B.C.
Opportunity for Eastern Brokers
Convenience Coupon
Cut out, mail to favorite broker or direct to Company Office.
Please enter my order for ...... Shares of "Yukon Gold" at 25c per share; cheque or money order herewith for $................
Name in Full ....
....
Address ....
....

Unlisted Mining Stocks
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
The following prices are subject to confirmation:

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-Sudbury	..	.75
Astoria Rouyn	.07	.08½
Bobjo	.45	.50
Brett-Trethewey	..	.23
Canadian Kirkland	.10	.13
East Crest Oil	2.50	2.75
Gilbec	.28	.32
Gem Lake	.35	.38
McVittie Graham	.85	.95
McMillan Gold	.80	.95
Walsh Katrine	.14	.17
Wood Kirkland	.11	.15

Other stocks quoted on application.
PHONE—WIRE—WRITE
Jay L. Francis & Co
45 RICHMOND W., TORONTO 2
WAverley 2711-2-3 Cable Jayfranc

for advice on MINING INVESTMENTS consult
ATWELL & COMPANY
TWO OFFICES IN MONTREAL
HEAD OFFICE IMPERIAL BANK B'LD'G
610 St. James St. (Cor. McGill)
UPTOWN BRANCH PHILLIPS PLACE B'LD'G
1189 Phillips Place



OTTAWA • QUEBEC • SYDNEY • HALIFAX
THREE RIVERS • CHARLOTTETOWN

HEMSWORTH & CO. Ltd.
MINING BROKERS
VANCOUVER, B.C.
SELECTED PROPERTIES FOR SALE

We Buy and Sell
GOLD ROCK MINING Syndicate Limited
Fiscal Agents
NICHOL FISCAL CORPORATION
301 Ottawa Electric Bldg., Ottawa

SISCOE Gold Mines Limited
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Descriptive Circular on Request
MOUNT COMPANY, Limited
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
4 HOSPITAL ST., MONTREAL
MArquette 7327

Listed and Unlisted Stocks Bought and Sold
Reliable Development Issues Available
WALTON & CO., LIMITED
Specialists in Mining Securities
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
Insurance Exchange Bldg., Montreal

SUDBURY DIAMOND DRILLING CO., LTD.
SUDBURY Box 958 ONTARIO
Contract Diamond Drilling. Foundation Testing. Geological Reports. Examinations.
S. J. FITZGERALD, Pres. J. K. OSBORNE, Manager
E. A. KRONQUIST, Sec'y-Treas.

A. W. HAWKEY & COMPANY, Limited
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
We specialize in B. C. and North Western Mining Stocks.
Information furnished on request without obligation.
414 Grain Exchange Building - Calgary, Alberta

RALPH H. WEBB & CO.
Stockbrokers LIMITED Bonds
MINING SHARE SPECIALISTS
WINNIPEG
Our Private Wire connections with all Mining Exchanges and Calgary Oil Exchange enables us to execute orders promptly.
We solicit your inquiries.

T. A. RICHARDSON ELLY MARKS FRANK O'HEARN
F. O'HEARN & CO.
Members
Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
New York Produce Exchange (Ass'te)
OFFICES AT:—
TORONTO, ONT.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
OSHAWA, ONT.
SARNIA, ONT.
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS THROUGHOUT CANADA and UNITED STATES
11 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO TELEPHONE: ELGIN 1104

Specialists in Canadian Mining Stocks
Listed and Unlisted
S. A. TAYLOR & Co. LIMITED
8-10 King St. West
Toronto
ADELAIDE 9411
Branch: 46 Temperance St. Adel. 2082.

A Magazine of Opportunity
For many years Gibson's Fortnightly Mining Review has provided investors with the means of not only analyzing their present holdings, but also of anticipating future commitments.
That this service has proven helpful is evidenced by the increasing demand for this little publication and the general esteem and trust which it has won.
To those mining investors who are not familiar with this service, we suggest sending for a copy of the current issue. There is no obligation entailed, and you will find it to be a true "Magazine of Opportunity."
BRANCHES:
TIMMINS COBALT KIRKLAND LAKE
ROUYN AMOS NORTH BAY
SUDBURY BELLEVILLE TORONTO UPTOWN
Private Wires to All Offices
Homer L. Gibson & Company, Limited
Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
Elgin 2241 Toronto

Featuring Public Utility Investments

THIRD SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

THIRD SECTION

Vol. XXIII | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MARCH 22, 1929 | 10c. a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 11

PUBLIC UTILITIES AFFORD MOST PROMISING INVESTMENT FIELD

Phone Companies Fulfill Obligations to Public

Record of Faithful Service Should Ensure Continuance of Satisfactory Public Relations—Most Telephone Securities Sound Investment

Investment interest in Canada in the telephone industry is largely confined to the shares of the Bell Telephone Company. But there are other sound organizations such as the New Brunswick Telephone Company and the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company with securities in the hands of the public. Investment in companies such as these, serving large and growing territories, may be regarded as one of the sound investment avenues of investment in the public utility field.

The securities of the companies occupy a peculiar position. Because of the wide-spread use of their services and because of the important part they play in the business life of the Dominion, their operations are closely regulated by Government bodies. Hence, their stocks do not present the possibility of appreciation which ahe inherent in the power stocks—that is if considered on a long pull basis.

Fulfilled Obligations

The larger companies have fulfilled their obligations to the public well. Services are rendered at a moderate cost and even over a term of years there has been no splitting of stocks or increasing of dividends such as to permit demagogues to accuse the operators of making huge profits at the expense of their subscribers.

The sound record and stewardship which these companies can present to the public, seems to assure for the future both good management and sane public relations which will permit the telephone companies to offer their stock holders from time to time valuable stock rights.

In addition to the large telephone companies, there are the smaller organizations serving in some instances, but small territories in which there exists but little opportunity for growth.

Some Are Uninteresting

Some of these smaller companies are well administered, conservatively capitalized and ably operated. There are other smaller telephone companies, which appear to have large capitalization and little or no opportunity for growth. In holding or buying securities of small telephone companies, the investor would be wise in exercising the greatest care, for amongst the sheep there are some goats.

The telephone business on this continent occupies a unique position. It is virtually the only part of the world in which the industry is controlled by private capital. In North America are located over half the telephones in the world. Next to the United States, Canada is the largest user of telephones on a per capita basis.

The telephone industry is probably the only industry in which the cost of service increases as the industry grows. This is directly contrary to the usual economies of other enterprises.

Reasons For Increase

The reason for the increase in costs is clear. The more telephones there are installed, the greater proportionately will be the need for central office equipment and connecting lines. The proportional capital investment required in a town with two exchanges will be greater than the capital investment in a town which requires but one exchange. Hence the capital investment will be greater on a per telephone installation basis.

But this is not a feature of the telephone industry which will retard its expansion and its ever-increasing need of new capital.

The subscriber in a city say such as Montreal who can in the twinkling of an eye obtain virtually a million people at the other end of a wire, obtains more benefit from a telephone service than a subscriber situated in a smaller city such as Halifax.

This applies particularly to business telephones which represent a large proportion of the company's business. A business man with a telephone in Montreal or Toronto can in an instant get in touch with other leading business houses or with other leading business men and is quite content to pay more for his 'phone bill than say a firm in Brantford which does not receive the same value from its telephone equipment.

Due to the peculiar economics of the industry it is necessary for three times the volume of traffic, to install not merely three times the amount of equipment, but additional equipment to take care of the increased density of the traffic.

Still Lowering Costs

These increasing per unit overhead costs have acted as a spur on telephone technology with the result that the telephone companies have been the first in their field in applying new developments of science to their activities. This is resulting in lowering their costs materially.

Long distance traffic is more and more becoming a fruitful source of revenue for the companies. The companies themselves are assisting this increase by continually reducing the rates and improving the long distance service.

Tendencies in Canada

In any attempt to assess the merits of telephone stock, undoubtedly the public ownership tendencies of the Dominion must be taken into consideration. This applies particularly to the Bell Telephone Company which despite its record of eminently faithful public service, has encountered difficulties with the democrats at Ottawa. But in view of the record of fair dealing by the management of that company, it seems most improbable, whatever transpires, that the shareholders will fare unsatisfactorily.

To keep pace with the ever increasing demand for its services, the telephone companies require steadily larger amounts of capital. Take the Bell Telephone Company which in 1929 will spend $27,000,000 on capital account and in the next five years spend $120,000,000 in capital account. This means that in the next five years the company will almost double its investment in fixed assets. Fixed assets are now carried on its books at $140,000,000 and its outstanding stock and bonds total $102,000,000. All which seems to indicate clearly that the shareholders from time to time will obtain satisfactory rights to new shares.

Statistics of Industry

There follows a comparison of the latest available official statistics covering the telephone industry:

	1927	1926
Capital stock	$ 76,460,540	$ 68,345,999
Funded debt	$115,981,995	$110,805,099
Total capital	$192,442,495	$179,151,098
Cost of properties and equipment	$243,999,135	$227,155,900
Revenue	$ 56,907,338	$ 50,522,859
Operating expenses	$ 48,561,916	$ 38,141,360
Net operat. revenue	$ 8,345,422	$ 12,381,499
Salaries and wages	$ 26,254,605	$ 25,219,493
No. of systems	2,462	2,479
Pole line mileage	204,245	201,604
Wire mileage	3,591,035	3,306,214
Telephones	1,259,987	1,201,008
Employees	23,437	23,083
Telephones per 100 population	13.24	12.79
Miles of wire per telephone	2.85	2.75

Despite Amazing Growth Only 11% is Developed

Nothing to Halt Further Expansion—Resources More Than Adequate for This Generation—Power Resources Have Bearing on Economic Trend

The amazing growth of the Canadian water power industry continues. New machines in 1928 generating 550,000 horsepower, an installation only equalled once in former years, were added to the power plants. This brings the total hydraulic development of the Dominion up to the 5,349,232 horsepower figure. There are in addition, installations totalling 1,200,000 horsepower, actually underway at the present time. The developments have, and are taking place, throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

One satisfactory feature of this growth is the bearing which it has on the general level of business, and an even more satisfactory feature is that, despite the tremendous growth in the industry, there is no chance of the development utilizing all the available water power resources in this or in the next generation.

Real Total Resources

The turbine installation of 5,349,232 horsepower cannot be compared with the official figures on the available horsepower in Canada, amounting in all to 33,113,200 horsepower, because the actual water wheel installation on the average is 30 per cent greater than the corresponding maximum available water power figures. This is due to the fact that most companies in off-peak periods, such as Sundays, can store water to be used during the busier week days. The total available water powers in Canada, amounting to 33,113,200 horsepower, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, will permit a turbine installation of at least 43,000,000 horsepower. Or, in other words, the present turbine installation represents only a little less than one-eighth of the presently-recorded water power resources.

Only a Minimum

Moreover, the figures of the total available water power resources represent only the minimum water power possibilities of the Dominion. They include only power sites which have been surveyed and the actual run-off of the water calculated. In addition, there are literally thousands of sites in the more northern areas which have not been included in the foregoing figures.

Then too, the available horsepower figures do not include any allowance for power which will be developed through storage dams on rivers with only a moderate current which could produce large blocks of power. For instance, the official figures show only some 250,000 horsepower available in the Maritimes—but recent surveys have revealed reservoir facilities which will increase this by between 200,000 and 300,000 horsepower.

Important to Canada

The power resources of Central Canada in particular are the more important as they represent a source of energy lower in cost than the generation of power by steam. The rail haul to Central Canada makes the production of power by steam costly. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that the total present water power installation in Canada effects a saving of about 32,095,000 tons of coal per annum. Savings of coal imports of such a huge figure undoubtedly have an important bearing on the economic progress of the Dominion as a whole, and particularly on the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Tabloid Survey of Public Utility Securities

Investment Standing of All Canadian Public Utility Bonds, Debentures and Stocks Summarized Briefly for the Investor

COMPANY	BONDS	STOCKS
Avalon Telephone	Good issue.	Preferred is only a fair issue. Common is a speculation.
Barcelona Traction	Company dominated by Belgians; bonds in good position.	Business increased 10 per cent. last year and outlook promising; stock should hold good speculative possibilities.
Bell Telephone	Gild-edged investment.	Investment security; market value fixed by current price of money; valuable rights can be expected.
Brazilian Traction and subsidiaries	Excellent investment; underlying issues also are sound.	Attractive long hold investment with probable appreciation.
B. C. Power and subsidiaries	No funded debt; all underlying issues are sound investments.	A and B shares good long hold investment. Underlying stocks are sound issues.
Calgary Power	Sound investment.	Long hold. Expansion program underway. Looks attractive.
Canada Northern Power	Debentures are investment issue.	Preferred a good hold. Over a term, common should reflect marketwise continuing growth of company.
Canadian Hydro Electric	No funded debt.	First preferred sound security; investment position steadily being strengthened.
Canadian Light and Power	Satisfactory investment.	Mildly speculative; might do well over a very long hold.
Canadian Marconi	No funded debt.	Pure speculation. Seems to be selling at high figure.
Canadian Niagara Power	Excellent investment.	No investment interest.
Cape Breton Electric	Look like good hold.	Preferred only a fair issue. Common speculative.
Consumers' Gas	No funded debt.	Investment security; market value always in line with current money rates.
Canadian West. Nat. Gas L. H. & P.	Debenture shares outstanding largely reduced, only $1,082,000 remaining in hands of investors.	Preferred is good issue.
Cities Heating	Good investment.	Closely held. Company gradually increasing business of selling steam in London, Ont.
City Gas of London	Good investment; small issue.	No investment interest.
Detroit United	Outlook most unfavorable.	Hopeless.
Dominion Power & Trans.	Perfectly good. Company may pass under control of Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission.	Should be in favorable position for a hold; has had strong advance during past year.
Dominion Telegraph	Investment.	No investment interest.
Duke-Price Power	Excellent investment.	No investment interest.
Duluth Superior	Are fairly well secured despite unfavorable outlook for company.	Junior securities are not in any demand because of doubt as to how management will work out its problems.
East Kootenay Power	Satisfactory investment.	Earnings now much better. Preferred is a hold. Common is a speculation.
Foreign Power Securities	No funded debt.	Good equity behind preferred. Common interesting long hold. Mildly speculative.
Gatineau Power	Sound investment.	No investment interest.
Great Lakes Power	Excellent investment.	Very little investment interest. Insull group controls. Dividends regular. Earnings should grow.
Great Northern Power	No funded debt.	Parent company interested in acquiring stock which should be sold.
Hydro Electric Bond & Share	High-grade investment.	No investment interest.
International Power	Debentures are satisfactory investment.	First preferred is sound issue. Common is attractive as a long hold speculation.
International Utilities	See bonds of subsidiaries. Has no funded debt.	Prior preference stock good issue. "A" shares attractive, but mildly speculative. "B" shares interesting long hold gamble.
Jamaica Public Service	Sound investment.	Preferred excellent hold in its class. Common is long hold. Should do well over a term of years.
Mackay Companies	Good. Control has been acquired by International Telephone and Telegraph.	Stock is favorably regarded.
Manitoba Power	Sound investment.	Earnings growing. Common should do well as a hold.
Maritime Tel. and Tel.	Excellent investment.	Preferred is sound investment. Common is good long hold stock.
Mexican Light and Power	Position fairly satisfactory.	Stock working into more favorable position.
Mexico Tramways	Well secured.	Still heavily handicapped through competition from jitneys.
Montreal Coke and Mfg.	Excellent investment.	No investment interest.
Montreal Island Power	Satisfactory investment.	Preferred is sound issue. Common as a long hold should do well.
Montreal Telegraph	Has no funded debt.	Stock is a straight investment.
Montreal Power and subsidiaries	Gilt edged.	Investment stock. Most promising issue for a hold.
Montreal Tramways	Excellent investment	Investment issue. Looks attractive as a straight investment.
Municipal Service	Unattractive.	Little attraction in either preferred or common.
N. B. Power	Satisfactory investment	Company's position is improving. Thus position of shares is the better. Outlook fair.
N. B. Telephone	No funded debt.	Sound investment issue.
N. S. Light & Power	Satisfactory investment.	Preferred is a fair issue. Common is mildly speculative.
Newfoundland Light & Power	Satisfactory issue.	Common should be exchanged for stock of parent company.
Northern Ontario Power	No funded debt.	Preferred in sound position. Common might well be sold and proceeds reinvested in parent company.
Northwestern Utilities	Sound investment.	No investment interest.
Ottawa "Power"	Sound investment.	Preferred is an investment. Common is close to investment class. Little immediate possibility of real appreciation in sight due to competition with Hydro.
Ottawa Traction and subsidiaries	Good investment.	Outlook seems to be materially better.
Porto Rico R. L. H. & P.	Satisfactory investment.	Preferred is fair issue. Common is speculative and not as attractive as common of parent company.
Power Corporation	Debentures sound investment; have convertible feature.	First preferred is investment. Common is most attractive long hold. The stock is approaching the investment class.
Quebec Power	Excellent investment.	In investment class. Very attractive as a long hold.
Quinte & Trent	Small issue well secured.	Preferred issue satisfactory in its class. Company is small, but doing a good business.
Saguenay Electric	Good investment.	Nearly all stock owned by Duke-Price Power.
Shawinigan and subsidiaries	Excellent investment.	Investment stock. Has the best of future prospects.
Southern Canada Power	Excellent investment.	Preferred is investment stock. Common can be regarded as close to investment class. Looks attractive long hold stock.
Twin City Rapid	No question exists regarding them.	Stock lately has been firmer in market. Outlook is for material increase in revenue. Company should be able to maintain present 4 per cent. dividend and later to increase it.
United Fuel Investments	Should be satisfactory.	Preferred position improving with growth of company; common is still a long hold.
United Securities	Excellent investment.	Preferred is an investment. Common is a long hold; more or less immediate appreciation is not in sight.
Volcanic Gas	No bonds outstanding.	Stock has been good investment; indirectly in Standard Oil group. Trading is desultory.
Wahnapitae Power	Good investment.	No investment interest.
West Kootenay Power	Excellent investment.	No investment interest.
Winnipeg Electric	Excellent investment.	Preferred is in the investment class. Common is sound, attractive long hold issue.

Electric Tractions Still in Unfavorable Position

Some Betterment Witnessed in Past Two Years—Outlook Not Particularly Interesting—Gradual Improvement May be Expected

With probably the single exception of the Montreal Tramways Company, most of the electric traction companies in Canada are still on a somewhat unsatisfactory basis. Their position has improved, though, over the last few years. The outlook for Montreal Tramways itself is satisfactory—but this is due largely to the nature of the contract which the city of Montreal has entered into with the company.

Most of the Canadian electric traction companies are operated in conjunction with power companies. That companies such as Winnipeg Electric and B. C. Power have progressed steadily over the past few years is due solely to their power activities, and not to the increasing profits obtained from the tramways operations.

The origin of the situation in the traction field lies in the changes brought about by the War and by increased competition from automobiles, and in some instances by buses and jitneys—although most of the tramway companies are now in the bus business themselves.

Costs Advanced Sharply

During and after the War the cost of services advanced materially with no corresponding increase in fares. Even those companies which did obtain fare increases suffered substantial reductions in the number of passengers carried. In some of the smaller cities of Canada it has been found that an increase in fares over the pre-war 5 cent figure brought no increase in the net, as there was a more than proportional decline in the number of those using the tramways.

Towards the close of last summer, the Ottawa Traction Company was successful in obtaining increased fares. From the increase, this company has done better than others located in smaller cities. While there was a substantial drop in the number of passengers carried, yet the net showed an increase and the company appears to be improving its position—although actual earning figures are not published.

Some Betterment

With the exception of those companies which have been affected by adverse factors such as these, or affected by special factors, the tramways companies as a whole appear to be improving their position only marginally.

Inter-urban companies are still experiencing thin times. These companies suffer from bus competition which has not heavy fixed charges to meet on an investment in right of way.

An investment in Montreal Tramways is in a class by itself in the industry in Canada. But as far as investment in any company solely engaged in traction services is concerned, the investment merits of its securities in no way compares to the investment merits of similar companies engaged, say in the power or gas distribution field.

The latest official figures covering electric railway operations in Canada show that out of 60 companies in operation, only 33 were able to report an operating surplus. In 1926 only 24 out of 61 companies showed an operating surplus. While the situation is most unsatisfactory from an investment angle, yet some progress is being made.

The 1927 and 1925 statistics of the electric railways follow:

	1927	1925
Miles of track	2,215	2,280
Gross earnings	$53,506,401	$49,626,231
Operating expenses	$37,616,568	$35,426,486
Net from operations	$15,889,833	$14,199,745
Passengers carried	781,398,194	725,491,101
Surplus for year	$ 9,419,592	*$ 915,611
Tons freight carried	3,269,028	2,706,312

*Deficit.

New Projects to Provide Interesting Investments

Established Companies Are Investments—New Undertakings Provide Promising Securities for a Hold—Past Performances Are Impressive

Power and water-power investments have for years provided Canadians with perhaps the most promising forms of investment obtainable. Holders of water-power shares and the shares of distributing companies can undoubtedly look forward to a greater utilization of power which will be reflected in the value of their holdings marketwise. Moreover, the future development of the industry will undoubtedly provide interesting mildly speculative outlets for funds.

The securities of the established companies broadly offer the investor out-and-out investments with every probability of satisfactory and substantial appreciation as the years roll onward. The gigantic development which will be undertaken in future will also provide investors with equally attractive opportunities. The investment in the shares of a power undertaking at its inception provides the security holders with an unproven and unseasoned security—but at the same time, gives the opportunity of participating largely in the market appreciation which seems always to follow in the train of power developments.

Only a few years ago, investors were given the opportunity of participating in the original offerings of companies such as the Manitoba Power. At the time the bonds of that company were distributed with a bonus of common stock, the shares were regarded as a speculation. But within three or four years the plant had been brought up to its full capacity and the stock, which has had a remarkable appreciation, is now getting into the out-and-out investment class.

The Power Corporation, which came into being only two or three years ago, also appeared to be a mildly speculative undertaking. But the stock has more than quadrupled in value and its holders have in the meantime obtained valuable stock rights. That stock seems now to be virtually in the investment class.

True, it often takes some years for some of the power companies to get on a basis where earnings begin to roll in in a substantial volume on the common shares. But even a delay of four or five years should mean little to the long hold investor who can afford to place a proportion of his funds in diversified securities of this character. Even if some of the securities show no appreciation there will be a material advance in the majority of the others.

Use This Issue to Choose Best in Utility Securities

Once a year it has been the settled policy of The Financial Post to present a complete review of the activities and important developments relating to the public utility industry. This year, in this special section devoted to the purpose, The Post brings out the salient points and characteristics of investment in the utilities. Coupled with general articles which outline for the investor the possibilities for investment in the power companies, the holding companies, the traction companies, the gas companies and the other utilities, each individual utility in Canada in which there is an investment interest is reviewed individually.

Much of the material presented in the individual statistical and informative reviews is presented on a factual basis. In some instances, it has been impossible to express an opinion on the present price of the security as compared to current market quotations. Hence, in any comparison of the various securities, the investor must be prepared partly to assess for himself the comparative merits of some of the securities dealt with.

In some instances, it has been found impossible to assess the relative merits of individual securities. It is safe to say, for instance, that Montreal Power stock is probably one of the most outstandingly attractive utility investments available. It can be said also with confidence that with the exception of a few utility stocks, most of the securities of the Canadian companies are fairly attractive.

But it is impossible to assess in a word or two, the comparative merits of all the securities. Take a company such as International Utilities. The "B" shares are admittedly highly speculative; but because this company operates in a growing territory, because it is growing and because there are possibilities for the future, the stock occupies an entirely different class to the shares of some small and also highly capitalized utility operating in a confined territory where there is little possibility of expansion in the future.

How to Choose the Best Buys

The reviews of the individual companies present the facts from which the investor can form sound conclusions. In considering the merits of any stock reviewed in this issue, the investor must take into consideration the following points:

Record of the individual company.
Possibilities for growth.
Earnings and financial position.
Position of the whole industry, (Gas, power, traction, etc.).
Record of the individual directors.

And the most important of these is the record of the individual directors. If the investor, in comparing the merits of the individual stocks in the utility group, will base his conclusion on these five factors, the result of a diversified investment in the utility industry over a term of years, is virtually certain to prove profitable.

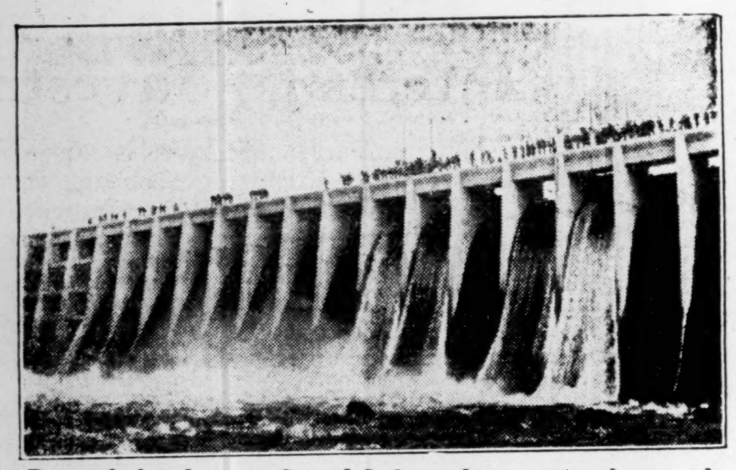
NEWFOUNDLAND

Abundant Reserves of Natural Power Assure the Steady Development of Great Natural Resources

Newfoundland is Entering on a New Period of Development in Which Her Latent Reserves of Power will be a Large Factor

Fishing scene near Spruce Brook, Newfoundland

The Rapid Development of Mineral and Forest Resources and the Growth of Industry has all Been Made Possible by Cheap and Ample Power



Part of the dam at Grand Lake, where water is stored for Deer Lake power plant. The dam, which has electrically operated gates, is 800 feet long and 75 feet high in the centre.

Minerals and Pulp and Paper Are Large Power Users

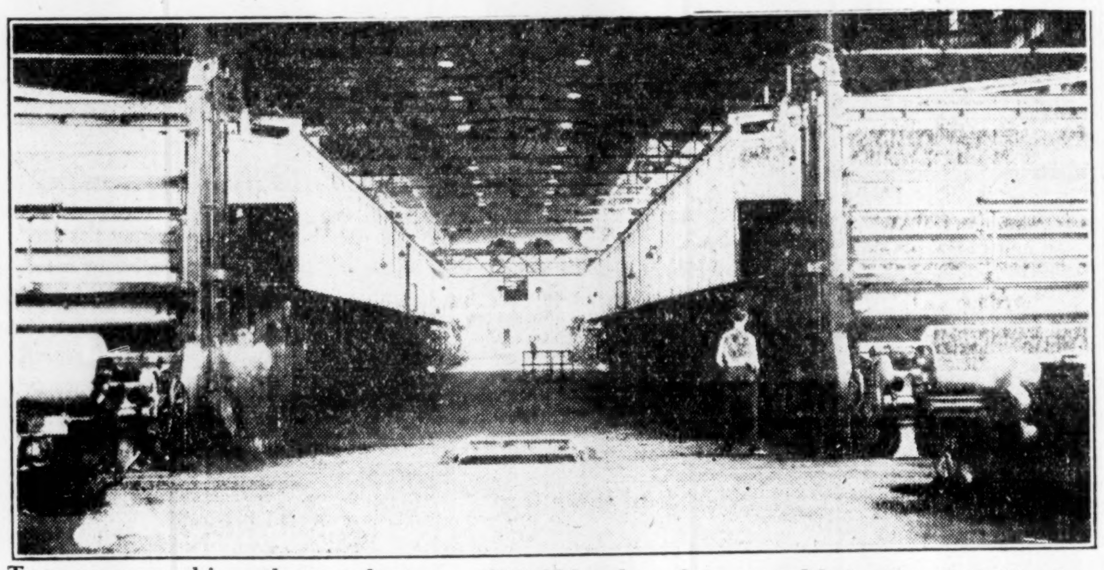
THE rapid development of the mining areas of the Island has been fostered by the ready availability of cheap power and has been at the same time, one of the chief factors in the development of many of these power sites. Discoveries of surprising value have opened up new vistas of what may be when the full resources of the mineralized rocks of the Island are made known. Cheap power, too, has made possible the economic operation of many mineral properties that would otherwise be relatively valueless, and new activity is taking place in many old mining areas. In iron, lead and zinc, Newfoundland has some of the richest mines in the world, while it has important deposits of copper and silver and other minerals as well.

More important even than the mining is the wide development of the pulp and paper industry. The Anglo Newfoundland Development Company, with its immense resources, and extensive plant on the north eastern section of the Island, and the International Paper Company at Cornerbrook on the south coast, are two of the largest pulp and paper units in the world. Both these great industries have been made possible not only by the extensive stands of pulp timber ready at hand, but to the availability of power from near-by sources. The Gander River development that will shortly be undertaken will harness another great power site on the Gander River, and open another extensive stand of timber that will materially increase Newfoundland's already extensive pulp and paper production.

Readily Available Power Totals Well Over Half a Million Horse Power

ONE of the largest factors in the steady and continuous growth of Newfoundland's industries and the development of her natural resources has been the ready availability of cheap and dependable power. The natural geological formations of the Island have provided for this ample supply and wide diversion. The rocky nature of the country makes for the creation of water falls, and the numerous lakes of the interior provide ample storage basins for the rivers of greater or less magnitude that interlace every section of the Island. The rainfall is nowhere less than 40 inches, rising in some sections of the Island to 70 inches, and the proximity of the ocean lessens the evaporation and occasions a heavier run-off. On the larger river systems alone there is an available horse power of over half a million.

This refers to the Island itself. When the resources of Newfoundland Labrador are taken into consideration, these potential power resources become enormous. Grand Falls is probably one of the greatest latent power sites in the world, and it is only one of numerous power locations of first magnitude. At the moment these resources are too isolated to be of practical value, but in the not-so-distant future the vast resources in pulpwood and the possibility of immense mineral deposits will assure their development.



Two paper machines that produce over $20,000 a day of new wealth for Newfoundland.

Visit Newfoundland and Consider Its Vast Possibilities

THESE two great industries represent only a part of the growing possibilities of the Island, and anyone who is interested might well plan a trip to Newfoundland to consider, at first hand, the wide variety of opportunities that are offered in this country. Such a visit might well take the place of a holiday. Newfoundland is easily reached from England, United States or Canada by commodious steamers offering the highest type of accommodation. Newfoundland itself will offer new and delightful impressions, with its majestic scenery, easily reached by many delightful motor trips, and its unequalled opportunities for fishing and hunting.

But most of all Newfoundland stands as a land of opening opportunity. There are many opportunities for manufacturing industries, to serve the need of the Island itself, or to use its natural resources to reach out to the closely adjacent markets of the world with manufactured products. The Avalon Peninsula has a highly developed power service that offers ample power to meet all needs, while in most of the other sections there are power facilities already developed. Where this is not the case, there is an almost undoubted assurance of power resources that can be readily and economically brought into operation.

The manufacturer or financier who is looking for an outlet for his money or his energies will certainly find here the opportunities for which he is seeking, and the Newfoundland Government stands ready to offer every possible assistance to anyone who is interested in Newfoundland's possibilities.

For fuller information apply to the **Government Offices**

St. John's - Newfoundland

Power Corporation

Wide Distribution of Company's Holdings Makes for Stability in Earnings in the Future

Power Corporation has made tremendous strides in the three years since its incorporation in 1925. Earnings and assets have shown a very material increase; in its last fiscal year net earnings showed an increase of about $1,000,000 over the previous year. Power Corporation is largely a holding company and the diversification of its holdings gives the company a very solid foundation for its earning power. The companies in which Power Corporation is interested are widely distributed; and for this reason the corporation has been able to share largely in the prosperity which has been prevalent throughout Canada.

In addition to owning securities in power and public utility companies, Power Corporation supervises the management of the properties it controls and provides experienced management and engineering services to other properties as well.

Has Wide Distribution

The corporation owns a controlling interest in Northern Canada Power, and its subsidiaries, and the East Kootenay Power Company. It also owns a substantial block of stock in Southern Canada Power, Winnipeg Electric, Manitoba Power, Dominion Power and Transmission, Montreal Island Power, Foreign Power Securities and B.C. Power. The appreciation in the market value of many of the shares which the corporation holds, has strengthened its position materially.

The common shares are regarded as an attractive long hold purchase. During the past year an interim dividend of $1 a share was declared, and it is thought that during the current year the common stock will be placed on a regular dividend basis. Another point in favor of the common stock is that one class of preferred shares are non-cumulative, and arrears in these preferred dividends would not affect the position of the common shares.

Position of Stock

The common shares have recently shown a substantial appreciation and the outlook for Power Corporation over a term of years is distinctly favorable. The company's debentures can be regarded as a satisfactory investment, and the preferred stock is an attractive purchase in the preferred stock class.

The company is growing, and will continue to grow. Further extensions in its action ties may be anticipated. Had the common shares of the corporation a long market record back of them, undoubtedly they would be regarded as an investment security. In their present position, the shares seem to be one of the most attractive long hold purchases available.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value).	1,000,000 shs.	400,340 shs.
Pref. non-cum. 6% (Par $50).	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
Pref. 1st cum. 6% (Par $100).	5,000,000	5,000,000

Funded Debt—

Convert. debent. 5% series "A", due 1957 ....$4,979,500
Convert. debs. series "B", due 1959 10,000,000

Dividend Record—

First pref. 6% per annum, payable quarterly Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.
Second preferred, $3 per annum, non-cumulative, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.
Common—Initial interim dividend of $1 paid Dec., 1928.

Officers and Directors—

A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; N. A. Timmins, P. A. Thomson, J. M. Robertson, A. W. McLimont, Col. J. R. Moodie, L. C. Haskell, sec.; M. M. Cox and N. J. Nixon, asst. secs.; C. Johnstone, treas.; F. D. Lamont, asst. treas.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years ending June 30.

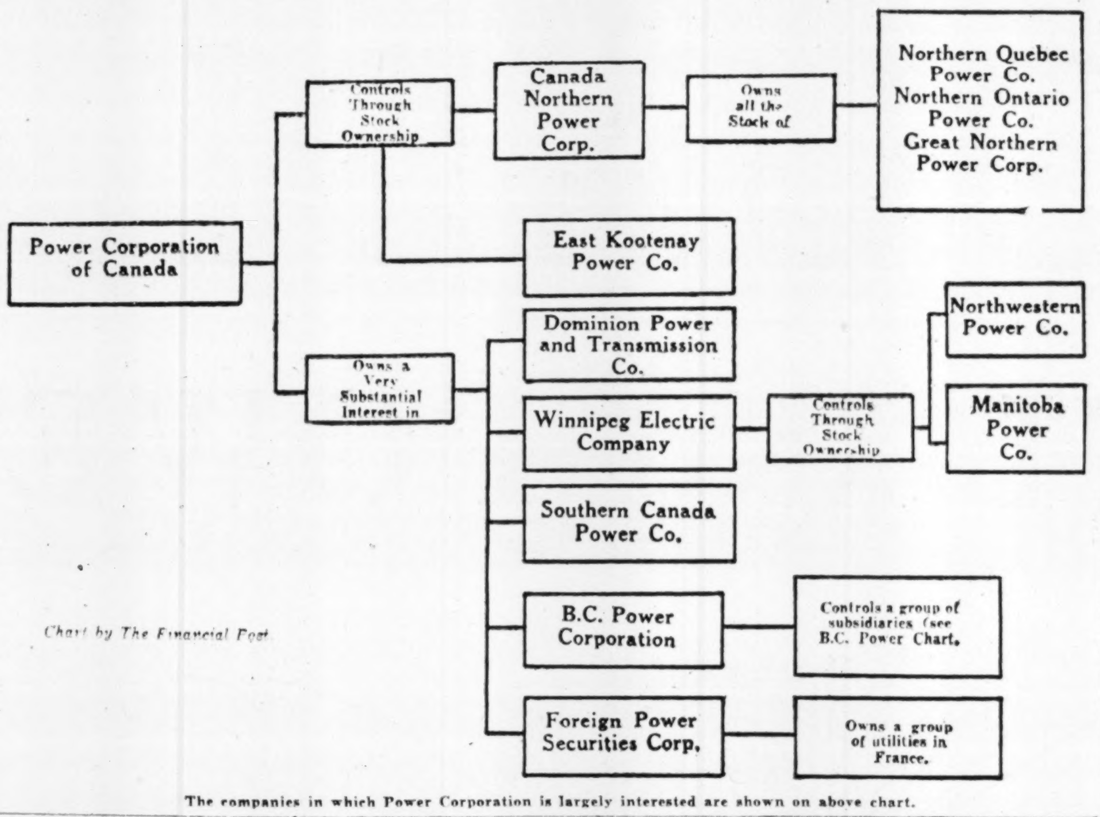
	1928	1927	1926
Gross revenue	$2,128,641	$796,635	$324,477
Expenses	175,475	68,299	52,611
Interest	178,371	48,012	8,132
Taxes	150,609	18,872	17,348
	504,455	135,183	78,091
Net earnings	1,624,186	661,452	246,386
Div., 1st pref.	300,000	217,139	145,454
Div., 2nd pref.	187,500	......	......
Trans. to res.	150,000	......	......
Dis. writ. off	350,000	......	......
Sur. for year.	636,686	444,314	100,932
Prev. surplus.	545,246	100,932	......
Prem. on secs.	500,000	......	......
Bal. carr. ford	1,681,932	545,246	100,932

Market Record—

	1927 High	1927 Low	1928 High	1928 Low	*1929 High	*1929 Low
Com.	80¼	27¼	98	61½	125½	97
Pref.	100	94	107	99½	103	100

* To March 7.

Power Corporation is Now Mighty Holding Company



The companies in which Power Corporation is largely interested are shown on above chart.

Canada Northern Power

Increasing Activity in Mining Areas Results in Increased Power Output and Higher Earnings

Subsidiary of Power Corporation of Canada

The Canada Northern Power Corporation continues to expand its operations in line with the industrial development of Northern Ontario and Quebec. The corporation supplies power and light to the mining towns and districts of that area, through its subsidiaries, the Northern Quebec Power Company, the Northern Ontario Power Company and the Great Northern Power Company. These subsidiaries own and operate nine hydro-electric developments, having an installed capacity of more than 100,000 horsepower, and an ultimate capacity of 123,000 horsepower. Through linking up their transmission lines, the component companies have been able to distribute extra loads in one section of the mining district, and to meet water shortages at any one plant, by supplying energy from others. The transmission system at present consists of 568 miles of high tension lines.

Power Output Increased

The kilowatt hour output of the corporation during 1928 averaged about 10 per cent higher than the output of the previous year. The company has been opening retail stores and now operates ten shops in which merchandise sales are showing a substantial increase. The expansion in the sale of the electrical appliances in the company's territory is a factor which should also tend to increase the load of the lines.

The satisfactory increase in profits of Canada Northern Power in 1928 is largely due to the increase in mining activity in Northern Ontario, especially the Kirkland Lake area, and Northern Quebec. The company controls practically all the power now being used in the mines in the district.

Assets Are Segregated

Through the recent merger of the Northern Ontario Light and Power and the Northern Canada Power, the assets of the Canada Northern Power Company are now segregated in its Ontario and Quebec subsidiaries. The Northern Quebec Power Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary, already owns and operates the Quebec section of the corporation's activities. Now, the merger of the other two subsidiaries has resulted in the formation of the Northern Ontario Power Company which acquired and operates all the Ontario subsidiaries.

The amalgamation should result in economies in operation and a wider distribution of surplus power from one system to another.

In view of the rapid growth of the mining industry in Northern Ontario and Quebec, the outlook for Canada Northern Power is distinctly favorable.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value).	75,000 shs.	75,000 shs.
Cum. pref. 7% (Par $100).	$7,500,000	$5,000,000

Funded Debt—

Collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds series "A", due 1953 ....$15,000,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred dividend 7% per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct .15.

Officers and Directors—

A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; F. O. Blackwell, Dan. McLachlin, P. A. Thomson, N. A. Timmins, E. R. Wood, Hon. S. C. Mewburn, J. H. Black, L. C. Haskell, Chas. Johnstone, treas.; H. A. Seymour, asst. sec.-treas.; M. M. Cox, asst. sec.; N. J. Nixon, asst. sec.; F. D. Lamont, asst. treas.; B. N. Harrison, gen. mgr., New Liskeard.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending Dec. 31

	1927	1926	1925
Gross earn.	$2,812,514	$2,562,185	$1,035,851
Expenses	850,813	746,439	347,688
Net earn.	1,961,701	1,815,746	688,163
Deduct:			
Interest	898,337	823,357	290,027
Discount	......	......	189,407
Bad debts	2,174	105	......
Depre.	476,000	425,000	274,364
Net profit	585,190	567,284	*65,635
Less Appropriations—			
Pref. divs.	465,212	449,309	267,006
Com. divs.	34,494	79,238	30,560
Int on sur.	850	104	14,928
Law suit	......	......	575,000
Sur. for year	84,634	38,638	*052,930
Prev. surp.	694,413	†655,780	1,052,858
	779,047	694,413	99,928
Adj. to sur.	10,947	......	......
Bal. car. frd.	789,994	694,413	90,928

* Deficit.
† Includes surplus of additional companies acquired during 1926.

Northern Ontario Power

Controlled by Canada Northern Power

The Northern Ontario Power Company was formed in 1928 to acquire two subsidiaries of Canada Northern Power Corporation, namely the Northern Ontario Light and Power Company and the Northern Canada Power Company. In this way the parent company's activities in Ontario are segregated in the same way as its assets, in Quebec are consolidated. Canada Northern Power owns virtually all of the common stock of the Northern Ontario Power Company.

Shareholders in Northern Ontario Light and Power received two shares of new no par value common stock of Northern Ontario Power in exchange for one old share of par $100. The basis of the exchange of Northern Canada Power shares was three new shares of no par for two old shares.

Investment interest in Northern Ontario Power is confined to its preferred stock, the majority of which is held by the parent organization.

For the sake of clarity the activities of the two component companies of Northern Ontario Power are reviewed separately.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value.)	500,000 shs.	190,000 shs.
Pref. 6% (Par $100.)	$2,500,000	$2,400,000

Company is an amalgamation of Northern Canada Power Co., and Northern Ontario Light & Power Co.

Dividend Record—

Dividend on no par value common will be $2 per annum.
Preferred and common dividends payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 25th.

Northern Ontario Light

Controlled by Northern Ontario Power

The Northern Ontario Light and Power Company operates the electric light system of the chief towns in Northern Ontario, and the local telephone system in Timmins and South Porcupine. It also supplies electric and compressed air power to mines in Cobalt and the Kirkland Lake district. Properties include four hydro electric plants with a total capacity of 25,000 horsepower. The company also owns and operates a pulp miil on Lake Temiskaming, near Haileybury, with an output of 40 tons of groundwood pulp daily.

At Ragged Chutes, the company generates 5,000 horsepower in a hydraulic air compressor plant. At Hound Chutes, there is a 4,000 horsepower plant; a third power development at Fountain Falls, on the Montreal River, and a fourth on the Metabetchouan River.

While the business from the Cobalt mining camps has been less satisfactory than in years gone by, the Kirkland Lake area's activities have more than offset the quietness in the mining industry in Cobalt itself. The demand for electrical merchandise is growing consistently, and branch stores have been opened at Cobalt, Englehart and Haileybury. The stock of the company was recently exchanged for shares of the Northern Ontario Power Company.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$4,585,000
Pref. 6% Par $100.	2,500,000	2,400,000

Funded Debt—

None.

Dividend Record—

6% per annum, payable Jan. and July 25.
Common: $4 per annum, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 25.

Officers and Directors—

A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; E. R. Parkins, Alex. Fasken, F. O. Blackwell, G. W. Scottt, P. A. Thomson, L. C. Haskell, sec.; C. Johnstone, treas.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending Dec. 31

	1927	1926	1925
Gross Earn.	$1,281,432	$1,250,065	$1,351,868
Less oper. ex.	466,313	340,732	535,428
Net earn.	815,119	909,333	816,440
Other income	......	......	37,982
Total	815,119	909,333	854,422
Less bond int.	287,452	350,277	300,390
Bad debts, etc	......	......	2,848
Deprec.	200,000	234,000	200,000
Tax Res.	......	......	40,000
Net profits	327,667	325,056	311,184
Less appropriations—			
Pref. div.	142,968	142,968	142,968
Com. div.	181,288	181,288	45,322
Sur. for year	3,411	800	122,894
Ad prev. sur.	580,186	579,386	475,007
Pulp. Inv. ad.	......	......	26,807
Bal. car. frd.	588,597	580,186	624,708

Northern Canada Power

Controlled by Northern Ontario Power

The Northern Canada Power Company, now merged with Northern Ontario Light and Power, in the formation of the Northern Ontario Power Company, is entirely a producer of power. The company supplies directly, or through its subsidiary, Northern Quebec Power, electric energy to Timmins and to the gold mines in the Porcupine district. The company owns and operates three plants on the Mattagami River, at Sandby Falls, Wawaitin Falls, Lower Sturgeon Falls and Ka-ka-ke Falls, on Quinze River, Quebec. These developments have a combined capacity of about 70,000 horsepower. The plant at Ka-ka-ke Falls has a capacity of 60,000 horsepower, of which 40,000 is installed. This plant is the largest of the group. The steel tower line from the Quinze plant is approximately 124 miles long; over this line is transmitted power at 110,000 volts.

Any additional installations at this plant can be completed at a low cost per horsepower, and power requirements in the territory served will probably necessitate the installation of another unit in the course of the next few years.

Northern Canada Power has benefited and probably will benefit more in the future, by the expansion of the Northern Ontario and Quebec mining industry.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Stock (Par $100.)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000

In November, 1928, this capital stock was exchanged for shares in the new company, Northern Ontario Power Co., on the basis of three new no par value shares for every two shares of $100 par value.

Funded Debt—

6½% 2nd mortgage bonds, due 1938 ....$1,000,000
7½% debenture notes, due 1930. 1,000,000

Dividend Record—

Quarterly dividends of 75 cents per share, are being paid Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.

Officers and Directors—

A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; R. R. Parkins, J. E. Black, E. R. Wood, G. W. Scott, P. A. Thomson, L. C. Haskell, sec.; Chas. Johnstone, treas.

Northern Quebec Power Company
(Controlled by Northern Canada Power)

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Stock (No par value.)	20,000 shs.	20,000 shs.

Stock control held by Northern Canada Power.

Funded Debt—

Par $100.
1st mortgage 6% bonds, series "A," due 1945 ....$2,650,000

Dividend Record—

No dividends paid.

Great Northern Power

Controlled by Canada Northern Power

Arrangements were made to lease the assets and undertakings of the Great Northern Power Corporation to Northern Canada Power, now merged with Northern Ontario Power, for a period of 20 years, from May, 1926. Northern Ontario Power, under the terms of the lease, is allowed to deduct from the gross revenues annually, the sum of $20,000 with which to meet operating expenses on the property. Revenues over and above operating charges, up to a maximum of $100,000 annually, will go to the Great Northern Power Corporation.

Great Northern Power has developed two power sites on the Montreal River, one at Indian Chutes and the other at Big Bend, with an installed capacity of 4,500 horsepower. Construction of a power house and dam at Indian Chute, with a view to an ultimate development of 6,500 horsepower has been started. The company owns 70 miles of transmission lines. The field of operations embraces several active mining camps in the Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Gowganda areas. Canada Northern Powers owns virtually all of the company's securities.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock (No par value.)	12,500 shs.	12,500 shs.

The Northern Canada Power Co., owns 6,250 shares of the stock.

Funded Debt—

Deb. notes, 6% $1,100,000
All owned by Canada Northern Power Corp., and pledged under its 5% collateral trust bonds, series "A."

Dividend Record—

No dividends paid.

Officers and Directors—

A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; P. A. Thomson, vice-pres.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; Chas. Johnstone, treas.; H. A. Seymour, asst. sec.-treas.; N. J. Nixon, asst. sec.; B. V. Harrison, gen. mgr.; J. B. Woodyatt, E. R. Parkins.

East Kootenay

Large Increase in Power Output During Past Year

Subsidiary of Power Corporation

Power sales of the East Kootenay Power Company during the past few months have been exceptionally good; for the nine months of the fiscal year ended December 31, 1928, there was an increase of 18 per cent in the kilowatt hour output, as compared with the corresponding period in 1927. The favorable results being achieved during the current fiscal year are due to a general improvement in the demand for hydro-electric power throughout the Crow's Nest Pass, and other territories served by the company. The company's two hydro-electric plants at Aberseddie, on the Bull River and at Elko, have been operating at close to capacity. In addition, the initial installation of the Sentinel steam plant has been brought into operation.

Increased Power Demand

During 1928, the demand for power increased to such an extent that it was necessary to double the capacity of the steam plant. It is expected that the plant will be finally completed early this spring; it will provide an output of between 13,000 and 14,000 h.p., bringing the company's total power available up to 35,000 h.p.

The principal customers of East Kootenay are Consolidated Smelters, Hillcrest Collieries, International Coal and Coke Company, Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, the cities of Fernie and Cranbrook as well as mining companies and other municipalities in the area.

Further Developments

Further assurance of an adequate supply of power is seen in the fact that in 1928, the company acquired preliminary rights for the development of water power on the Elk River, which is thought to be capable of a development of 20,000 horsepower.

Much of the credit for the improvement in the company's position has been due to the active interest taken by Power Corporation of Canada, which controls the company through a majority ownership of the common stock. Public investment interest in East Kootenay is largely confined to its bond issues, which are well secured. The common stock is a speculative purchase for a business man. The company has been in existence but a few years—its operations until within more or less recent months were not particularly promising. The situation has undergone a betterment and the outlook for the common shares appears consequently to have improved substantially.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value).	50,000 shs.	30,000 shs.
Pref. 7% (Par $100).	$5,000,000	$ 1,000,000

Funded Debt—

First gold 7 per cent., series "A", due 1942 ....$1,921,000
7 per cent. bonds, series "B," due 1942 300,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. payable quarterly, March, June, Sept. and Dec. 15. Paid regularly since Sept., 1924.
None paid on common.

Officers and Directors—

A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; A. B. Sanborn, gen. mgr.; E. R. Parkins, G. W. Scott, P. A. Thomson, L. C. Haskell, sec.; W. J. Muir, C. Johnstone, treas.; V. J. Nixon, asst.-sec.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending March 31

	1928	1927	1926
Gross earnings	$422,586	$408,706	$377,808
Less: Exp.	173,945	126,157	95,011
	248,641	282,549	282,797
Less: Int. chgs	171,222	173,143	174,119
Prop. organ. exp. and prem. on old pref. stk.	6,839	6,950	5,400
Depreciation	......	40,450	45,000
Prov. Inc. tax	5,000	6,000	5,000
Net profit	65,580	56,006	53,278
Less: pref. div.	61,250	52,500	52,500
Sur. for year.	4,330	3,506	778
Add. prev. sur.	11,895	8,389	7,611
	16,225	11,895	8,389

Market Record—

	1927 High	1927 Low	1928 High	1928 Low	*1929 High	*1929 Low
Com.	29¼	25	30	25	..	..
Pref.	100	95	104	98	..	..

* To March.

Montreal Island

Company's Strong Backing Makes Attractive Investment Feature

Affiliated with Power Corporation

Work is progressing steadily on the Montreal Island Power Development on the Ottawa river at the back of the island of Montreal. The site is but seven miles from the city of Montreal; power will be sold to Montreal Power. Though Montreal Island Power is controlled by Power Corporation, Montreal Power has a large interest in the property. An arrangement has been concluded with Montreal Power whereby that company will purchase all power from the development for a period of thirty years, with provision for an extension of the contract for a further similar period.

By the end of the present year, approximately 40,000 horsepower should be available; the site has an ultimate potential capacity of 65,000 horsepower.

The strength of the company lies primarily in the strength of those behind the undertaking. Power Corporation and Montreal Power's backing is a sufficient guarantee as far as the bonds and preferred stock are concerned. In view of the steady increase in the population of Montreal and the increased consumption of power, the position of the common stock is not without attraction. The next few weeks may witness the creation of a market for the common shares as the subscription rights to the stock issued with the preferred expire on May 1 next.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value).	75,000 shs.	75,000 shs.
Preferred 6% (Par $100).	$1,000,000	$1,000,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage, 5½ per cent, series "A," due 1957, $8,000,000.

Directors—

J. S. Norris, pres.; J. S. R. Wurtele, vice-pres.; C. S. Bagg, sec.-treas.; G. R. Whatley, asst. sec.-treas.; G. H. Montgomery, H. Milliken, H. B. Pope, P. T. Davies, H. E. Walker.

CANADIAN VICKERS LTD.
Aircraft, Ships, Engines
Structural Steel
Boilers, Mining Machinery
General Engineering
25,000 Ton Floating Dock
Head Office and Works
MONTREAL — CANADA

Canada
A Dominion of Prosperity

THE INDUSTRIAL LIFE OF CANADA which has been enlarging with ever increasing rapidity during recent years is enjoying an era of economically sound prosperity.

ITS MINES, ITS FACTORIES AND ITS vast industrial plants are actively engaged in adding to the nation's wealth and progress. Stretching across the North American Continent, the enterprises of Canada are as great as the territory it occupies.

International Utilities Corporation through its Canadian subsidiaries, Northwestern Utilities, Ltd., Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat & Power Company, Ltd., and Nanaimo Electric Light, Power & Heating Company, Ltd., is participating in and contributing to the industrial prosperity of Canada. These organizations serve power, light, heat and Natural Gas to some of the most important industrial and traffic centers of Western Canada.

All Issues of this Corporation
BOUGHT - SOLD - QUOTED

CHANDLER & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
120 Broadway, New York

VANCOUVER BRANCH
566 Beatty Street

McAvity Service Covers Canada

Our VANCOUVER Branch carries a complete stock of:
RAILWAY
MARINE
MILL
ENGINEERS'
STEAMFITTERS'
AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

Brass and Iron Foundries and Machine Shops at
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Makers and Distributors
The World's Standard Since 1834
"Demand The Brand"
Valves and Fittings

Branches:
OTTAWA 209 King Edward Ave.
MONTREAL 1191 University St.
TORONTO 50 Lombard St.
WINNIPEG 171 Market St. East
VANCOUVER 566 Beatty St.

T. McAvity & Sons ESTD. 1834
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
641

The New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited

owned and operated by the people of New Brunswick, is keeping pace with the growth and development of the Province; year by year equipment is being replaced with more modern apparatus and additional direct circuits are being established with Companies operating in other Provinces. The new direct Saint John - Quebec and Saint John - Montreal circuits give transmission equal to a local call.

Long Distance no longer exists in Telephone service.

The New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited

FAITH AND POWER

FAITH in the future of Quebec Province has been a dominant characteristic of her citizens for generations. The justification of that faith is being realized more and more every year, as the province advances in prosperity and culture. A greater future than was contemplated by the vision and faith of the past is within the grasp of the new years soon to come.

The glorious history and traditions that form the background of this Province of Quebec find fitting sequel in the industrial laurels already won, and in the industrial supremacy which is her ultimate destiny.

The faith of the pioneers of The Shawinigan Water & Power Company was sufficient to remove mountains of difficulty and discouragement. It required, in addition, courage and vision to provide additional power reserves in anticipation of the needs of industry, so as to be always ready with sufficient power to meet any contingency.

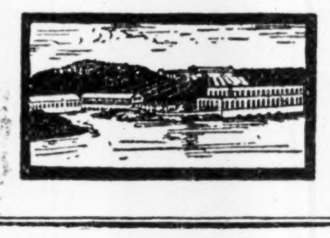
Industry pays less for power in the Province of Quebec than in any other province or state in North America. It is believed that Quebec will continue to keep this enviable position for all time, because this province has more power developed to-day than any other province, and has more commercially feasible undeveloped power than any other. The conditions that brought about the present advantage will continue to improve in favour of this much-to-be-envied province.

Of the 8,459,000 twenty-four hour power available in the Province of Quebec, there was a turbine installation at the end of 1927 of 2,065,000 h.p. Adding the developments of the past year and those already under way, it is anticipated that this figure for the Province of Quebec will be 3,000,000 h.p. by 1932.

This company owns or controls 806,000 h.p. of developed energy. During the past summer water power resources were secured on the upper St. Maurice River, which, when developed in accordance with plans already under way, will bring the total power resources of the Company to 1,500,000 h.p.

Thus, the Company continues to anticipate the needs of industry and the electrical requirements of the greater portion of the province, believing as the past has justified the great faith in the industrial position of Quebec, the future will bring into being a greater degree of enterprise than has been.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY



Winnipeg Electric Co.

Earnings of Street Railway Show Decline in Winter Months, But Outlook for Company's Future is Excellent

Affiliated with Power Corporation of Canada

Though net earnings of the Winnipeg Electric Company for the past year will probably show a slight decline, the position of the company and the outlook for its future is eminently favorable. There has been a material industrial expansion in the City of Winnipeg during the past twelve months. The Western provinces have benefited by two record crops in succession. Winnipeg is the business and industrial centre of Western Canada, and the territory served by the Winnipeg Electric Company will share in the development, as a whole, of the prairie provinces.

The decline in the company's earnings was due, largely, to an open winter in Winnipeg. This condition affected the revenues of the tramways during the last quarter of 1928, but earnings have once again resumed their upward trend.

Prosperous Subsidiary

A factor which contributes materially to the outlook for Winnipeg Electric is the continued progress of its subsidiary, the Manitoba Power Company. Pulp and paper and mineral developments in Northern Manitoba make the outlook favorable for this company. Its plant has been developed to full capacity, and earnings continue to grow. The Winnipeg Electric Company shares in the profits of its subsidiary, as its owns 62 per cent of the common stock.

It has received in 1928, $225,000 in dividends on the 90,000 shares it holds of the common stock of Manitoba Power. This amount is equivalent to $1.50 a share on the stock of Winnipeg Electric outstanding. Thus, revenue obtained from its subsidiary is sufficient to offset a decline in the net profits of the parent organization during the past year.

Northwestern Power

The Northwestern Power Company, a recently formed subsidiary of Winnipeg Electric, is another potential source of revenue. This company was formed to develop a power site on the Winnipeg River at Seven Sisters Falls. Construction work has already commenced, and the first installation will produce about 50,000 horsepower. The Seven Sisters site is capable of an ultimate development of over 200,000 horsepower. When this development has been completed, Winnipeg Electric will be in a favorable position to supply the power requirements which must arise with the future expansion of the territory served.

Other Power Plants

In addition to these two subsidiaries, Winnipeg Electric owns a 29,000 horsepower hydro-electric plant on the Winnipeg River at Pinawa, and a 12,000 horsepower auxiliary steam plant in the City of Winnipeg. The company purchases and seils under contract a portion of the output of power from its subsidiaries.

In supplying the power requirements of the City of Winnipeg, the company is not without competition. The city itself owns and operates a hydro-electric system which supplies power to a certain proportion of the population.

In addition to its output of power, Winnipeg Electric operates a gas plant with a capacity of 2,500,000 cubic feet; in this utility there is no competition with the city.

Operates Tramways

The company operates the entire tramway system in Winnipeg and its environs. The street railway franchise is exclusive in Winnipeg until 1932 and in St. Boniface until 1943, at which time the cities have the right to take over the properties at an agreed upon value, failing which the franchises are automatically renewed for a further period of five years. The company pays the City of Winnipeg 5 per cent of the gross annual earnings of all its railways in the city, in addition to a tax of $20 on each car and bus operated. The total mileage operated, including controlled companies, is 183 miles.

The relations of the Winnipeg Electric Company with its customers are excellent. Several customer ownership campaigns have been conducted with marked success.

Shareholders Benefit

During the past year, shareholders of the company were given the right to purchase new stock at $60 a share, on the basis of one new share for every three held. The funds obtained from this financing were used for development work being undertaken by the Northwestern Power Company.

The outlook for Winnipeg Electric is favorable. The territory it serves is showing a marked industrial expansion; the company is the dominant public utility company in this field. The common shares are regarded as an attractive long hold investment.

Just at the moment, a Royal Commission is investigating charges made against the Manitoba Government touching its relationship with the Winnipeg Electric and the award of the Seven Sisters power site to the company's subsidiary.

The evidence before the commission has revealed nothing unfavorable as far as the company is concerned. Nevertheless the inquiry has had a depressing effect on the shares of 'Peg Electric. These have recovered somewhat of late due to the realization on the part of investors of the interesting features of shares as a long hold at the lower prices now prevailing.

When the sittings of the Royal Commission have been completed, it seems probable that the shares will regain something of their pristine market strength.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value.)	150,000 shs.	149,798 shs.
Pref. 7% cum (Par value $100.)	10,000,000	4,156,900

Funded Debt—

5% refund mortgage bonds, due 1954	$ 4,380,000
5% first refund. mtge. sinking fund gold, due 1935	4,004,000
6% refund mtge., due 1954	7,000,000

Officers and Directors— E. Anderson, pres. and gen. mgr.; J. S. Mackenzie, treas.; L. Palk, sec.; W. E. Blodgett, compt.; W. R. Bawlf, G. V. Hastings, W. J. Bulman, P. A. Thomson, A. J. Nesbitt, S. L. Fuller, W. H. Carter, J. B. Woodyatt, N. J. Breen, J. B. Coyne, K.C.

Dividend Record— Preferred dividends are being paid quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Common $2 per annum, payable half-yearly, Feb. and Aug. 1.

Stock Ownership—

	Issued	Held by W.L.Co.
Wpg.-Selkirk Rly.	$500,000	$ 490,000
Sub. Rapid Transti...	100,000	100,000
Manitoba River	150,000 shs.	60%
Wpg. River Power...	100,900	......

Market Record—

	Common High	Common Low	Preferred High	Preferred Low
1912	269	210	..	..
1913	218¼	187	..	..
1914	205	180	..	..
1915	180	180	..	..
1916	110	90	..	..
1917	81	36	..	..
1918	48	48	..	..
1919	49	34¾	..	..
1920	42	26	..	..
1921	48	30	..	..
1922	46½	30¼	88	79½
1923	42¼	26½	87¼	80
1924	38½	24	87½	74
1925	53⅞	35¼	99	88
1926	64	45¼	104	95
1927	104½	60¾	110	100¾
1928	128¾	93	115½	105½
1929*	109½	75	107½	104

* To March 7.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31

	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $	1924 $	1923 $	1922 $
Gross earnings	5,868,142	5,566,034	5,211,665	5,128,324	5,280,407	5,395,223
Less oper. expenses	3,661,708	3,408,550	3,301,904	3,379,497	3,465,893	3,526,715
Net earnings	2,206,434	2,157,484	1,909,761	1,748,827	1,814,514	1,868,508
Less: Deprec.	201,050	201,050	201,050	201,050	201,050	201,050
Bond interest	937,159	915,962	872,914	700,463	663,480	643,028
Taxes	180,705	173,229	163,966	155,512	162,471	164,639
Other deductions	229,216	221,895	208,881	211,678	245,869	247,320
Addit. depreciation	217,823	187,538	173,000	165,000	156,003	138,460
Net profits	440,481	457,810	289,950	315,124	385,641	474,011
Other income	291,853	111,721	157,604	139,186	127,706	121,854
Total	732,334	569,531	447,554	454,310	513,347	595,865
Less appropriations—						
Bal. power contract	......	......	......	279,692	......	......
Pref. Dividends	280,279	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Com. Dividends	220,000	220,000	220,000	110,000	......	......
Der. Charges	......	58,355	158,955	1,814,890	......	......
Sink. Fund Res.	80,080	73,100	73,100	......	55,320	56,550
Surplus for year	151,975	8,076	†214,501	†1,960,272	248,027	329,315
*Add Prev. Surplus	216,805	334,752	594,788	2,516,514	2,301,176	2,047,791
Bal. carried forward	368,780	342,828	380,287	556,242	2,549,203	2,377,106

*Adjusted. †Deficit.

Manitoba Power

Operations at Plant Brought Up to Full Capacity in 1928

Subsidiary of Winnipeg Electric Company

The past year has seen a marked increase in the power production of Manitoba Power. The company recently completed the installation of units numbers 5 and 6 in its Great Falls plant, each of 28,000 h.p. The increased power demand have been brought about by the development of the Manitoba mining areas and the general industrial expansion in the territory served by the company.

Manitoba Power is proving an excellent source of revenue to its parent organization, Winnipeg Electric. This company owns 62 per cent of the stock of Manitoba Power, and the last two dividends on its holdings brought Winnipeg Electric $225,000, or an amount equal to $1.50 a share on its own stock.

In addition to supplying the parent company and the mining fields, Manitoba Power supplies the power requirements of the Manitoba Paper Company, at Pine Falls. The paper company takes a load of some 20,000 h.p., a load that ultimately may be expected to increase. The outlook for the company is bright. Its sales of power to the parent company, to the mines and to the paper industry should all tend to show steady increases over a term.

The shares of Manitoba Power are an attractive long hold, and the bonds may be regarded as a satisfactory investment.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Oustanding
Common (No par value.)	200,000 shs.	150,000 shs.

Funded Debt—

1st mge. bds. 'A' 5½% due 1957	$10,000,000
1st mge. bds. 'B' 5½% due 1952	$1,500,000

Dividend Record— Initial dividend of $2 paid Jan. 16, 1928; $1 paid Aug. 1, 1928; $1.50, Feb. 1, 1929.

Officers and Directors— E. Anderson, pres.; W. R. Bawlf, vice-pres.; A. J. Nesbitt, W. J. Bulman, P. A. Thomson, J. B. Woodyatt, N. J. Breen, S. L. Fuller, W. E. Blodgett, treas.; L. Palk, sec.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT Years ending Dec. 31.

	1927	1926	1925
Gross earn.	$1,002,291	$673,563	$666,053
Oper. exp.	137,928	122,274	118,454
Net oper. rev.	864,363	551,289	547,599
Misc. income.	12,422	12,548	1,088
Net earn.	876,785	563,837	548,687
Bond interest.	574,381	529,008	538,825
Taxes	35,079	19,921	7,099
Balance	267,325	14,908	2,763
Depreciation	......	14,000	......
Other deduct.	36,217	......	......
Net income	231,108•	908	2,763
Dividends	200,000	......	......
Surp. for year	31,108	908	2,763
Prev. surplus.	23,207	21,782	18,819
P. & L. bal.	54,315	22,690	21,582

Market Record—

	1927 High	1927 Low	1928 High	1928 Low	*1929 High	*1929 Low
Stock	96½	50	123½	83	105	90

*To March 7.

Southern Canada Power

Company Serves a Territory Which is Expanding Rapidly — Earnings Grow with Increased Power Output

Affiliated with Power Corporation

The past year has witnessed another period of substantial progress for the Southern Canada Power Company. A new record in kilowatt hour output was established in 1928, and through the addition of a number of communities to those already served, the number of customers has been increased substantially.

Earnings of the company over a period of years have constantly shown an increase. The company has made a habit of plowing back about 10 per cent of its gross income into depreciation account, and the equity of shareholders has been proportionately increased. Despite the rapid growth of the company's fixed assets the ratio between depreciation reserve and fixed assets is more than ample, rendering the company's position all the more secure.

Develops Own Power

Southern Canada Power develops all its own energy and does not rely on other companies for its power requirements. The territory served is situated in the southern part of the province of Quebec known as the Eastern townships. The company's largest plant, with a total capacity of 36,000 h.p. is located at Hemmings Falls on the St. Francis River, near Drummondville. The Drummondville plant, also on the St. Francis River, has a total capacity of 18,000 h.p.; the Sherbrooke plant on the Magog River has a total capacity of 4,000 h.p. and in addition, the company owns several smaller plants. In all, Southern Canada Power controls about 20 power sites, which at full development will generate over 200,000 h.p., of which the present total development is 60,000 h.p.

Stock Split in 1928

During the past year the common shares were split four for one. The dividend basis of the new shares has not yet been announced, but in view of the excellent disbursement in former years, it is thought that the new stock will be placed on an annual basis of $1 share.

The outlook for industrial growth in the company's territory is entirely satisfactory. The Eastern Townships district is a section which lends itself readily to industrial developments, and a large number of new industries have been established there during the past five or six years.

Much Progress Made

During the past year, considerable progress was made in adding to the number of communities served. Some twelve new districts were included in the company's transmission systems, and the number of customers were increased from 21,600 to 23,500.

The company owns through stock ownership the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, which develops power and operates the street railway system in the city of Sherbrooke. Power Corporation owns a substantial block of the stock of Southern Canada Power. Shareholders have done remarkably well in the past, and the stock may be regarded as a sound long hold investment.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common shares (No par value).	500,000 shs.	400,000 shs.
Pfd. 6% shares (Par $100.)	$10,000,000	$4,975,700

Funded Debt—

First mortgage, 5%, Series "A", due 1955	50,000,000	6,000,000

Dividend Record— Initial quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on preferred was paid April 15, 1920, which rate has been maintained to date. On common $1 was paid in 1923; $2 in 1924, 1925 and 1926; $3 in 1927; $4 in 1928. A quarterly dividend of 25c per share was paid on the new common shares, Feb., 1929.

Officers and Directors— J. B. Woodyatt, pres. and gen. mgr.; J. M. Robertson, J. S. R. Wurtele, P. T. Davies, vice-pres.'s.; W. K. Baldwin, M.P., James Davidson, P. A. Thomson, J. S. Gillies, W. H. Miner, R. R. Moodie, A. J. Nesbitt, George Parent, K.C., L. C. Haskell, sec.; C. Johnstone, treas.; V. J. Nixon, asst. sec.

Market Record—

Year	Preferred High	Preferred Low	Common High	Common Low
1924	97	90	73	48
1925	101	96	84	67
1926	104½	99	100	81
1927	113	99½	140	85
1928	111½	104	180	125
1929*	110	105	†60	54¾

* To March 7.
† New stock.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

	1928 $	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $	1924 $	1923 $
Gross earnings	1,809,566	1,534,280	1,389,131	1,213,665	1,150,863	953,970
Less oper. expenses	605,765	543,015	475,571	500,098	479,384	422,741
Net earnings	1,203,801	991,265	913,560	713,567	671,479	531,229
Less: Interest charges	344,208	357,413	333,068	269,305	270,958	275,057
Depreciation	181,000	153,000	138,900	121,365	115,100	102,000
Bad debts	4,520	6,110	6,930	6,020	5,750	3,117
Net profits	674,073	474,742	434,662	316,877	279,671	151,055
Less Appropriations:						
Pref. dividends	297,064	294,392	286,074	227,080	179,088	82,161
Common dividends	308,912	180,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	......
Surplus for year	68,097	350	48,588	*10,212	583	68,894
Add previous surplus	166,715	166,365	117,777	127,989	127,406	58,512
Bal. carried forward	234,812	166,715	166,365	117,777	127,989	127,406

Foreign Power

Holdings in France Appreciated Substantially Last Year

Affiliated with Power Corporation

The holdings of Foreign Power Securities in French public utility companies have substantially increased in market value in the past few months. The assets of the company are composed of a substantial interest in the securities of L'Energie Industrielle and, indirectly, in all that company's subsidiaries. Further, Foreign Power has a direct interest in four of these subsidiaries, namely, L'Union Hydro Electrique Americaine and Societe Hydro Electrique du Sud est. Societe Hydro Electrique des Basses Pyrenees and the Societe Francaise Auxiliaires pour l'Electricite.

The parent company in France has been in operation for 25 years, and owns, or controls some twelve subsidiaries.

The operations of the company, with the exception of a small plant in Madagascar, are well distributed throughout France, including Brittany and the cities St. Nazaire and Cannes, the Pyrenees and the cities of Bayonne and Biarritz, the Cote d'Azure and the cities of Mentone and Monte Carlo.

It is thought that Foreign Power will raise additional capital to extend further its holdings in French and other public utility companies.

A substantial interest was recently acquired in the Gaz de Lyon, a company supplying gas to the city of Lyon and surrounding territory with a population of over a million. Control now rests with l'Energie Industrielle and the Societe Francaise Auxiliaire pour l'Electricite.

New Acquisitions

In addition to this expansion Foreign Power secured a large interest in l'Energie Electrique Rhone et Jura, which is controlled by the Schneider group, owners of the large steel and armament works at Creusot. The hydro electric company has important installations on the Rhone and is now in process of developing other water powers in the same area.

A considerable interest has also been acquired in the Societe Hydro Electrique du Verdon, which is undertaking important development work in the South of France.

France is viewed as having entered upon a new era of prosperity and is rapidly developing her natural resources. Electric development especially has shown much progress, and the outlook for Foreign Power Securities is attractive. The common shares are mildly speculative but hold interesting possibilities.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value.)	250,000 shs.	125,000 shs.
Preferred (Par $100.)	$5,000,000	$5,000,000

Funded Debt— None.

Dividend Record— Preferred 6 per cent cumulative participating, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15.

Officers and Directors— Officers—A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; Chas. Johnstone, treas.; V. J. Nixon, asst. sec. Directors—A. J. Nesbitt, J. B. Woodyatt, P. A. Thomson, J. Versailles, Montreal; P. Durant, General R. Brutinel, R. Despres, Paris, France.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT Covering Period May, 1927, to Oct. 31, 1928

Gross earnings	$341,039
Profits for investments realized	122,821
Total	463,860
Less: General expenses	15,746
Bond interest	9,073
Taxes	4,724
Net profit	434,317
Less: Dividends	286,780
Surplus	*147,537

*Subject to deduction of income tax.

Market Record—

	1927 H	1927 L	1928 H	1928 L	*1929 H	*1929 L
Com.	46¾	29	56¼	30	40	34⅞

*To Mar. 5.

Int. Power Securities

The International Power Securities Corporation was formed in 1926 to invest funds in carefully selected securities and obligations of leading electric light and power companies operating in the U.S. or foreign countries. The operations of the corporation are under the direction of an able management, investment interest is confined to the bond issues, which are a satisfactory investment.

Ontario's Possibilities

The province of Ontario ranks first among the provinces in diversity and value of mineral production, and being, like Quebec, situated in the acute fuel area, depends almost entirely on the abundant supplies of hydraulic and hydro-electric energy which are, fortunately, available to every field.

Water Power Securities

Newman, Sweezey & Co. LIMITED
210 St. James Street Montreal

A Wide Choice of Public Utility Securities

Offices: Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver — Charlottetown, Three Rivers, Hamilton, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria — St. John's, Nfld., New York, London, Eng.

THIS Corporation has specialized in public utility and industrial financing for the past twenty-six years. The securities which it has purchased and distributed have provided funds for the development of successful light, power and telephone companies operating in Canada, and under Canadian management in Newfoundland, the West Indies and Central and South America. Among these companies are the following:—

Avalon Telephone (Newfoundland)
Bell Telephone of Canada
Eastern Telephone & Telegraph
Maritime Telegraph & Telephone
Bolivian Power
Calgary Power
International Power
Newfoundland Light & Power
Nova Scotia Light and Power
Ottawa Gas
Ottawa Traction
Ottawa Light Heat & Power
Porto Rico Railways
Western Power of Canada

Our current offerings include a number of Bond and Preferred Share issues of well-established and progressive power companies. Yields are attractive at present prices. Particulars will be supplied upon request.

Royal Securities Corporation Limited
244 St. James Street, Montreal
HArbour 3121

Electric Light and Power
Street Railway
Gas Heating and Lighting

A reliable, old established, company giving assured service at the lowest rates.

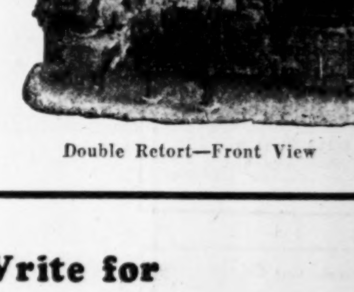
Our engineering service is always at the disposal of our patrons or prospective patrons, and we shall be very pleased to furnish information or assistance.

New Brunswick Power Company
Saint John, New Brunswick

$12,890 SAVED In One Year with DETROIT STOKERS

Since the installation of Detroit Stokers on 1600 H.P. of boilers in a large representative industrial plant, the coal consumption has been so decreased that the saving for one year has been computed by the Engineering Department at $12,890.

You, too, can save money with Detroit Stokers. There is a type and size for every service.


Double Retort—Front View

Double Retort—Rear View

Complete Service
Canadian corporation. Sales offices at Toronto and Montreal. Built at St. Catharines, Ontario. A complete line—
MULTIPLE RETORT
TRIPLE RETORT
DOUBLE RETORT
SINGLE RETORT
UNISTOKER
INDUSTRIAL STOKERS

Write for Bulletin 437 "The Most Economical Method of Burning Coal"

Detroit Stoker Company of Canada, Limited
WINDSOR · ONTARIO

B. C. Power

Is Largest Company in Public Utility Field in British Columbia—Large Power Developments Being Undertaken

Affiliated with Power Corporation of Canada

One of the most interesting developments in the field of power and public utilities during the past year was the formation of the British Columbia Power Corporation. The corporation was the outcome of a battle for control of the British Columbia Electric Railways, formerly controlled by English interests. An alignment of the two opposing parties, the Holt Gundy-Nesbitt Thomson interests, resulted in the formation of the B. C. Power Corporation. The result is that the corporation is now controlled by two of the stronger financial groups in Canada. This alone is a favourable factor in the outlook for its future.

British Columbia Power owns well over 90 per cent of the preferred ordinary and deferred ordinary and ordinary stock of the British Columbia Electric Railway. This company owns all the common stock of the B. C. Power and Gas Company which in turn controls nine companies operating in the public utilities field in British Columbia.

Subsidiary's Earnings

The position of the various stocks of the British Columbia Electric Railway, of which the B. C. Power Corporation owns the three junior issues, has a material bearing on the parent organization. Dividends on the 5 per cent preferred ordinary stock have been paid regularly since 1919. The deferred ordinary stock has paid dividends steadily since the end of the war, and for the last three years has been on an 8 per cent basis. The dividend record of these shares augurs well for the future, and B. C. Power is assured of a substantial income through its holdings in these securities. The junior stock issue is also on a dividend basis.

Senior Securities

The amount of securities outstanding ranking senior to B. C. Power "A" and "B" shares is not large The corporation and its subsidiaries have outstanding bonds to the extent of about $30,000,000 and preferred shares to the extent of about $12,000,000. Thus in all, the corporation has a total of $42,000,000 in securities senior to its A and B shares. This figure compares favourably with the total funded debt of other large public utility companies. The class "A" shares are on an annual dividend basis of $2 a share, and after this rate the "B" shares are entitled to share in disbursements. But it is not probable that the company will inaugurate payments on this stock till it gets thoroughly settled in its new régime. At present B. C. Power "A" cannot be classed as an investment stock. For one thing the shares are not seasoned. But the expansion which is taking place in the province, the magnitude of the company's operations, the established position of its subsidiaries, and its excellent management render the shares a most attractive long hold. Class "B" at present are speculative, but the shares nevertheless may be regarded as a hold with excellent possibilities.

B. C. Electric Railway has been in operation for over 30 years and has shown a growth proportionate to the expansion which has taken place on Canada's Pacific sea board. The demand for power from the company's lines has shown a steady increase, and various hydro electric developments have taken care of these increased power requirements.

Large Power Capacity

B. C. Power, through its subsidiaries, now has a developed power capacity of 202,300 h.p., another 86,000 h.p. is under construction, and the ultimate capacity of the company's plants is 654,800 h.p. Subsidiaries of the corporation supply light and power under long term franchises to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, North and South Vancouver, Point Barnaby and 19 other municipalities. In the transportation field, 353 miles of electric railway lines are owned and operated, as well as a fleet of motor coaches and motor freight trucks. Two gas plants, with a total daily capacity of 5,900,000 cubic feet supply all the gas to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, South Vancouver and Point Grey.

The gas plant for the mainland system, with a daily capacity of 3,500,000 cubic feet, was recently brought into operation.

Outlook is Good

The present era of industrial expansion is taking place in British Columbia, makes the outlook for B. C. Power Excellent. It is easily seen that the corporation is in a dominant position to share in benefits accruing from industrial developments in British Columbia. To take care of increased demand for power, a large expansion program is being carried out. The initial hydro electric development at Bridge River will be completed by the end of 1930, and will add another 60,000 h.p. to the capacity of the corporation's power plants. Proposals for another huge power development on the Campbell River are waiting for a favorable decision from the provincial government.

The outlook for the shares of B. C. Power, over a term, is favorable. The earnings of its subsidiaries have shown and should continue to show, a steady increase. At the present time the price of the shares discounts to some extent, the future earnings of the corporation. But the strength of the company in the particular field it serves, and the excellent management which it enjoys, render the shares of B. C. Power an attractive long hold. The A stock will shortly be regarded as an out and out investment issue, as soon as the shares have become seasoned marketwise.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Class "A"	1,500,000 shs.	1,000,000 shs.
Class "B"	1,500,000 shs.	1,000,000 shs.

No par value.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
On Class "A" stock an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share was paid Oct. 15, 1928, and 50 cents paid quarterly since.

Officers and Directors—
George Kidd, chm.; W. G. Murrin, pres.; A. T. Goward, vice-pres.; Hon. Sir F. S. Barnard, W. J. B. Wilson, A. P. Holt, J. Davidson, Sir H. S. Holt, Rt. Hon. Viscount Rothermere, A. J. Nesbitt, J. H. Gundy, J. B. Woodyatt, S. Godin, E. Rogers, sec.

Market Record—

	1928 High	1928 Low	*1929 High	*1929 Low
Class "A"	60¼	48½	60	50⅛
Class "B"	43½	21½	40	30

*To March 12.

B. C. Electric

Operates in Field Experiencing Wide Industrial Expansion

Controlled by B. C. Power Corporation

The British Columbia Electric Railway is in a strong position to take advantage of the industrial expansion which is under way in British Columbia at the present time. The company is the largest public utility operating enterprise on the Pacific coast of Canada. Vancouver is progressing rapidly, and the whole province is witnessing a period of marked expansion.

B. C. Electric controls the entire electric power, gas and street railway systems in Vancouver, its suburban communities and in Victoria and Esquimalt. The present developed capacity of the company power plants is approximately 202,000 h.p. There is under construction a large development at Bridge River capable of producing 60,000 h.p., and a second steam plant in Vancouver with a capacity of 26,000 h.p. The total ultimate capacity of the company's plants is estimated at 654,800 h.p. Good progress has been made with the Bridge River development and it is thought that the initial installation of two 28,000 h.p. generating units will be completed by the end of 1931.

All Sections Progress

Every department of B. C. Electric is making progress. The subsidiary's gas service was recently enlarged by the completion of another plant, having a capacity of 3,500,000 cubic feet daily. This brings the company's total gas production up to 9,000,000 feet daily. It supplies all the gas requirements of greater Vancouver. The system includes, 430 miles of gas mains serving more than 39,000 customers.

The transportation activities of B. C. Electric include the ownership and operation of some 360 miles of electric railway lines. In addition to the street car and interurban service the company operates a motor coach and freight service over a distance of 72 miles.

Since the company came under the control of B. C. Power Corporation early in 1928, investment interest in B.C. Electric is confined to its debentures, debenture stock and preferred shares.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Cumulative perpetual pref. 5%	£1,440,000	£1,440,000
Non-cum. pref. ordinary 5%	1,440,000	1,440,000
Deferred ord.	1,440,000	1,440,000
Def. ord., £ each		966,103
Unlisted stock	£1,033,897	£ each

Funded Debt—

Debentures 4½% 1st mtge.	£13,440
Debentures 4½% Van. Pr.	37,100
Perp. Cons. deb. stock, 4¼%	2,788,170
Debenture stock, 5%, 1944 (income tax free)	770,000

Officers and Directors—
George Kidd, chairman; W. G. Murrin, pres. A. T. Goward, vice-pres., Victoria; F. R. Glover, gen. executive asst.; V. Laursen, solicitor; E. H. Adams, compt. B. N. Smith, sec.; T. N. Harrison, P. W. Pitt, S. Kilpatrick, R. W. Bartlett.

Dividend Record—

Year	Cum. Perp. Pref.	Non-cum. Pref. Ord.	Defer. Ord.
1918	5%	..	..
1919	5	5%	3 + 3%
1920	5	£4 13 0	£6 4 0
1921	5	4 13 8	6 4 2
1922	5	4 13 8	6 4 8
1923	5	4 16 2	6 9 5
1924	5	4 16 2	6 9 8
1925	5	6 6 9	8 0 0
1926	5	6 5 0	8 0 0
1927	5	6 4 0	8 0 0

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending June 30

Profit and Loss—
To June 30—

	1928	1927	1926
Income	£642,051	£611,483	£573,234
Interest	179,305	179,408	179,816
Dividends	264,305	216,000	216,000
Surp. for year	198,441	216,075	177,418

Market Record—

	Def. Ord. High	Def. Ord. Low	Pref. Ord. High	Pref. Ord. Low	Cum. Pref. High	Cum. Pref. Low
1913	144½	111	125	102	109¾	98½
1914	125	104	111	100	107	98
1915	79	30	90½	25	89¾	50
1916	62	35	68½	34½	71½	50⅞
1917	40½	25	46⅞	28	64⅞	38
1918	48	24	52½	27¾	68	41
1919	54¾	31	56½	35⅞	66½	53¾
1920	60	40	62	45	65	51
1921	60	47½	58½	49⅛	61	53¼
1922	91	57	78½	53⅝	83½	59
1923	101	87	88	74	90½	75¾
1924	112½	97½	90⅝	80	90	82
1925	128	101	104½	82	93	84½
1926	150	124	120	101	89	82
1927	194	146	153	114	95½	86½

WESTERN POWER

(Controlled through stock ownership by B. C. Electric Railway)

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	5,000,000	$5,000,000
Preferred	5,000,00	850,000

7 per cent cumulative from Jan. 1, 1918.

Funded Debt—

1st mtg. 5% due 1949	$5,000,000	$4,895,433

Officers and Directors—
George Kidd, pres. and gen. mgr.; W. G. Murrin, John Davidson, Capt. F. R. Glover, V. Laursen, W. Saville, E. H. Adams, J. V. Armstrong, sec.; P. Lewis, pur. agt.

Dominion Power

Company During Past Year Has Improved Its Position Through Elimination of Competition and by a Betterment of Its Services

Affiliated with Power Corporation of Canada

Dominion Power and Transmission Company has been more in evidence than usual in the Canadian markets during the past year owing to the fact that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is believed to be in negotiation to secure control of the company. Up to the present time there has been no confirmation of this idea, and, indeed, it has been more than once officially denied. Notwithstanding this attitude on the part of the Hamilton authorities, however, it is deemed more than probable, in circles that may be assumed to know what is in process of development, that some such arrangement ultimately may be reached. During 1928 the stock sold up from 45 to 85, and, though, in deference to general conditions, there has been in recent weeks a decline to 72, this is not taken to indicate that the merger is entirely a thing of the past.

The outlook for the company in the past couple of years has been materially improved, having regard entirely to its operations in the field that it is called upon to cover. The Hamilton Street Railway, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dominion Power, has been granted an increase in fares, four tickets being sold for 25 cents instead of five as formerly. The difficulty which was in evidence for some time through jitney competition throughout the city likewise has been eliminated, giving the company full control over the transportation situation. The position of the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Electric Railway has been also materially improved by the purchase of the equipment of the Hamilton Bus Company, which, operating a service under a provincial license, was in direct competition with Dominion Power in that portion of the Niagara Peninsula lying adjacent to Hamilton.

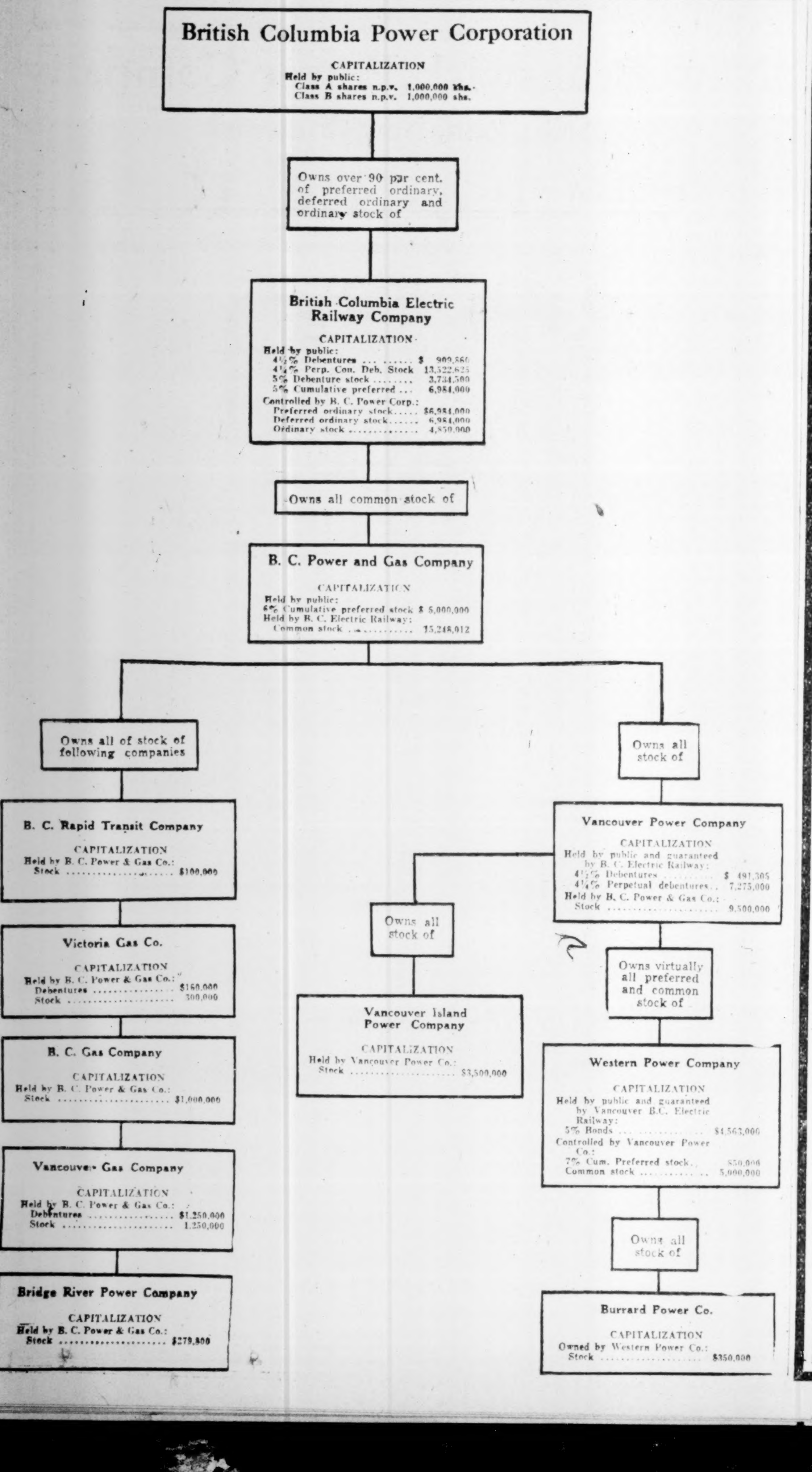
Increased revenues thus have been secured for the company from its transportation facilities.

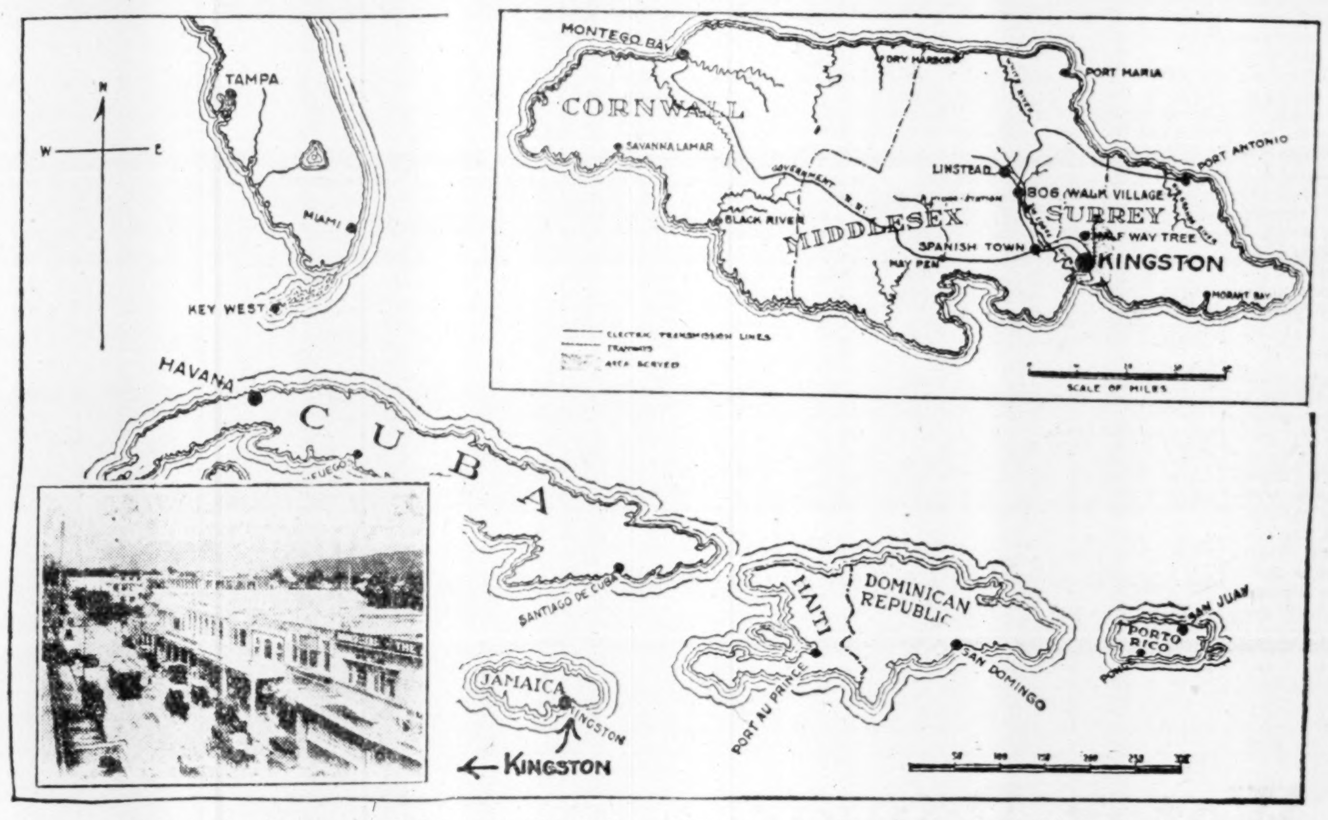
Dominion Power last autumn made another move that is likely to work out to the advantage of the exchequer. For considerably over thirty years it had operated a subsidiary known as the Hamilton, Burlington and Oakville Radial Company, this having come into existence as far back as 1896. At the outset, and for a number of years, it was an extremely popular and profitable branch of the parent company's operations, giving access to suburban sections that were rapidly being opened up for all-the-year-round use by citizens as well as for the establishment of summer houses. In this way the Beach area, Burlington and Bronte were given an increased population. There came a time, however, when the increasing use of motor cars as a means of locomotion brought this suburban radial to a point where it had ceased to pay and it was finally decided to operate buses over the route.

Efforts are now being made to

Continued on page 31)

Simplifying B. C. Power's Financial Structure





Map showing Jamaica in relation to the West Indies, and the area served by the Jamaica Public Service Co.

Progressively Serving an Expanding Utility Field

Jamaica Public Service Limited and Subsidiary Company

Record of Progressive Growth

The stability and growth of this utility's business and net earnings may be seen in the following table:

Year	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings
1908	$217,410	$118,326
1909	236,065	113,885
1910	240,066	122,637
1911	263,108	122,014
1912	261,080	116,956
1913	284,841	128,584
1914	288,924	125,369
1915	274,317	123,540
1916	286,321	134,370
1917	287,210	120,112
1918	294,724	131,603
1919	383,664	154,767
1920	490,180	151,288
1921	536,866	185,376
1922	541,032	181,431
1924	579,055	186,651
1925	625,275	236,114
1926	652,104	255,387
1927	694,160	284,993
1928	697,876	282,371

The property was acquired from the West India Electric Co. in 1923 by the Jamaica Public Service Co., Limited, and placed under the executive management of Stone & Webster, Inc., who manage over 60 utilities throughout North America and in the Tropics. In 1928 all of the common stock with the exception of Directors' qualifying shares was exchanged for stock in the Jamaica Public Service Limited, a Canadian Company.

CAPITALIZATION

A. **Jamaica Public Service Limited.**
No bonded indebtedness.
Stock: Capital without par value.

Outstanding	44,985	shares
Unissued	15,015	"
Authorized	60,000	"

B. **Jamaica Public Service Company, Limited.**
Bonds: First Mortgage 6½'s $956,000.
7% Cumulative Preference Stock, $1,000,000.
Preference 7% Cumulative $750,000.
Preference "B" 7% Cumulative $250,000.

Jamaica Public Service, Limited's Financial Strength Based on Investment in a Public Utility Company with a Consistent Record of Earnings and Furnishing Adequate and Reliable Service to a Growing Territory

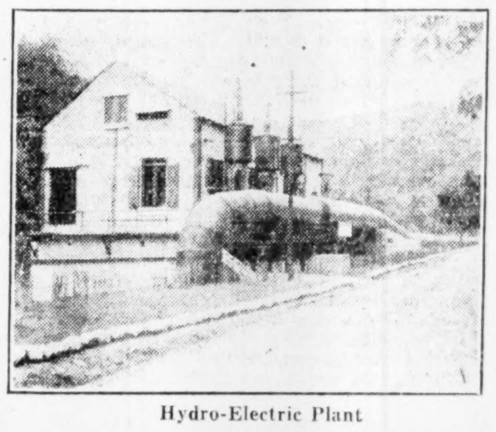
Jamaica Public Service Limited, a Canadian Company, owns all of the common stock, with the exception of five Directors' qualifying shares, of Jamaica Public Service Company, Limited, a public utility organized and operating in the Island of Jamaica, British West Indies, and doing the entire electric lighting and power business for an estimated population of 106,000, within the territorial limits of the Corporation of Kingston and St. Andrew and the Parish of St. Catherine. It also operates an electric tramway system in Kingston and St. Andrew.

The year 1928 was one of progress for the Operating Company in that Gross Earnings increased $3,715.89, notwithstanding reductions in tramway revenues resulting from bus and private automobile competition. Light and Power Earnings increased 7.9%, with an increase in customers served, and larger sales to existing customers for commercial light and power, irrigation pumping, and residential uses. A constant effort is being made to secure adequate legislation to protect the Company's tramway undertaking, and three buses have been purchased which will be put into operation as soon as the necessary permits can be secured.

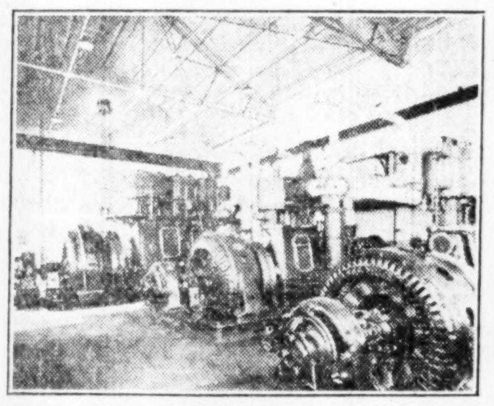
The physical property of the Company has been well maintained and is in satisfactory operating condition. During the year the electric distribution system was extended to serve the villages of Bog Walk and Linstead. In addition, a number of short electric extensions were made and lines rebuilt to serve adequately new and existing customers.

Business conditions in Kingston and in the Island generally were not satisfactory during 1928, as a result of a long drought during the early part of the year, followed by heavy flood rains and strong north winds which did considerable damage to crops on the north side of the Island. The Banana Producers' Association formed in 1927 has been active. Purchasing contracts have been entered into in the Island, selling and distributing agents appointed in England, Canada, and the United States, and four ships have been purchased to carry the fruit. Two of these ships will make their first voyage in March when a ten day service will be inaugurated, which it is hoped will later be increased to a seven day service. The Association plans to handle the other agricultural products of the Island as well as bananas, and the outlook for the coming year indicates improvement over 1928.

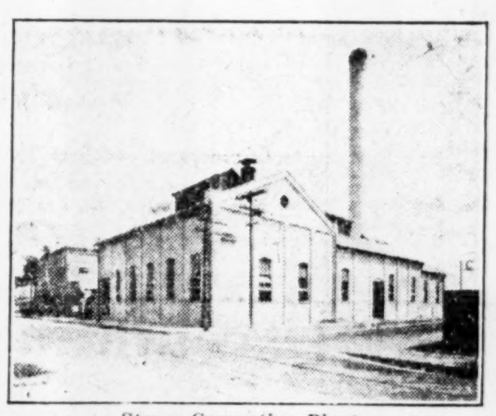
Jamaica Public Service Limited



Hydro-Electric Plant



Generating Apparatus



Steam Generating Plant

Calgary Power

Remarkable Progress Made Last Year—Much Expansion Undertaken—Further Developments Under Construction

The Calgary Power Company has been actively engaged during the past twelve months in expanding its system; it now serves a large territory throughout Alberta. In April, 1928, the entire capital stock of the Calgary Water Power Company was purchased, and in July, control was secured of the United Electric and Engineering Company. This company operates about 100 miles of transmission lines.

A new contract has recently been executed with the city of Calgary whereby the company has taken over the operations of the city's reserve steam plant and contracted to supply the entire power requirements of Calgary until 1940.

The successful progress of the Calgary Power Company and the the growing power requirements in the territory served, necessitates immediate construction of a further hydro-electric power plant. Arrangements have been made to develop the Ghost-Radnor power site on the Bow River, some 28 miles west of Calgary.

Completed in November

An initial installation of 36,000 h.p. is contemplated, with an ultimate installation capacity of 64,000 h.p. It is expected that the first stage of the Ghost development will be completed about November, 1929, which will bring the total capacity of the company's hydro-electric generating stations to 68,000 h.p., capable of further development to 96,000 h.p.

The company operates two hydro-electric plants at Horse Shoe Falls and at Kananaskis Falls. The installed capacity of these plants is 19,000 and 13,000 h.p respectively. Calgary Power and its subsidiaries have in operation 340 miles of 66,000 volt, and 840 miles of 13,000 volt transmission lines.

Numerous Improvements

Numerous improvements have been made during the year in connection with the supply to the city of Calgary of power. Since the acquisition of the Calgary Water Power Company its system has been connected with that of the city of Calgary, thereby making the fullest use of hydro-electric power and providing additional steam reserve, assuring a continuity of service during periods of abnormally low water at the company's hydro-electric plants.

In October, 1928, the company offered 5,000 shares of new common stock to shareholders on the basis of one share for every four held. The subscription price of new stock was $100 a share. Two issues of preferred stock, totalling $4,000,000 in all, were made in October, 1928, and February, 1929. The financing was used to cover the cost of expansions.

Earnings of Calgary Power continue to grow, and the outlook for the future is excellent. The common stock is an attractive long hold investment.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$2,500,000
Pref. 6%	5,000,000	2,500,000

Par $100.

Funded Debt—
First sinking fund gold 5 per cent, due 1940, $2,687,373.

Dividend Record—
Preferred cumulative from Nov. 1, 1928.
Common 5 per cent per annum, payable 1¼ per cent quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1.

Officers and Directors—
I. W. Killam, chairman of board; G. A. Gaherty, pres.; F. C. Clarke, vice-pres.; S. B. Hammond, treas.; L. G. Proctor, sec.; H. H. Purlee, A. E. Cross, W. C. Pitfield.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending Dec. 31

	1928	1927	1926
Gross op. earn.	$949,422	$494,908	$430,689
Oper. exp.	432,250	158,689	126,007
Net op. rev.	517,173	336,219	304,682
Other income	16,725	1,675	20,273
Gross income	533,888	337,894	324,955
Depreciation	93,109	60,000	50,000
Bond interest	136,169	137,472	139,508
Other interest	32,779	......	......
Prov., inc. tax.	20,633	10,828	10,020
Net inc. for yr.	251,198	129,594	125,427
Pref. divd.	25,000	......	......
Com. divd.	102,500	23,750	......
	123,698	105,844	125,427
Surp. prev. yr.	689,894	584,050	458,623
	813,592	689,894	584,050
*Com. and exp.	191,496	......	......
Surplus	622,096	689,894	584,050

*On preferred stock issue.

Market Record—

Year	Common High	Common Low
1918	30	27
1919	30	22¾
1920	22½	15
1921	6¾	1
1922*	7½	5
1923	11½	4
1924*	52	15½
1925*	53	46½
1926	52½	47
1927	100	50
1928	175	100
1929†	170	160

*London quotation.
†To March 12.

DOMINION POWER

(Continued from page 30)

place the Hamilton Street Railway, which was a long an unprofitable part of the company's operations, on a more satisfactory basis. Orders were recently placed for twelve double truck street cars, involving an expenditure of $250,000, and these are to be delivered ready for use early in the coming May.

Underground System Expanded

The work of placing wires and transformers in the company's underground system is being rapidly carried out and it is expected that the entire contract will have been completed by the end of the present year. The merchandising and sales department of the electric companies recently established has proven valuable in that it affords an opportunity for further service to and contact with customers, resulting in the creation of a feeling of good will and incidentally stimulating the consumption of current. Sales of electric light in Hamilton, Brantford, St. Catharines and other municipalities have been up to expectation.

The financial statement of Dominion Power covering the fiscal year ending December 31, 1928, will not be issued until early next month, but the view is expressed that it will make a better showing than that of last year. Operating expenses are likely to be considerably lower, in view of the elimination of certain competitive features which militated against the company formerly, and the net results should consequently show up more advantageously.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$15,000,000	$7,700,000
Pref. 7% cum. (Par $100).	10,000,000	5,411,000

Funded Debt—
5 per cent first gold, due annually to 1932, $5,192,000, and bonds of subsidiaries outstanding, $2,352,000.

Market Record (Toronto Curb)—

	1927 H	1927 L	1928 H	1928 L	1929 H	1929 L
Pref.	102	100	106⅜	104⅛	106	104½
Com.	...	...	83½	45	85	73

xTo March 5.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Wm. E. Phin, pres.; Cyrus A. Birge, vice-pres.; George D. Fearman, sec.; James Dixon, treas.; W. G. Angus, G. E. Waller, managers.

Directors—J. R. Moodie, James Dixon, Cyrus A. Birge, Sir John Gibson, Wm. E. Phin, James Moodie, Hon. S. C. Mewburn, John Dickenson, Major C. W. G. Gibson, Hamilton, Ont.; J. B. Woodyatt, A. J. Nesbitt, Montreal.

Dividend Record—

	Pref.	Com.
1907	6%	..
1908	3	..
1911	7+3	..
1912	7+3	..
1913	7+6½	..
1914	7	..
1915	7	..
1916	7	4
1917	7	4
1918	7	4
1919	7	4
1920	7	4
1921	7	..
1922	7	..
1923	7	..
1924	7	2
1925	7	..
1926	7	..
1927	7	..
1928	7	..

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS TO DECEMBER 31

	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $	1924 $	1923 $	1922 $
Gross earnings	3,479,622	3,219,910	3,120,509	3,132,438	3,361,335	3,830,558
Less oper. expenses	2,430,006	2,143,861	2,189,069	2,311,841	2,315,976	2,810,924
Net earnings	1,049,616	1,076,049	931,440	820,597	1,045,359	1,019,634
Less: Bad debts	3,155	1,836	1,571	7,193	3,302	2,966
Interest	396,831	419,992	429,206	447,273	460,812	442,883
Depreciation	274,379	332,159	354,058	352,812	320,832	256,884
Exchange	......	......	......	......	......	24,600
Income tax	......	......	......	......	......	7,296
Net profits	375,249	322,062	146,605	13,319	260,413	285,005
Less appropriations—						
Pref. dividends	372,893	313,751	296,730	277,727	258,837	258,837
Common dividends	......	......	......	138,032	......	......
Surplus for year	2,356	8,311	*150,125	*402,440	1,576	26,168
Add previous surplus	537,159	528,848	678,973	1,981,413	1,098,091	1,071,922
Less Welland Electric	......	......	......	......	18,254	......
Balance carried forward	539,515	537,159	528,848	678,973	1,081,413	1,098,090

* Deficit.

Avon River Power

Company Has Completed Substantial Development Work

The Avon River Power Company during the past year increased its capacity by the completion of a 3,000 horsepower development at Avon River Falls. The company operates a plant on the same river which produces 2,600 horsepower, while that on theGaspereaux River produces 1,100 horsepower. The total capacity of the company's plants is now over 6,700 horsepower. In addition to this development work, the company took over the power requirements of several communities, and has extended its transmission lines.

Avon River Power serves the western section of the prosperous Annapolis Valley and a substantial portion of Hants County, N.S. The industrial expansion in the Maritimes has had a favorable bearing on the operations of the company; and a further increase in the demand for power may be expected.

Like other Nova Scotian utilities, the company operates under government jurisdiction and is entitled to a return of 8 per cent on a fair valuation of its property. In September, 1928, the company began the construction of a 500 horsepower plant on the Fall River, which will come into full operation shortly. The outlook for the company is favorable.

The latest reports indicate the common shares of the undertaking have been sold to new interests.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$250,000	$225,000
Pref. 6%	250,000	200,000

Par. $100.

Funded Debt—

First mtge. 5½% bonds, series "A," due 1956	$650,000
First mtge., 5½%, series "B," due 1957	36,500

Officers and Directors—
R. A. Jodrey, pres.; C. H. Wright, vice-pres.; T. B. Akins, sec.; G. W. Hensley, Dr. L. B. Chase.

PROFIT AND LOSS
Year Ending Dec. 31

	1927
Gross revenue	$120,407
Expenses	116,317
	4,090
Other profit	5,796
Operating profit	9,886
Preferred dividend	6,000
Written off securities	3,519
Surplus	367
Previous surplus	312
Balance carried forward	679

Avalon Telephone

Business Expansion Results in Increased Use of Lines

The Avalon Telephone Company serves some hundred communities with a total population in excess of 100,000. Its customers number approximately 5,000, majority of whom are in St. John's, Newfoundland. The company, which was incorporated eight years ago, has grown rapidly. Business in Newfoundland generally, has shown a marked expansion in the past two years and the Avalon Telephone has benefitted by the increased use of its lines.

The company's lines provide communication with the most important sections of the Avalon Peninsula and include a submarine cable communicating with Belle Island, the iron mining section of Concession Bay.

The company serves an area within a radius of 100 miles of St. John, and its properties include a telephone exchange in the city of St. John. The outlook for the company is favorable.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$300,000	$236,350
Pref. non-cum. 7%	400,000*	400,000

Par $25.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage bonds, series "A," 6 per cent, due 1946, $394,000.

Dividend Record—
Dividends regularly paid on preferred, semi-annually, Jan. and July 1. On common, 2 per cent was paid in 1922; 4 per cent in 1923.

Officers and Directors—
Hon. J. J. Murphy, prec.; R. J. Murphy, vice-pres. and man. dir.; J. D. Cameron, sec. and treas.; J. Healy, supt.; G. Brownrigg, M. E. Martin, H. E. Hickman, J. H. Winfield.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years ending Dec. 31

	1927	1926	1925
Gross earnings	$172,842	$132,127	$117,561
Less oper. exp.	78,434	74,488	65,722
Less—			
Net earnings	94,408	58,639	51,839
Bond interest	23,372	13,511	10,496
Other interest	......	......	2,668
Other charges	6,500	4,890	5,404
Bad debts	......	3,000	.....
Depreciation	34,278	.....	.....
Net income	30,258	36,238	33,271
Dividends	28,000	42,049	13,772
Surp. for year	2,258	x5,811	19,499
Prev. surp.	2,242	8,053	.....
Total surplus	$4,500	$2,242	$19,499

x—Deficit.

Kaministiquia Power

Operates in Progressive Field Under Perpetual Franchise

Controlled by Abitibi Power and Paper Company

Kaministiquia Power Company owns and operates a hydro-electric development on the Kaministiquia River at Kakabeka Falls, 17 miles from Fort William. The capacity of the plant is 35,000 horse power. The company supplies electrical energy to the City of Fort William and to industrial consumers in the vicinity.

Franchises with the City of Fort William and for water power are perpetual. The company is prosperous and is growing with the community which it serves.

Its properties include four hydro-electric units with a capacity and three transmission circuits which supply power directly to two-thirds of the company's market. The company has been in operation since 1906, and was re-organized in 1925 to give effect to a new control. Investment interest in the company is confined to its bonds.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (no par).		
Class "A" non-vot.	30,750 shs.	30,750 shs.
Class "B" voting	9,250 shs.	9,250 shs.

All the common shares are owned by the Fort William Power Co., now controlled by Abitibi Power and Paper Co.

Funded Debt—

1st mtge. 5½% bonds due 1950	$5,000,000	$2,999,833

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent per annum, paid regularly since issuance. A dividend of 1.16 2-3 per cent was paid Jan., 1927, covering two months period, on account of change in dividend payment dates, payments quarterly Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.

Officers and Directors—
George H. Mead, chairman of board; L. R. Wilson, pres.; W. A. Hurlburt, vice-pres.; W. L. Bird, vice-pres.; Sir H. Holt, J. S. Norris, N. N. Patterson, P. B. Wilson, C. H. L. Jones, T. H. Watson, J. G. Gibson, sec.; W. Struthers, treas.

Great Lakes Power

Company is Gradually Paying Off Its Outstanding Bonds

The Great Lakes Power Company, which was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario in March, 1916, and acquired and owns in fee an hydraulic-electric plant at Sault Ste. Marie, is a subsidiary of International Transit Co. The company was granted the rights in perpetuity, without rental or other charges, to the use of 20,000 cubic feet per second of primary or continuous water on the Canadian side of the St. Mary's River. As a result a large amount of power has been developed, which is utilized in providing service for the people of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and in supplying motive power for the plants of the Lake Superior Corporation, and the Spanish River Paper Co.

The average net earnings of the company over a period of years have been sufficient to provide preferred dividend requirements more than five times over. The company has been retiring its bonds gradually, those outstanding having been materially reduced during the past few years. Granted a continuance of such management there is no reason why the company should not look forward to a promising future.

A development in the affairs of the Great Lakes Power Co. was the submission recently to shareholders of an offer for an exchange of shares by the Middle West Utilities Company, details of which will be found in the news section of this issue.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Preferred 7%	600,000	600,000
Funded Debt—		
First mortgage 6% gold bonds, due serially, 1924 to 1944	3,000,000	2,370,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred dividends regularly paid quarterly, March, June, Sept. and Dec. 15. On common, dividends of 4% each paid in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927, payments quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct.

Officers and Directors—
S. Insull, pres.; M. J. Insull, vice-pres.; J. A. McPhail, vice-pres.; O. E. McCormick, sec. and treas.; E. J. Knight, asst. sec.; A. E. Pickering, gen. mgr.; R.A. Eckhart, J. O. Heyworth, A. Sinclair, D. R. McLennan, J. L. Martin, J. M. McNeil, asst. sec.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending Dec. 31.

	1927	1926
Gross earnings	$ 563,748	$ 575,534
Less oper. exp.	225,001	212,948
Net earnings	338,747	362,585
Other income	28,285	24,386
Total	367,032	386,971
Less: Bond int.	143,236	149,300
Other interest	27	216
Taxes	19,949	21,191
Net profits	203,820	216,264
Less appropriations—		
Pref. dividends	42,000	42,000
Com. dividends	80,000	80,000
Surplus for year	81,820	94,264
Add prev. surp.	1,025,476	927,647
Res. adj. for taxes	2,472	3,565
Bal. carried forward	1,104,824	1,025,476

Municipal Service

Controls Public Utility Companies Operating in Quebec

The Municipal Service Corporation was incorporated in 1926, and since that time has acquired control of privately owned water works and electric light and power undertakings in the province of Quebec, consolidating them under one management. The corporation owns the entire capital structure of the St. Therese water works company, the Shawbridge, the St. Adele and Val Morin water works systems. In addition, the company operates a gas plant at Saranac, New York.

The corporation controls the water works system and filtration plant in the city of Amos, in the Rouyn district, and also supplies the city with its electric light and power requirements.

The company owns mills at Huntingdon, P.Q., where a profitable grain and lumber business is conducted. The shares are speculative.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value.)	25,000 shs.	25,000 shs.
Pref. 7% cum. (Par $100.)	$1,000,000	$50,500

Funded Debt—

First refunding mtge. 6% bonds, due 1956	$500,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred dividends payable semi-annually, Jan. and July 1.

Directors—
Senator N. A. Belcourt, W. K. Baldwin, R. W. Truax, O. Lefebvre, Hon. L. A. David, H. B. Fisk, J. B. Rose, J. E. Thibaudeau.

Market Record—

	1928 High	1928 Low	*1929 High	*1929 Low
Common	17	5½	9	6

*To March 12.

One of the most important coal mining areas in Canada is that of the Crow's Nest Pass and Elk river district in East Kootenay and here hydro-electricity has to a great extent replaced coal as a source of power for mining.

Co-operation and Efficiency

Co-operation and efficiency in any business are usually the elements which determine its success.

Good communication is a powerful factor in bringing these elements into effect.

The prosperity of business in Nova Scotia during the past year has been unprecedented in the history of the Province, and this Company identifies itself with the forces which brought that prosperity about.

The excellence of our Telephone System has made possible a co-operation and efficiency in business that without such means of communication would have been impossible of achievement.

It has been largely instrumental in placing Nova Scotia right in the vanguard of Modern Progress and Development.

MARITIME TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE
COMPANY LIMITED

Halifax - Nova Scotia

Continuous and Progressive Development of Natural Gas Industry in Alberta

the securities of which offer safe and sound investments

THE CANADIAN WESTERN NATURAL GAS, LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, and NORTHWESTERN UTILITIES LIMITED, operating under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners for the Province of Alberta, practically control the natural gas utility business in this Province. These two Companies produce, purchase and distribute natural gas for heating and industrial purposes to 18 cities and towns, including the Cities of Calgary, Lethbridge and Edmonton, with a total population of approximately 176,000. The population of this territory and the business of the two utilities are steadily increasing.

THE CANADIAN WESTERN NATURAL GAS, LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, supplies natural gas to the Cities of Calgary and Lethbridge, and the Towns of Macleod, Claresholm, Nanton, Granum, Stavely, High River, Okotoks and Brooks, in Southern Alberta.

Assets, irrespective of gas fields, of over $14,000,000.

Gross Income, Less Operating Expenses, for year ending December 31st, 1928 ... $915,133.00

Number of consumers—

September 30, 1922	12,318
" " 1923	12,566
" " 1924	13,009
" " 1925	13,662
" " 1926	15,288
" " 1927	16,478
" " 1928	18,009

NORTHWESTERN UTILITIES LIMITED, supplies natural gas to the City of Edmonton, and the surrounding Towns of Ryley, Holden, Bruce and Viking, in Central Alberta.

Fixed assets, to the cost value of $5,800,000.

Controls entire acreage in proven gas field containing 7,000,000,000 cubic feet.

Gross Income, Less Operating Expenses, for year ending December 31st, 1928 ... $700,554.00

Number of consumers—

December 31, 1923	1,880
" " 1924	4,875
" " 1925	6,247
" " 1926	7,273
" " 1927	8,030
" " 1928	8,948

FURTHER INFORMATION UPON APPLICATION

The Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited
215 Sixth Avenue, West, Calgary, Alberta

Northwestern Utilities Limited
10305 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta

International Power

Diversification of Holdings is Important Factor in Viewing Stock from Investment Angle

The diversification of its holdings in public utility companies operating in North, Central, and Southern America, tends to stabilize the earnings of International Power. Though the hurricane in the Porto Rico district made inroads into the profits of the subsidiary operating in that territory, losses were offset by profits from companies active in other areas. The fact that the countries in which International Power is interested produce different basic products, is another factor which makes the outlook for the common shares of the company interesting in the light of a long hold. In most of the fields served, hydro-electric development is but in its infancy, and there exist great potentialities for further development.

International Power controls through stock ownership, the Porto Rico Railways Company, Newfoundland Light and Power, Bolivian Power Company, Electric Light and Power Company of Oruro, Demarara Electric Company, and the San Salvador Electric Light Company. It owns the Venezuela Power Co., completely, and also a majority of the bonds of the Demarara Electric Company.

Earnings Have Grown

In light and power alone the subsidiary companies serve approximately 71,000 customers in 31 communities with an estimated population of 860,000 people. The various enterprises embrace public and private lighting, tramway, power and telephone services.

Earnings have shown a steady increase since the company's inception in 1926. Much development work was carried out by subsidiaries during the past year, and the parent company should reap the benefit of this expansion in the course of the next few years.

Over the long pull, the outlook for the shares of International Power is distinctly favorable. The company's holdings are spread over a widely diversified territory, which continue to expand industrially. The subsidiary companies are reviewed individually in this issue.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	150,000 shs.	115,610 shs.
No par value.		
1st pref. 7%	$8,000,000	$8,000,000
2nd pref. 6%	2,000,000	2,000,000

Funded Debt—
Gold debentures, 6½%, due 1957 *$5,000,000

* $3,000,000, 6½%; $2,000,000, 6%.

Dividend Record—
1st preferred, 7% per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.

Officers and Directors—
I. W. Killam, pres.; G. MacGregor Mitchell, V. E. Mitchell, K.C.; W. C. Pitfield, J. H. Price, W. D. Ross, O. E. Smith, F. R. Taylor, R. D. Bell, W. H. Chase, L. M. Wood, C. A. C. Bruce, H. Ferreccio, H. J. Symington, K.C., F. H. Clarke, sec.-treas.

INCOME ACCOUNT
Year Ended Dec. 31

	1927
Earnings	$621,144
Expenses	40,708
	580,436
Interest	148,432
Net profits	432,004
Preferred divs.	359,676
Surplus for year	72,328
Prev. surplus	57,598
P. & L. surplus	$129,926

Market Record—

	1927 H	1927 L	1928 H	1928 L	*1929 H	*1929 L
Common	50	14½	43¼	37	35	28
Preferred	98	85	101	94	98½	96

* To March 12.

Bolivian Power

Subsidiary of International Power Company

The Bolivian Power Company operates the electric lighting, tramways and telephone undertakings in La Paz, the principal city of Bolivia. The properties are operated under concessions extending until 1950, which includes a contract for the supply of the entire public lighting of the city.

The company owns a complete system for generation, transmission and distribution of electric light and power, a tramways system, and a modern telephone system with underground and aerial cables. The hydro-electric plant has a capacity of 3,000 horse power, and the necessary equipment for an additional 2,250 horse power is being installed. The number of customers served exceeds 10,000. During the past twelve months the company purchased three telephone systems, and further development is planned.

Capitalization—

	Outstanding
Common	$3,000,000

A majority of the stock is owned by International Power Co.

Funded Debt —
First mortgage 8% bonds, due 1945, series "A," $1,600,000.

Dividend Record—
Initial dividend of 2% on common paid Dec., 1926; Dec., 1927, 3%.

Officers and Directors—
I. W. Killam, pres.; F. C. Clarke, sec. and treas.; L. G. Proctor, asst. sec.; W. C. Pitfield, S. B. Hammond, H. Ferreccio, A. Dumaine.

San Salvador Light

Subsidiary of International Power Company

The San Salvador Electric Light Company operates the electric lighting and power services in the City of San Salvador and 18 adjoining municipalities. San Salvador is the capital and principal commercial financial centre of the Republic. The total population served, including adjoining municipalities is about 150,000. Customers served approximate 8,000.

The company owns two hydro electric developments with a combined capacity of 3,300 horse power and a complete electrical distribution system, for the most part constructed of steel poles. It also owns and operates a well equipped ice plant having a capacity of 20 tons of ice daily.

The increasing demand for power has necessitated the company purchasing the rights and lands necessary for a hydro electric development on a site where about 4,500 horse power is available. Construction work has been commenced.

A new pumping station and reservoir are being built at San Salvador to increase the city's water supply. The company will furnish power for operation of the station. Railroad plans of the Republic call for the construction of a road which will give San Salvador rail connection with the Atlantic sea board; the work is now being carried out. This development should indirectly benefit the San Salvador Electric Light Company through industrial expansion in the district which the company serves.

ALDRED & CO.
LIMITED
112 St. James Street
(CORNER OF PLACE D'ARMES)
MONTREAL

CORPORATION FINANCING

NEW YORK
40 Wall Street

LONDON
24 Lombard Street

PARIS
20 Place Vendôme

International Power is Far Flung

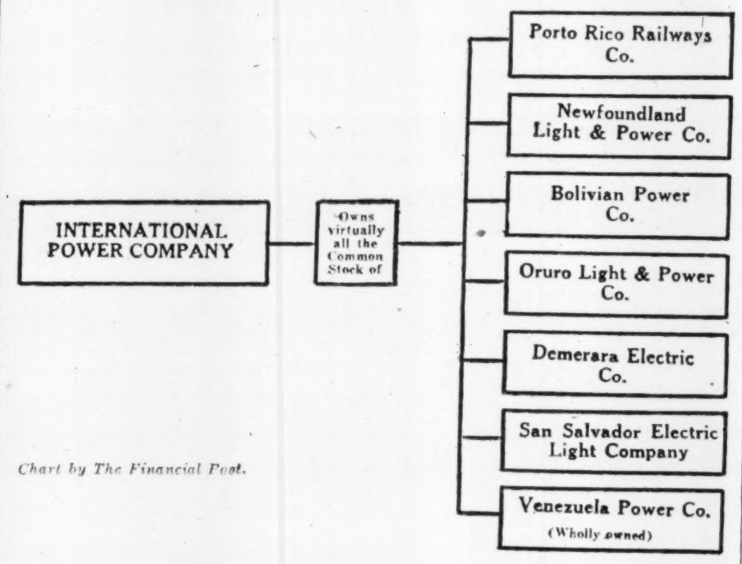


Chart by The Financial Post.

Subsidiary companies of International Power Company.

Porto Rico Rails

New Hydro Electric Development Now Being Constructed

Subsidiary of International Power Company

Since International Power acquired control of the Porto Rico Railway Company, investment interest in the company is largely confined to its preferred stock, which is now an underlying obligation of the parent organization. The hurricane which devastated the Porto Rico district in 1928, did material damage to the company's property. However, within a short time of the hurricane, the company's steam plant was delivering a full load to its customers.

Porto Rico Railway Company, through its subsidiaries, the Porto Rico Railway Light and Power Company, controls the entire street railroad and lighting systems of San Juan, San Turce and Rio Piedras and the lighting system in the eastern part of the island of Porto Rico.

The total population within the towns actually served by the company is approximately 300,000. The company also operates the entire tramways system in San Juan and suburbs, together with a steam railway connecting the terminus of this tramway with Caguas, 18 miles away.

Operations Expanding

The company owns hydro-electric plants having a combined installed capacity of approximately 9,000 horse power, together with an auxiliary steam plant of 4,000 horse power capacity.

The use of electric light and power in the districts served, is growing steadily. A franchise has been granted to the company to develop the water powers of the Rio Blanco and tributaries, which are situated within the zone of the company's operations.

The initial development, now under construction, will consist of a plant of 7,000 horse power capacity, two units of 3,500 horse power each, which will come into operation in August, 1929. A saving in operating expenses will be effected through this development, which will supply power presently furnished by the steam plant at San Juan.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Preferred 7%	1,000,000	1,000,000
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—

First mtge., 5%, due 1936	3,000,000	2,072,000
Refund, gen., mtge., 5%, due 1962	£1,500,000	$1,289,666

Officers and Directors—
Hon. W. D. Ross, chairman; I. W. Killam, pres.; F. C. Clarke, sec.-treas; L. G. Proctor, asst. sec.; C. W. Allen, W. C. Pitfield, S. B. Hammond, Hon. Ramar Valdes.

Dividend Record—

Year	Pref.	Com.
1910	7%	..
1911	7	1%
1912	7	4
1913	7	4
1914	7	2
1915	7	..
1916	7	..
1917	7	..
1918	7	..
1919	7	..
1920	7	3
1921	7	4
1922	7	1
1923	7	..
1924	7	..
1925	7	..
1926	7	1
1927	7	3
1928	7	5

Market Record—

	Common High	Common Low	Preferred High	Preferred Low
1912	84½	70	..	..
1913	72½	50	..	..
1914	71	45	102½	101
1915	46	46	..	..
1916	49	32½	95	90
1917	42	25	80	80
1918	29	25¼	..	..
1919	35	23	..	..
1920	50	28½	79	60
1921	46	35	81	64
1922	30	25	82	70
1923	30	15	81	67
1924	38	17	87	66
1925	46⅝	33¼	91¼	84
1926	56	40	94⅛	85½
1927	70⅝	59	100	90
1928	67	67	101	95½
1929*	..	..	97	89

*To March 12.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Net earnings*	$407,685	$426,026	$371,710	$404,388	$333,354	$366,839
Other income	......	9,938	12,251	16,484	13,967	13,905
	407,685	435,964	383,961	420,872	347,321	380,744
Less: Bond interest	171,121	174,329	177,529	180,600	183,504	186,275
Income Tax	50,000	20,000	8,000	27,000	......	......
Office site res.	......	......	25,000	......	......	......
Contingent res.	......	......	......	75,000	......	......
Reservoir res.	......	......	......	28,000	......	......
Net profits	186,564	241,635	173,432	110,272	163,817	194,469
Less appropriations—						
Pref. dividends	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Common dividends	90,000	30,000	......	......	......	......
Surplus for year	26,564	141,635	103,432	40,272	93,817	124,469
Add previous surplus	†825,572	†783,936	691,494	651,222	557,405	432,936
Bal. carried forward	852,136	925,571	794,926	691,494	651,222	557,405

* After depreciation.

Newfoundland Light

Shares in Industrial Expansion Resulting from Development of Resources

Subsidiary of International Power

The Newfoundland Light and Power Company had been in successful operation for some 25 years before it came under the aegis of the International Power Corporation. The company supplies the electric light and power requirements, and operates the tramway system of St. John's, Newfoundland, which has a population of approximately 40,000 people. The company's hydro-electric generating station has a capacity of 7,000 horse power, and additional water powers owned by the company are capable of providing additional capacity as required for many years to come.

Due to the greater development of the natural resources of Newfoundland in the past few years, there has been material business expansion in the Dominion. Newfoundland Light and Power has shared in this expansion and will continue to benefit by increased industrial activity.

International Power owns about 95 per cent of the stock of the company, and revenue derived from this source should tend to show a steady increase.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$2,000,000	$1,500,000
Stock control is held by International Power.		
6½% 1st mtge. bonds, series "A" due 1949		$1,386,000
7% mortgage debentures, due 1949		500,000
Mortgage debentures, 7%, due 1949		500,000

Dividend Record—
Initial common dividend of 2 per cent paid Dec. 30, 1926; Dec., 1927, 3 per cent.

Directors—
J. W. Killan, W. C. Pitfield, Montreal; Sir Marmaduke Winter, C. A. C. Bruce, Major L. C. Outerbridge, C. E. Hunt, St. John's; F. C. Clarke, sec., J. W. Kent, asst. sec.

Venezuela Power Company

Subsidiary of International Power Company

The Venezuela Power Company furnishes light and power to the Cities of Maracaibo, Barquisimeto, in Venezuela, under favorable concessions. Maracaibo is the largest port and the second largest city of Venezuela, and is also the chief financial and distributing centre of one of the world's most important oil producing districts. The normal growth of the city during recent years has been accelerated by the extensive development of the Lake Maracaibo oil field. With the accelerated development of the city during this period, Venezuela Power Company's business has grown rapidly. To provide for the increased power requirements, an oil burning, steel turbine generating plant was constructed in 1926, and subsequent developments have necessitated the doubling of the plant capacity by the addition of another unit which came into operation early in 1928.

At Barquisimeto, the capital of the most populous state of Venezuela, a new hydro electric plant is now in operation. This plant has brought about a reduction in operating costs and at the same time has provided the capacity which may be required for its future extension. Present capacity is 400 horse power.

The combined population served by the Venezuela Power Company is approximately 150,000 and the number of its customers is approximately 8,200. The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of International Power.

Demerara Electric

Subsidiary of International Power Company

The Demarara Electric Company has operated, since 1899, the electric light, power and tramways systems in Georgetown, the chief business and financial centre of British Guiana, with a population of approximately 65,000. Customers served total about 3,900.

A new 50-year franchise for the supply of light and power has been granted to the Demerara Electric Company and a contract was signed for the supply of power to the new water and sewerage system installed by the city. These new power requirements have necessitated the construction of a steam turbine plant, which came into operation last September. Its distribution system has been completely rebuilt and modernized. Demand for power is showing a marked increase. Recent changes in the constitution and administration of the colony are expected to facilitate the development of its resources on a wide scale, which should reflect advantageously on the Demarara Electric Company.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$425,000	$125,000
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 5% bonds, due 1929, $500,000.

Dividend Record—
Dividends—5% paid in 1910, 1911 and 1912; 1913, 4¼%; 1914, 4%; 1915, 2%, none since.

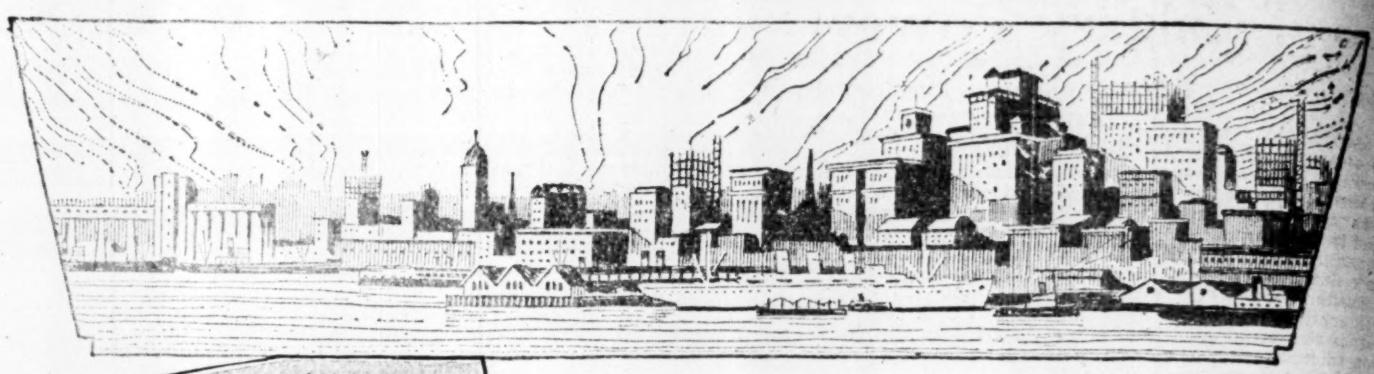
Oficers and Directors—
Hon. W. D. Ross, pres.; S. B. Hammond, sec.; I. W. Killam, man. dir.; H. R. Silver, H. E. Mahon, W. C. Pitfield, N. S. Brooke, G. A. Gaherty.

Oruro Light & Power

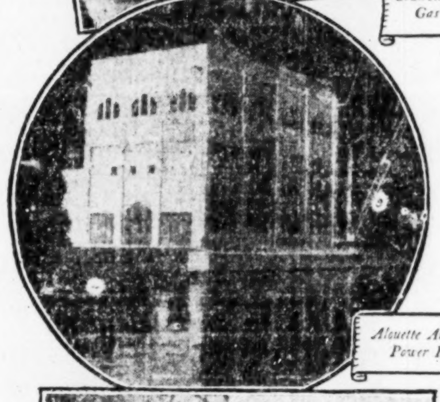
Subsidiary of International Power Company

The Oruro Light and Power Company owns and operates under an exclusive franchise the light and power systems in Oruro, the third largest city in Bolivia. The city is the commercial centre of that country's largest tin mining district.

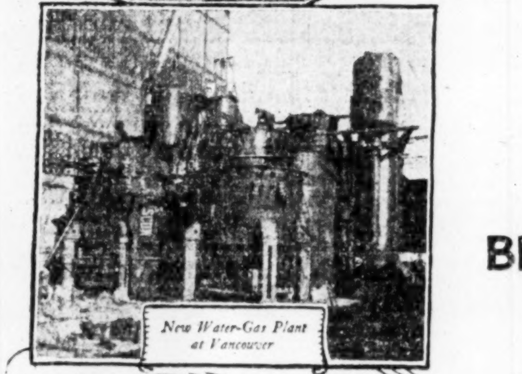
The company owns a Diesel engine, operated electric generating plant of 750 horse power capacity, and a complete distribution system supplying current for public lighting, private lighting and power and heating. The number of the company's customers is steadily increasing; it serves about 2,000 people at present.



Granville Street Electric and Gas Appliance Store



Alouette Automatic Power Plant



New Water-Gas Plant at Vancouver

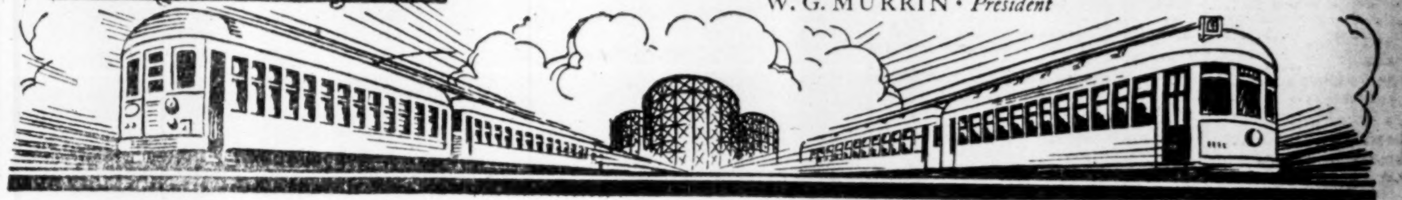
Abundant Power for a GREATER VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER is growing by leaps and bounds and so is the power supply of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company keeping pace with the development of this territory. With 12,500 horse power recently added, we are starting upon the Ruskin development which will add 40,000 horse power in 1930 and ultimately add 172,000 horse power to the system. The Bridge River development meanwhile is proceeding with an ultimate development of 600,000 to 700,000 horse power. Similar expansion is going on in the gas system plant with a capacity of 3,800,000 cubic feet a day having recently been added and a new gas holder 250 feet in height being in the course of erection. B.C. Electric rates for electric power and gas for industries are among the lowest on the continent and are playing a part in the expansion of this territory.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company serves more than half the population of British Columbia with electric power, gas and electric railway service.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY

W. G. MURRIN · *President*



Canada's Biggest Buyers Read Them

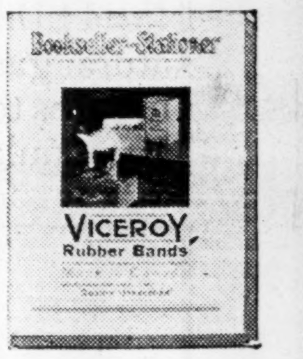
THE buying of spring and summer merchandise is now at the flood. Orders aggregating hundreds of millions are just about to be placed — but competition is keen.

To give your products an even chance in this struggle for business, their merits must be made known to the men who buy them.

The eleven business newspapers illustrated here can aid you, effectively and economically, in placing your sales story before the particular men who purchase the merchandise or service you sell, because Canada's biggest buyers read them.

Hardware and Metal
Men's Wear Review
Drug Merchandising
Canadian Grocer
Sanitary Engineer
Bookseller & Stationer
Dry Goods Review
Canadian Paint and Varnish Magazine
Hardware and Metal's Data Service
Sheet Metal and Warm Air Heating Review
The General Merchant of Canada

Business Newspaper Division
MacLean Publishing Company, Limited
143-153 University Ave.
Toronto, Canada



International Utilities Co.

Canadian Subsidiaries May Benefit Substantially from Development Work Being Undertaken in Turner Valley Oil Fields

International Utilities Corporation is steadily improving its financial position. The corporation's revenue is derived from its holdings in subsidiary companies, together with profits from investments in other public utility companies. Earnings have shown a consistent growth and indications are that this expansion will continue.

It is the intention of the corporation to concentrate its expansion in Canada. At the present time its holdings in Canada are Edmonton Utilities, a holding corporation for Northwestern Utilities; Canadian Utilities, which serves the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan; and Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company.

Northwestern Utilities operates under an exclusive 20-year renewable franchise supplying natural gas to the city of Edmonton, while Canadian Western Natural Gas occupies a similar position in Calgary and its environs. Other subsidiaries include the Nanaimo Electric Light, Heat and Power, and the Duncan Utilities in British Columbia; Vegreville Utilities in Alberta and the Northern Light and Power Company in Saskatchewan. Control of the Union Power Company's plant and system at Drumheller, Alberta, was also acquired early in 1928.

Owns U. S. Properties

In addition to its Canadian properties, International Utilities owns the Kentucky Securities Corporation which controls through stock ownership Lexington Utilities Company, Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company, Lexington Ice Company, the Kentucky Coach Company and the Consolidated Coach Company.

The record of public utility holding companies in the past has been successful, and earnings of the International Utilities during the past twelve months have shown a substantial increase. The company has no funded debt other than the bonds outstanding of its subsidiaries. From the capitalization of the company it can be seen that earnings will have to grow materially before there is a satisfactory amount in profits applicable to the "B" shares.

Earnings Have Grown

However, the operating income of International Utilities alone is now more than sufficient to take care of the dividend requirements on the class "A" stock, and "B" shares are therefore, in a more attractive speculative position.

In addition to its operating revenue, the company has other sources of profits such as the purchase and sale of securities. A source of potential profits is the large holding of valuable oil lands in Western Canada. Development work, on a royalty basis by a subsidiary, will be undertaken on these lands this year. This potential source of revenue adds further speculative interest to the "B" shares.

The diversification of the company's holdings in public utilities is well diversified and gives it a sound foundation for its earning power. The industrial development of the western provinces strengthens the position of the company in that territory. In addition, the Kentucky subsidiaries continue to operate successfully.

From time to time the corporation acquires further utilities and usually pays for them by issuing further preferred stock or further class "A" shares which sometimes carry a bonus of class "B." Though no official confirmation can be obtained, it is said that the American and Foreign Company is carrying on negotiations for the acquisition of the corporation. If this deal goes through, shareholders of International Utilities may expect, in some degree, to benefit by the transaction. As a hold, the shares have attractive possibilities.

The comparatively high price of the common stock discounts the possibility of complete control of the company passing to either Montreal Power or Shawinigan.

While this transaction is logical, there seems to be small possibility of either company paying an exorbitant price for Canadian Light, when power is being supplied at favorable prices on a long term contract.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Class "A" stock	500,000 shs.	185,758 shs.
No par value.		
Class "B" stock	*1,000,000 shs.	572,816 shs.
No par value.		
Preferred	100,000 shs.	38,568 shs.
No par value.		

Dividend Record—
Initial dividend of 87½ cents a share on Class "A" stock paid Jan. 15, 1925; regular quarterly payments since, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 15. Initial dividend of $1.75 a share on the $7 cumulative preferred stock paid Nov. 1, 1925, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1.

Officers and Directors—
P. M. Chandler, chairman of board and pres.; F. W. Bacon, J. R. Dunlap, and H. C. Phelan, vice-presidents; T. L. Russell, sec.; H. Williams, Jr., treas.; H. D. Brown, Jr., asst. sec.-treas.; E. J. Hall, asst. sec.-treas.; Hon. T. Birch, W. H. D'espard, R. M. Boyd, Jr., E. Mettlinger, Geo. de B. Keim, A. S. Kimberley, R. E. Wilsey, E. Coste.

Market Record—

	1927 H	1927 L	1928 H	1928 L	*1929 H	*1929 L
Class A	52½	28	51½	41¾	50	40½
Class B	13½	4½	19½	6½	22¾	15

* To March. 12.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending Dec. 31

	1927	1926
Gross earn.	$5,742,764	$4,966,147
Less: Oper. exp. & depr.	3,181,955	3,255,118
Net earnings	$2,560,809	$1,711,029
Less: Bond int., etc. ..	759,196	778,875
Other interest	53,394	73,687
Divs. on sub.	349,468	237,274
Net profits	$1,398,751	$621,193
Less appropriations:		
Pref. divs.	239,274	208,572
Div. on class "A"	492,797	467,564
Prov. for divs.	476,991	166,868
Bal. after divs.	189,689	*221,811
Add: Surp. by purchase	1,140,051	1,072,261
Excess of sub. stock	3,827,614	3,709,902
Sundry profits	......	20,570
Profit on invest.	84,832	443,017
Surplus by sale 'B' stock	284,000	......
Sale "B" warrants ..	42,800	......
	$5,568,986	$5,023,939
Deduct: Sundry adj.	96,425	24,813
Emp. pension fund ..	20,000	......
	$5,452,561	$4,999,126
Prev. surplus	613,294	412,317
Bal. carr. for'd.	$6,065,855	$5,411,443

* Deficit.

CANADIAN UTILITIES
(Controlled by International Utilities)

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	60,000 sh.	60,000 shs.
No par value.		
Preferred	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Par $100.		

Officers and Directors—
C. J. Yorath, pres.; F. W. Bacon, vice-pres.; D. C. Kenny, vice-pres.; W. K. Fraser, sec., Toronto; H. Williams, Jr., treas., New York; P. M. Chandler, A. S. Kimberly, H. Williams, G. de B. Keim, R. P. Buell, P. R. Johnson.

Northwestern Util.

Company Has 12 Gas Wells in Active Operation at Present

Subsidiary of International Utilities (Controlled by Edmonton Utilities)

Northwestern Utilities, with a transmission system of more than 200 miles of gas pipe lines and 15 regulating stations, serves Edmonton and other growing towns of Alberta, having a total population in excess of 65,000. The company now has 12 gas wells in active operation with an estimated open flow capacity of over 50,000,000 cubic feet daily, in the Viking field. Owning and controlling over 27,000 square miles of proven gas territory, the company's reserves are estimated to contain more than 60,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas, sufficient for many years' requirements.

New gas rights are constantly being developed, and through Princeton Petroleum, a subsidiary controlled by the parent organization, Northwestern Utilities is in a favorable position to profit materially by future gas and oil development.

Gross in volume of business has been rapid and sustained. From 1,200 consumers at the beginning of 1924, the number of customers has increased 8,894. Industrial development of the territory served indicates a continuance of the steady upward trend.

Has Long Franchise

Investment interest in the company lies in its bond issue which was offered in 1923 carrying a bonus of common stock. The company commenced to supply gas to the city of Edmonton at this time. Control of Northwestern Utilities is held by the Edmonton Utilities, which in turn is controlled by International Utilities Corporation. The subsidiary company operates under an exclusive 20-year renewable franchise to supply natural gas to the city of Edmonton for domestic and heating purposes at favorable rates. These rates are fixed by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of the Province of Alberta, based on a 10 per cent net return after deducting sinking and depletion funds and operating expenses. The bonds may be considered a satisfactory investment in their class.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	60,000 shs.	60,000 shs.
No par value.		
Pref. cum. 8%	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Prior pref. 6% ...	1,000,000	504,900
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—

	Authorized	Outstanding
First mortgage sinking fund 7% bonds, due 1938	4,000,000	3,032,500

Officers and Directors—
C. J. Yorath, pres. and man. dir.; P. M. Chandler, chairman; F. W. Bacon, vice-pres.; H. C. Phelan, A. R. Gilmour, H. C. Flood, P. R. Johnston, Geo. de B. Keim, H. R. Milner, J. Garrett, mgr.; P. A. Thomson, A. S. Kimberly, S. Rogers, R. P. Buell.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending Dec. 31

	1927
Gas dept. net earnings	$276,527
Service dept. net earnings	4,550
Less appliance dept. deficit	17,136
	263,941
Other income	12,152
Total	276,093
Less:	
6% prior pref. dividends	14,940
8% cum. preferred dividends	225,000
Surplus for one year	36,153
Previous surplus, gas dept.	113,444
Previous surplus service dept.	8,502
Adjustments	843
Bal. carried forward	$158,942

Can. Western Gas

Company Operates Largest Gas System in Province of Alberta

Subsidiary of International Utilities

Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power a subsidiary of International Utilities Corporation, showed substantial progress in 1928. The company, is engaged in the production, sale and transportation of natural gas in Calgary and other growing communities in Southern Alberta. The total population served is in excess of 85,000. Gross sales have shown a steady upward trend, gas output increasing from 4,668,000 M cubic feet in 1927 to 5,102,000 M cubic feet in 1928. In the same period customers increased from 16,652 to over 18,737.

Approximately 20 producing gas wells are located in the company's own property which include extensive acreage in the Bow Island, Foremost, Chin Coulee and other important gas fields. At present it is purchasing a major share of gas from the Royalite Oil Company which operates in the Turner Valley field.

Serves Wide Area

Calgary, the company's most important market for gas, has shown a marked industrial expansion during the past few years; the company serves over 90 per cent. of the homes in Calgary. Operations of the company are under the jurisdiction and control of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of the Province of Alberta, which has the right to fixed rates so as to provide a reasonable return to the company.

In addition to Calgary, Lethbridge and McLeod, nine other prosperous and growing towns are served. The large production of the Turner field and two other important fields tapped by the company's lines, assures a supply of natural gas adequate to meet all requirements.

Through purchase of its present supplies, the company is conserving its own fields, which will be available as new markets are developed. Extension of the present system to other nearby towns substantially increase the company's business.

Present activity in the Turner Valley wet gas field, where many oil companies are drilling, gives the company a strategic position in a promising field.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$8,000,000	$8,000,000
Preferred 6%	3,000,000	2,600,000
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—

5% first mortgage debenture stock redeemable 1936	$881,586

Dividend Record—
On preferred, 6% per annum, payable quarterly, Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 1. Initial dividend on ordinary of 1% paid Aug., 1914; 1% paid March, 1915; 1% paid Aug., 1915; 2% Nov., 1916; 2% Dec., 1917; 2% Dec., 1918; 3% Mar., 1926 and 1927. Interim dividends 1½% Aug., 1927; ¾% Oct., 1927; ¾ Jan., and Apr., 1928.

Officers and Directors—
C. J. Yorath, pres. and man. dir.; F. W. Bacon, vice-pres.; A. E. Cross, P. M. Chandler, A. G. Baalim, J. W. Davidson, Paul R. Johnson, P. D. Mellon, H. S. Tims, manager.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending December 31

	1928	1927 $	1926 $
Sale of gas ...	1,651,374	1,565,023	1,220,493
Other revenue	130,547	96,410	62,616
Total income	1,781,921	1,661,433	1,283,109
Less: exp., etc.	877,916	846,304	561,550
Interest	63,068	68,743	113,668
Depreciation	14,851	11,698	7,876
Income tax	......	......	12,223
Amort.	198,141	187,862	132,256
	1,153,976	1,114,607	827,573
Net profits...	627,944	546,826	455,536
Less approp.—			
Pref. div.	153,745	76,476	29,262
Com. div.	860,000	420,000	240,000
Reserve	100,000	......	......
Surp. for year	*485,801	50,350	186,274
Add prev. surp.	724,614	674,264	487,990
Bal. car. for.	238,813	724,614	674,264

* Deficit.

West Kootenay

Position of Bondholders Will be Further Improved by Developments

Subsidiary of Consolidated Smelters

The position of the bondholders of the West Kootenay Power Company will be still further improved by the $5,000,000 investment which the company proposes to make in an 80,000 h.p. hydro plant on the Pend Oreille river. The investment interest in the company is confined to the bond issues on the property, which are more than amply secured both as to assets and as to earnings. All the common stock of the company is owned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.

During 1928, the West Kootenay Power practically completed its 75,000 h.p. development at South Slocan, on the Kootenay river. Production from this plant will be added to the output from the other two plants, to serve the mining industry of the Rossland district.

The company's output of power and its earnings have shown a rapid growth in the past two years. The bonds are a gilt edged investment.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$5,112,000
Preferred 7%	500,000	500,000
(Par $100).		

Funded Debt—

	Authorized	Outstanding
First mtge., 6% due 1940	$1,500,000	$ 915,420
General mtge., sinking fund gold, 6%, due 1943		$1,588,500
Cascade Water, Power & Light Co. bonds, 4½%, due 1940 ..		140,500

Dividend Record—
Preferred dividends have been regularly paid quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. Dividends at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum paid in common from Dec., 1903, to Sept., 1912; Dec., 1912, to Sept., 1913, 4 per cent per annum; years 1914 to 1916 inclusive, 5 per cent per annum; 1917, 7½ per cent; 1918, 8 per cent; 1919, 8 per cent; 1920, 8 per cent; 1921, 8 per cent; 1922, Jan. and April, 2 per cent. each, passed July, 1922 and since.

Officers and Directors—
J. J. Warren, pres. and mgr.; L. A. Campbell, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; W. R. Baker, C.V.O., G. F. Benson, E. Hanson, E. B. Hosmer, Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, M. E. McNally, sec.-treas.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending Dec. 31

	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $
Gross earn.	1,923,702	1,660,669	1,041,125
Less oper. exp.	522,686	385,387	344,772
Net earnings	1,401,016	1,275,282	696,353
Less: Bond int.	160,633	221,582	172,751
Depreciation	507,233	465,072	364,864
Writ. off	......	146	312
Sink. fund	105,480	99,262	95,854
Other int.	13,592	4,487	23,207
Net profits	614,078	484,733	39,365
Less appropriations—			
Dividends	35,000	35,000	35,000
Surp. for year	579,078	449,733	4,365
Add pr. surp.	466,341	16,609	11,374
Tax adjust.	......	......	870
Bal. car. for.	1,045,419	466,341	16,609

Many Attractive Points of Utility Securities

Industry has few labor problems.
Earnings come from diversified sources.
Earnings do not fluctuate widely.
The industries' securities are widely distributed.
Companies have generally an excellent record.
Markets are not nearly fully developed.
Demand grows faster than the population.
No inventories or inventory losses.
A cash business.
Managements are efficient. They must be so in order to facilitate the necessary frequent financing.
If service is efficient, public utility commissions allow the companies to earn a fair return.
The service rendered is usually a monopoly.
An indispensable service is supplied.
Power is the real basis of the present civilization.

Niagara Power Corp.

Effective Consolidation Secured of Its Interests in New York State—Canadian Subsidiary Doing Well—Securities Favorably Regarded

The Canadian-Niagara Power Company, the only remaining privately-owned power plant on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls, is a subsidiary of the Niagara Power Corporation, which was formed last year by Buffalo interests to take over the Buffalo General Electric Co., the Niagara Falls Power Co., the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Co., and their subsidiary companies.

The output of the Canadian concern is 100,000 horse power, which is generated by reason of a franchise effective until the year 2022. The company, which has an exchange agreement with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, exports the bulk of its power to Buffalo over lines running via Fort Erie, Ont. Blocks are also sold to the Dominion Power and Transmission Co., for distribution in various communities throughout the Niagara peninsula.

The securities of the corporation afford a safe medium of investment, as they are backed by ample assets. While it has been at intervals the centre of attacks on the part of politicians in New York State, the consumers of its power are well disposed towards the distributing company. Moreover, the courts at Albany and Washington always have been conservative in their attitude towards corporate companies.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	300,000 shs.	300,000 shs.
No par value.		

299,750 shares owned by the Niagara Falls Power Co.

Funded Debt—
Gold debentures, 6 per cent, series "A" and "B," due 1932, $4,980,000.
Gold debentures 6 per cent, series "C," due 1932, $1,500,000.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—A. Munro Grier, pres.; Morris Cohn, Jr., vice-pres.; Alex. D. Robb, sec. and asst. gen. mgr.; W. P. Little, treas.; John F. Lynch, asst. treas.; Paul A. Schoellkopf, gen. mgr.; B. Klopp, asst. sec.

Directors—A. Munro Grier, Wallace Nesbitt, Toronto, Ont.; Morris Cohn, Jr., Paul A. Schoellkopf, Alex. D. Robb, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Northern Mexico Power

Transfer of Controlling Interest to American and Foreign Power Practically Has Been Completed—Company Has New Development

An interesting development in the history of the Northern Mexico Power and Development Company during the last fiscal year, which ended December 31, 1928, was the sale of a controlling interest in the property to the American and Foreign Power Company. The sale went through at a price of $125 per share, and, although the deal has been completed by the transfer of sufficient stock to render it effective, some details still require to be worked out. These, it is expected, will be completed prior to April 1 next, when the property will be formally transferred to its new owners.

For upwards of eighteen months before the deal was finally completed the stock had been under active accumulation in the open market, experiencing a steady advance.

The report of the company for 1928 has been prepared by the usual officials and is now in the hands of the auditors. Actual figures on the year's developments, therefore, are not presently available but it is understood that the earnings were considerably in excess of those for 1927, when an operating profit of $1,215,821 was shown. Somewhat over 25,000 horsepower is being developed and a ready market has been secured for the current thus generated. The development of an additional 3,500 horsepower, which has been under construction for the past couple of years, is now completed and in operation.

The company, which possesses valuable and exclusive rights in the mountainous province of Chihuahua, has in the main as its customers, various mining companies which find electricity developed near by much cheaper than fuel which has to be transported through a rough country. The organization was created largely through the aggressiveness of Canadian capitalists and its securities up to the present have been held to a considerable extent in this country. Revolutionary activities in Mexico have militated against its operations to no small extent, but the recovery from these interrruptions always has been rapid.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$10,000,000	$10,000,000
7% pref. cum. ..	3,000,000	3,000,000
Shares $100 each.		

Funded Debt—

	Authorized	Outstanding
First mortgage, 7% bonds, due 1933	1,000,000	490,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7% paid July 2, 1924, for year 1920; 7% paid Nov. 1, 1924, for year 1921; 7% each paid Feb., 1925; May, 1925; Oct., 1925; Feb., 1926, bringing dividends to date; 1¾% paid Apr., 1926, and quarterly since. On common 1% paid Jan. 15, 1927, and quarterly since.

Officers and Directors—
Hon. W. D. Ross, pres.; Strachan Johnston, vice-pres.; T. A. Spoor, sec-treas.; C. H. Chase, E. Hanson, E. A. Macnutt, A. E. Dyment, S. J. Moore, J. A. Tory, J. D. Patterson, F. B. McCurdy.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending December 31

	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $
Profits	1,215,821	1,003,603	789,054
Less:			
Depreciation	220,000	210,000	200,000
Interest ..	34,566	36,172	41,872
Bond disct..	5,000	5,000	7,213
Mexican tax's	90,816	32,500	54,000
Res. for inv.	......	49,049	......
Net profit ...	865,439	670,882	485,969
Less:			
Pfd. divds.	210,000	*420,000	630,000
Com. divs.	400,000	100,000	......
Surplus for yr.	225,439	150,882	†144,031
Add prev. surp.	838,795	687,914	831,945
Bal. carr. for.	1,094,234	838,796	687,914

* For 1925 and 1926.
† Deficit.

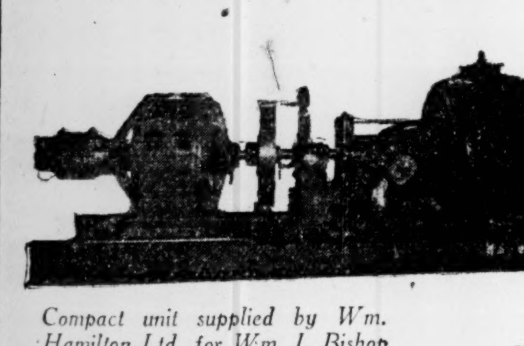
Market Record—

	1927 H	1927 L	1928 H	1928 L	*1929 H	*1929 L
Common	97	42	122	79	124	121
Preferred	97	82½	100⅜	93	100	95

* To March 12.

WILLIAM HAMILTON

"Factory Built"
Hydraulic Turbine and Generator Unit
Mounted on beams ready for shipment



Compact unit supplied by Wm. Hamilton Ltd. for Wm. I. Bishop Ltd., Buckingham, Que., consisting of 1-20" Type F. Horizontal Turbine and Casing. Woodward Governor and Fly Wheel. 800 H.P. Head. 125' at 900 R.P.M. Direct connected to a 625 K.V.A. Alternator with Direct-Connected Exciter. Whole mounted on I beams for easy erection.

Over a period of years we have had numerous requests to supply turbines and generators with their auxiliary equipment, such as switchboards, gates, hoists, racks, etc., for water power developments ranging from 100 to 1,000 H.P. units under heads varying from 10 to 150 feet.

These installations being distinct from our large units, and as we have had so many demands for moderate and small self-contained outfits, we have realized that a "Complete Factory Built Unit" would fill a long-felt need.

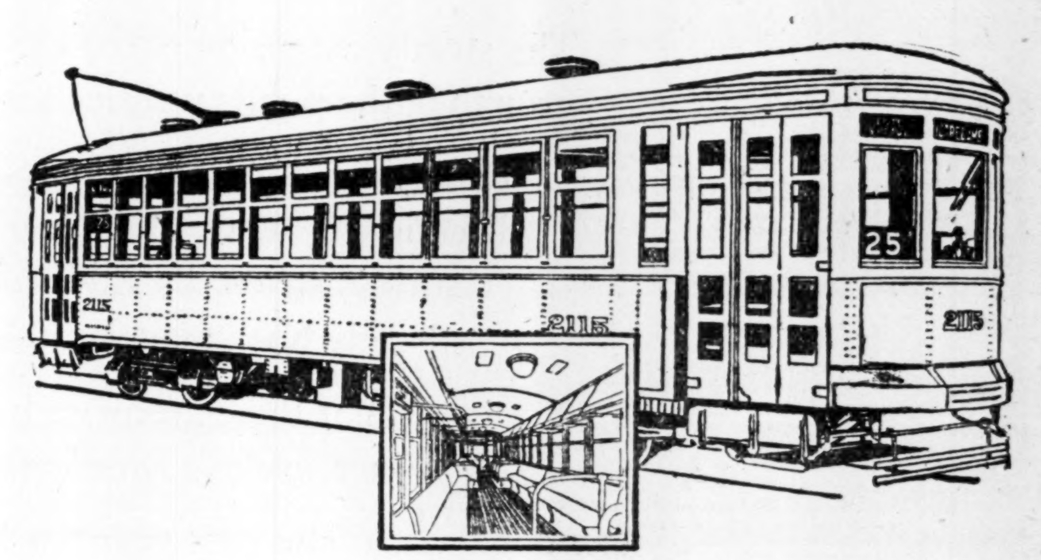
We have therefore developed standard designs, as we stated above, and have a special staff of experienced engineers handling this line.

Whether you need a large or small installation, write us

WILLIAM HAMILTON LIMITED
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Eastern Sales Office: CANADA CEMENT BUILDING, MONTREAL

WINNIPEG Kipp-Kelly Limited | VANCOUVER Vancouver Machinery Depot Limited | NEW GLASGOW, N.S. R. C. Grant Maritime Building



IN TUNE WITH THE TIMES

THE law of progress is a constant challenge to transportation companies in all the great cities of the world.

The constantly growing city of Montreal calls for a continual extension of transportation facilities and this need has been met with the addition of modern high-powered motor buses and new equipment in tramcars.

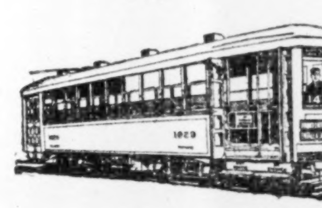
The Montreal Tramways Company has always endeavoured to be up to the minute in taking advantage of every real improvement in car design, and is constantly experimenting with the best that is offered in recent inventions that make for the comfort and convenience of its patrons.

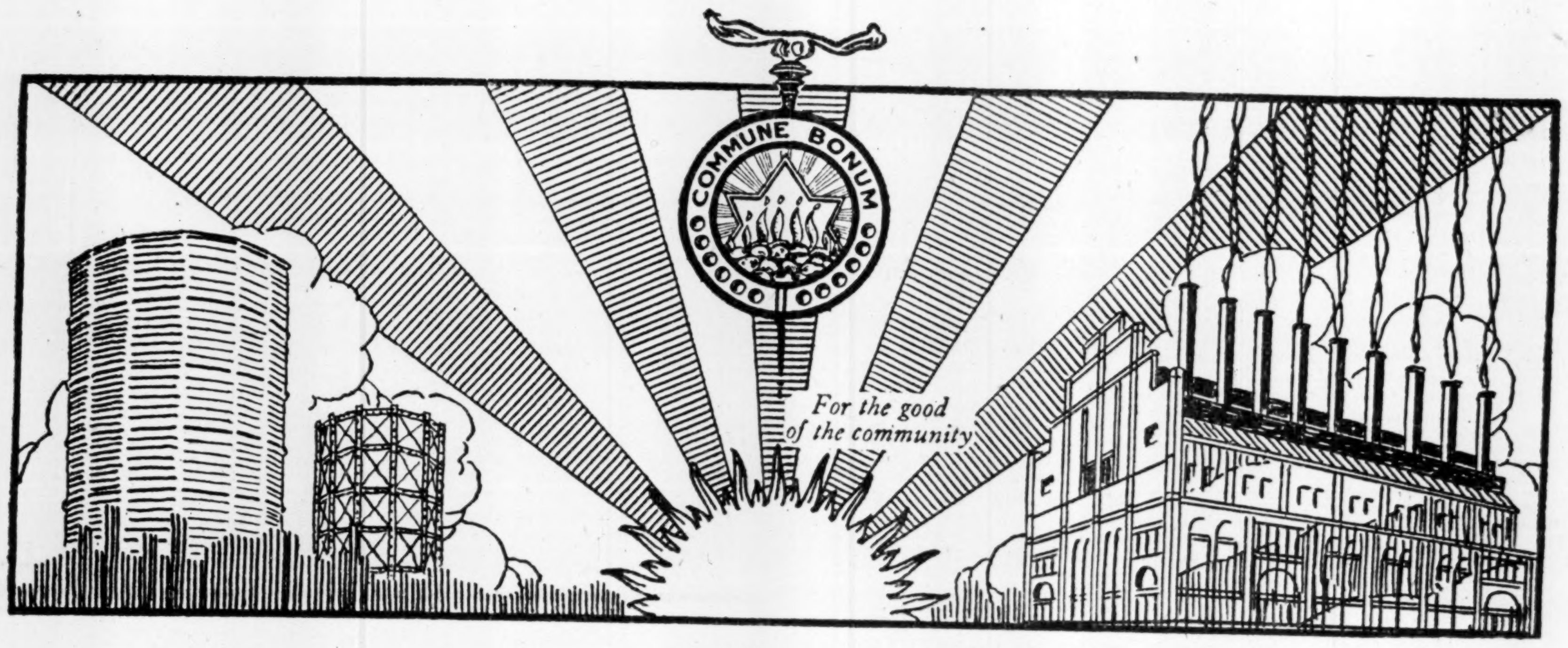
The car above shown is one of the latest types that has appeared on the streets of Montreal, and has every modern feature that is of real value in recent car design.

The Company in 1918 entered into a contract with the City of Montreal, which was later ratified by provincial legislative acts, by which it is granted the right to conduct its business in Montreal until 1953. Under this contract, a commission is created whose duties are to administer the terms of the contract and to otherwise safeguard the interests of the city, the Company and the public.

There is no more sound public utility investment on this Continent than that of the Montreal Tramways Company

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY





The steady extension of the city of Toronto and its suburbs is reflected in the continued growth of the public utilities serving the district.

The Consumers' Gas Company has anticipated the growth of the city in every direction. The towns of New Toronto, Mount Dennis, Weston, Mimico, Leaside and such districts as Etobicoke and Birchcliffe, have been connected to the already busy mains of the Company.

That this enterprise has been appreciated and rewarded is seen in the increase in customers and in the demand for gas.

The past year has been one of continued growth, the volume of gas used being substantially in excess of preceding years. On September 4th, 1928, a total volume of 20,108,000 cubic feet was distributed, constituting a record output for a single day. The maximum daily output record prior to 1928 has been exceeded on eight occasions during that year.

The total number of gas meters in service showed a net gain of 4,617 for the year.

A corresponding increase in the production of residuals is to be noted, the chief of which, coke, is being successfully marketed in the city and district.

The

Consumers' Gas Company

of Toronto

Twin City Rapid Transit

Increase in Rates Results in Resumption of Dividends with Prospect of Larger Revenues for Present Year

The position of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company has been greatly improved by the decision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Minnesota in granting increased fares to the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, to which the company's main operations are confined. The new rates went into effect on January 25 and were on a basis of a ten cent cash fare or six tokens for 45 cents as against the former cash fare of eight cents or six tokens for 40 cents. In the first instance if tickets are purchased the single fare works out at 7½ cents; formerly it was 6 2/3 cents.

As a great many tokens were still in the hands of patrons of the company when the new fares were granted, the full effect of the higher rates would not be felt, doubtless, until about February 1. The management in the current fiscal year, which will end December 31, 1929, will thus have the benefit of eleven months of substantial increase in fares over the systems as a whole, which should result in a maintenance of the dividend on the resumed basis of 4 per cent annually, if it does not admit of an increase in the disbursement along toward the latter part of the year.

The company, owing to the great reduction which occurred in traction earnings throughout most of last year, was only able to pay dividends for two quarters of 1928—the first on April 1 and the other on July 2, both of $1 per share. The September and January payments were omitted. While the company's record as regards dividends has been somewhat irregular in recent years—6 per cent having been paid in 1923, 3 per cent in 1924 and 1925, 5 per cent in 1926, 4 per cent in 1927 and 2 per cent in 1928—the expectation is that shareholders will receive better and more uniform recognition from now on.

In some quarters there has been a disposition to withhold judgment as to the results that are likely to flow from the increase in fares already secured; past performances have served to show that when the company obtained higher rates there was a substantial falling off in the number of passengers carried, the revenues being left in much the same position as before. In the present instance it is felt by others, however, that the conditions which induced the recent drop in revenues have about exhausted themselves, and that the reduction in the number of passengers carried had about reached the minimum point.

The increasing popularity of the automobile has reflected more adversely in the case of Twin City than it has in the case of most traction companies owing to the width of the streets and the weather conditions which are experienced throughout most of the year. These have brought motor cars into competition with the street cars in Minneapolis and St. Paul in a manner that was not known ten years ago. The result has been that, while, during the period between 1920 and 1927, the population of the cities mentioned has increased 10 per cent, the revenue from traction passengers decreased 25 per cent. At the same time there was an increase in the registered number of automobiles in the two municipalities of 102 per cent.

The advance that has been now secured in the rates of fare will do much to ameliorate the situation described. The hope is that the increase in earnings thus obtained will add between $6 and $8 per share to the value of the securities outstanding, and that this year there will be a gain of at least $2,000,000 in the company's revenues, if the number of passengers carried remains at about the same level that has existed in recent years.

The difficulties of Twin City Rapid Transit have been aggravated in the past decade by the fact that the company, faced by a serious reduction in its revenues through the growth in the use of motor cars and motor buses, possessed no valuable hydro-electric adjunct such as are held by many of the other leading traction companies operating in Canada and the United States. Elsewhere the increase in the sale of electricity for power and lighting purposes has more than offset the decline in revenues from the purely traction interests of the company.

The company, which was incorporated in 1891, controls through stock ownership the Minneapolis Street Railway Company and the St. Paul Railway Company. Since 1924 it has also operated the Twin City Motor Bus Company, which continues as a feeder for its urban lines. Control of the Yellow Cab Corporation of Minneapolis was sold to local interests in January of this year, after the company had for two years unprofitably experimented with a taxicab service. Otherwise, it practically controls all the public transportation facilities in communities having a combined population of close upon 800,000 people. Water power at St. Anthony Falls is leased, having a capacity of 22,000 horsepower, which is utilized in conjunction with the steam power that serves to operate the entire traction lines.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$22,000,000	$22,000,000
Pref. 7% cum.	3,000,000	3,000,000

Funded Debt—

First lien and refund bonds, series "A" 5½% Due 1952.	18,000,000	18,000,000
St. Paul City Ry. bonds, 6% Due 1932.	500,000	224,000
Bonds, 6% Due 1934.	1,000,000	456,000
Bonds, 5% Due 1937.	5,500,000	3,708,000
Twin City Motor Bus 1st mtge. 5% Due 1932.	......	80,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred dividends have been regularly paid, quarterly, Jan. 1, since issuance. Common 4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. 2½ per cent paid in 1899; 3 per cent 1900; 4 per cent 1901; 5 per cent 1902 to 1908; 5½ per cent 1909; 6 per cent 1910 to 1917; 2 per cent 1918; 2½ per cent 1919; 3 per cent 1920; 2 per cent 1921; 4 per cent 1922; 6 per cent 1923; 4 per cent 1924 and 1925; increased to 5 per cent in 1926; reduced to 1 per cent quarterly in April, 1927; 2 per cent paid in 1928. Passed Sept., 1928, to be resumed April 1, 1929, by payment of $1.

Officers and Directors—

Horace Lowry, pres.; E. W. Decker, vice-pres.; T. Julian McGill, vice-pres.; A. M. Robertson, vice-pres. and sec.; E. A. Crosby, treas; A. D. Starkey, asst. treas.; D. J. Strouse, compt.; S. Macdonald, asst. compt.; D. Goodrich, G. H. Partridge, C. Hayden, J. R. Mitchell, Frank Bergen, A. E. Ames, W. O. Washburn, A. F. Pillsbury, J. A. Cathcart.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31

	1928 $	1927 $	2926 $	1925 $	1924 $	1923 $
Gross earnings	13,005,353	13,425,643	13,945,266	12,378,352	12,704,569	13,463,112
Less oper. expenses	9,950,551	9,959,551	10,322,488	9,234,089	9,185,928	9,537,841
Net earnings	3,054,802	3,465,671	3,622,778	3,144,263	3,518,641	3,925,271
Less: Taxes	1,098,849	1,254,793	1,229,115	1,291,138	1,265,982	1,373,069
Rent and Mis.	15,782	10,040	10,311	11,375	11,744	11,443
Bond interest	1,205,861	991,601	995,520	988,954	1,072,968	1,087,626
Other interest	......	565	5,888	......	......	......
Loss physical prop.	......	......	1,637	......	......	......
Total	734,310	1,208,672	1,380,307	852,796	1,167,947	1,453,133
Non-oper. income	99,280	63,929	56,498	184,631	101,062	116,935
Net income	833,590	1,272,601	1,436,805	1,037,427	1,269,009	1,570,068
Less appropriations:						
Net adjustments	687,161	10,800	30,247	29,332	77,063	......
Preferred dividends	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Common dividends	440,000	880,000	1,100,000	880,000	880,000	1,320,000
Surplus for year	†503,571	171,801	96,558	†81,905	101,946	40,068
Add previous surplus	2,134,705	1,962,905	*1,866,347	1,876,038	1,774,092	1,722,735
Net adjustments	......	......	......	......	......	11,289
Bal. carried forward	1,631,134	2,134,706	1,962,905	1,794,133	1,876,038	1,774,092

*Including accounts of Twin City Bus Co. †Debit.

Duluth-Superior

Conditions Are Still Adverse to Operations of Company

The Duluth-Superior Traction Company, which owns and operates the street railway and motor bus systems in Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., continued to occupy a somewhat unfortunate position throughout the past year. Interest on the part of Canadians in the situation arises through the investments which they made in the securities of the company several years ago, when the outlook was much more propitious than it is at the present time.

The company now has before the Railway and Warehouse Commission of Minnesota an application for an increase in fares in Duluth and another to the State Commission of Wisconsin for a similar increase in Superior. It is hoped that the results secured may be at least similar to those obtained by the Twin City Rapid Transit Company in Minneapolis and St. Paul, though the management is understood to contend that, on account of the conditions that exist locally, even higher rates would be justified.

Operating revenues in 1928 were quite unfavorable. Long stretches of unusually fine weather were conducive to the use of motor cars, this being particularly the case in November and December, when severe weather usually results in forcing motors into storage. While business in the two cities served by the company has been showing a fair degree of progress, merchants are of the opinion that better results would follow two or three successive years of good crops in the surrounding territory.

Dividend Record—

	Pref.	Com.
1916	4	..
1917	4	2
1918	4	3
1919	4	..
1920	4	..
1921	1	..
1922	5	..
1923	5	..
1924	3	1
1925	4	..
1926	4	..
1927	4	1
1928	4	..

Officers and Directors—

A. E. Ames, chairman; A. M. Robertson, pres.; L. B. Zacher, asst. sec.; L. Mendenhall, Horace Lowry, F. H. Deacon, H. F. Salyards, C. R. Fridley, H. Warren, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; S. L. Reichert, sec.-treas.; W. P. Dwyer, auditor.

Market Record—

	Common High	Common Low	Preferred High	Preferred Low
1915	101	93	..	..
1916	99½	93⅜	..	..
1917	95	62½	..	..
1918	65½	38¼	..	..
1919	59	83	80	80
1920	49	31½	..	..
1921	61½	34	76	73¾
1922	62¾	34½	89	73
1923	80¼	58	100	90
1924	69	40	99	82
1925	79¼	58	97	94½
1926	79½	58	103	101
1927	66	45	104¼	100
1928	55	31	106	101
1929*	57½	44	..	..

*To March 12.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 4% cum.	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Common	3,500,000	3,500,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds, Duluth Ry. 5% first mtge. due 1930.	2,500,000	2,500,000
Bonds, 5 % general mtge. due 1930	2,500,000	832,000

Market Record—

Year	High	Low
1912	80½	70
1913	74	55
1914	67	59¾
1915	..	..
1916	49	37
1917	51	40
1918	42	41
1919	32½	27⅞
1920	28	12
1921	26	12¾
1922	30	16
1923	44	28½
1924	38¼	19
1925	42	28½
1926	33¼	25
1927	30⅞	21
1928	22	7
1929*	10½	7½

*To March 12.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending Dec. 31

	1928	1927	1926
Net income	$ 49,222	$107,645	$ 60,797
Misc. cred.	8,045	6,749	3,065
	57,267	114,394	63,862
Pref. divs.	86,077	87,793	84,987
Com. divs.	......	35,000	......
Claims, etc.	38,316	41,039	2,146
Balance	*67,126	x49,438	x23,271
Prev. surplus	593,102	642,540	665,811
Surplus	525,976	593,102	642,540

xDebit.

	1928	1927	1926
Gross earn.	1,873,330	1,965,489	1,951,142
Oper. expense	1,535,169	1,570,441	1,622,131
Net earnings	338,160	395,048	329,011

N. B. Telephone

Stock is Excellent Investment in Public Utility Field

The shares of the New Brunswick Telephone Company have attained a position very similar to that held by the shares of the Bell Telephone Company, which holds a minority interest in the New Brunswick property. The shares of the company are popular in the Maritimes and there is always a ready market for the securities.

The company has done well by its shareholders, and from time to time has issued new stock at a figure below the market valuation. The company's policy of customer ownership has resulted in a maintainence of excellent public relations, which is an important factor in a stock of this class. The stock is widely held in New Brunswick and in the event of earnings being less than 8 per cent, the company can ask for an increase in rates.

With the increasing development of the natural resources of New Brunswick, there can be no doubt that the New Brunswick Telephone Company will continue to expand its services and prosper in the future.

Capitalization—

	Outstanding
Capital stock (par $10)	$3,568,770

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Dividends: 8 per cent. Company has right to increase charges to meet dividend, if necessary.

Officers and Directors—
Officers: F. B. Black, pres.; R. O'Leary, L. R. Todd, vice-presidents; N. E. Moore, sec.-treas.
Directors: W. C. Allison, Dr. A. P. Barnhill, H. P. Robinson, J. M. Robinson, Lt.-Col. J. L. McAvity, Saint John, N. B.; Hon. F. B. Black, Sackville, N. B.; Archibald Fraser, R. B. Hanson, Fredericton, N. B.; E. W. Mair, Woodstock, N. B.; J. E. Macpherson, Montreal; Angus McLean, Bathurst, N. B.; R. O'Leary, Richibucto, N. B.; E. H. Sinclair, Newcastle, N.B.; F. R. Sumner, Moncton, N. B.; Hon. I. R. Todd, Milltown, N. B.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Year End December 31, 1927

Gross earnings	$1,241,859
Operating expense	941,256
	300,603
Other income	63
Tax adjustment	5,441
	306,107
Bond interest	262
Dividends	266,285
Surplus for year	39,550
Add previous surplus	103,522
Balance forward	$143,082

Canadian Marconi Co.

Spectacular Advance and Drop in Stock Was Striking Feature of Last Year's Operations—Making Headway with Communication Abroad

The outstanding feature in the Canadian Marconi Company in the past year was the spectacular advance and recession which occurred in its stock within a few days during the month of November. With a parity of $1, the issue sold up from around 4 to a high point of 28 1-2, and then sank, almost as abruptly, to 5. The buying was done mainly at the behest of a New York Curb house, which contended that the shares were likely to go as high as 50.

When the stock was selling at $3 earlier in the year, Sir Joseph Flavelle, the president, gave it as his opinion that it was selling much too high. When the advance mentioned occurred, he reiterated that view, maintaining that there had been no change, and that he could conceive of no change, that would lead him to alter his opinion. There was, in his view, no undisclosed information regarding the company which would account for the rise in question or justify the price attained by the shares.

While the report covering operations during the past twelve months—the fiscal year ended on December 31, 1928—has not been made public as yet, earnings, it is believed, will show an improvement over those of 1927, when the profits secured amounted to $46,555. The beam service with Australia, which was delayed longer than had been anticipated, was finally placed in operation during the autumn, and this year, no doubt, will tend to still further enhance the earning power of the company. The beam service with Great Britain worked satisfactorily throughout the year, most of the initial difficultites having been satisfactorily overcome.

Control of the Canadian Marconi Co., for a period of twenty-five years, dating from September, 1927, rests with three British trustees, two nominated by Lazard Freres and Co., and one by the British Marconi Co. The voting trust thus constituted can be revised only by unanimous consent. Radio Corporation of America agreed to the plan before it put up the cash to buy the non-voting shares of the holding company. The desire on the part of Radio Corporation was to guard against non-development of Canadian Marconi through its possible acquisition by a competing cable company.

Canadian Marconi has an agreement for exchange of patent licenses with Canadian General Electric, Canadian Westinghouse, Northern Electric, Bell Telephone of Canada and the International Western Electric Co., some of which, or all of which, may make discoveries which will be of great benefit to the Canadian wireless concern. Otherwise the immediate prospects of the company are considered only fair. The company operates no land stations. Its revenues from trans-Atlantic business must be shared with the British post office, which relays the messages in Great Britain, and with the Canadian National Telegraphs, which relays the messages in Canada.

The company's Louisburg station is reported to be doing more business in the receiving and sending of messages from ships at sea than any other station in the world. With the installation and operation of equipment on more than 200 steamers, this branch of the business has been profitable and should continue to increase year by year. The understanding is that Radio Corporation will not build a station on the Pacific coast to communicate with Australia but will divert all of its message to that Dominion by way of Canada. In this connection a beam circuit is to be established between New York City and Montreal.

Capitalization—

Authorized	Outstanding
$7,500,000	$4,554,682

(Shares $1.00 each)

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
None.

Officers and Directors—
Sir J. Flavelle, chm. of board and pres.; F. Perry, vice-pres. and deputy chm.; Dr. M. L. Hersey, vice-pres.; A. E. Dyment, Rt. Hon. F. G. Kellaway, H. M. Short, man. dir.; G. W. MacDougall, J. Lyons, sec.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years ending December 31

Net profits	$46,555	$24,363	$87,984
Add prev. surplus	62,347	37,984	.....
Bal. carr. forward	$108,902	$63,347	$37,984

Market Record—

	1928 High	1928 Low	*1929 High	*1929 Low
Common	28	3	11	7

* To Mar. 5.

Hydro Electric Bond

The Hydro-Electric Bond and Share Corporation was formed to invest its resources in successful revenue bearing public utility corporations, which operate or control essential public services in populous districts, sufficiently distributed geographically, to offer desirable diversification of security. The company owns securities of such companies as Montreal Power, Shawinigan Power, Brazilian Traction.

The company operates under an exceptionally strong management, and the bonds are regarded as a sound investment.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value.)	600,000 shs.	600,000 shs.

Funded Debt—
First collateral trust bonds, 5% series "A," due 1957, $3,500,000.
Income debentures, due 1967, $2,000,000.

Officers and Directors—
Sir H. S. Holt, pres.; J. S. Norris, vice-pres.; S. Godin, Jr., man. dir.; J. H. Gundy, G. H. Montgomery, A. P. Holt.

Invest In Listed
Public Utility Securities
through the
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL CURB MARKET

OSWALD & DRINKWATER
MEMBERS { MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE / MONTREAL CURB MARKET
INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING
275 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, P.Q.
Harbour 6101*

Do You Buy Stocks By the Map?

Of course you don't, and nobody does, because there is no geography in the investment of money. Like water, money always flows to its easiest level.

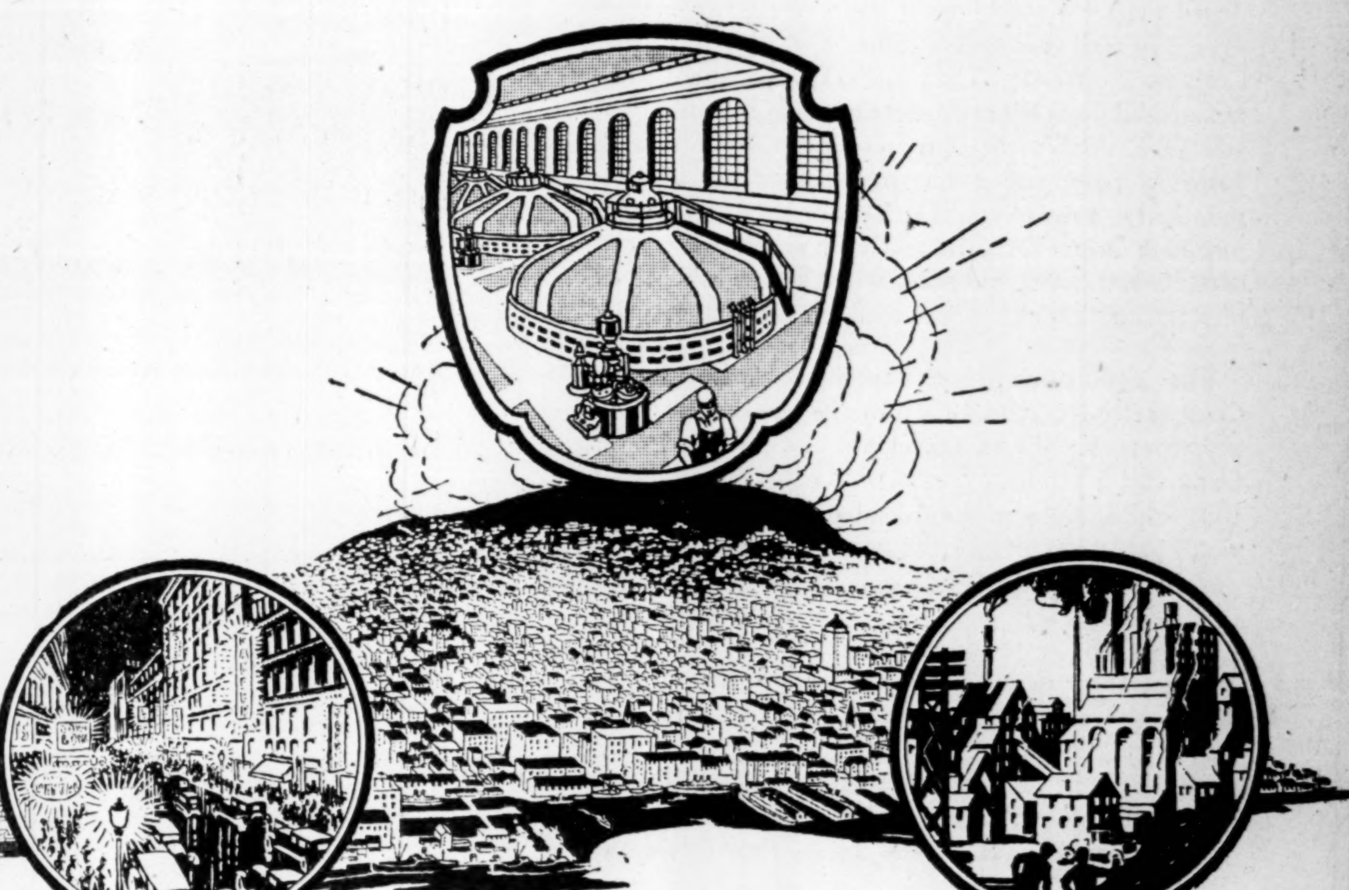
When the Bell Telephone Company needs new capital to extend its service it must compete with American utility companies which offer their new shares to shareholders.

If the Canadian company is restricted in this, Canadian investors cannot be expected to refuse greater attraction abroad and Canadian money will not stay in Canada.

The monthly rates paid by telephone users in Ontario and Quebec are the lowest rates in the world for comparable service.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

MONTREAL -- THE POWER CITY



An Unlimited Supply of Electrical Energy

MONTREAL—the metropolis of Canada—the greatest inland port in the world, and the main outlet for Canada's vast grain harvests, is in the heart of the greatest power development undertakings that have yet been undertaken in Canada.

At no time is there a shortage of electrical energy in Montreal. No matter what the call may be, no matter how unexpected the demand may be for increased energy, MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER can satisfy that call to the fullest.

With twelve hydro-electric plants situated at strategic points to Montreal, this Company has resources that will take care of every electrical need of the metropolis for years to come.

And not only electricity, but gas at low rates also is available in any quantity required for every purpose to Montreal manufacturers. The same service that supplies their electricity—MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER is equipped to supply this in the fullest quantity for all industrial purposes.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power provides for Montreal's growth in the future as it has in the past no matter how great or how rapid the extension may be.

The average rate for electricity in Montreal is substantially lower than in any similar industrial centre, either in Canada or in the United States.

MONTREAL LIGHT HEAT & POWER
CONSOLIDATED

CANADIAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION
LIMITED

Controlling
Gatineau Power Company
Gatineau Electric Light Company, Limited
Saint John River Power Company

Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Limited, has had a particularly impressive growth in the electric power field in Canada, and as a result now ranks high among the great power systems of the world.

This Corporation is a Canadian holding company, and through subsidiaries—Gatineau Power Company, Gatineau Electric Light Company, Limited, and Saint John River Power Company—owns and controls valuable hydro-electric developments in the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, and also retail and wholesale transmission systems.

In 1928 Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation produced 1,294,961,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy, over two and two-thirds times the output of the Corporation in 1927. The Corporation produced 172,695,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in January of this year, double the output of the Corporation in January, 1928, and a new high record for a single month. On January 15, the Corporation established a new high output for a single day by generating 6,351,000 kilowatt hours, compared with the previous record of 6,256,000 kilowatt hours made in December, 1928.

The rapid growth of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation is further shown by the fact that in January, 1927, the first of the plants of Gatineau Power Company, a subsidiary, came into operation and that today the stations of the subsidiaries of the Corporation have a capacity of 622,600 horsepower installed and in process of installation.

In the two years, three large hydro-electric plants and a storage dam have been built on the Gatineau River, power stations on the Ottawa River and its other tributaries acquired, high tension transmission lines in the area lying between Ottawa and Montreal purchased, and the whole welded into a co-ordinated power system. In the Province of New Brunswick a hydro-electric plant—the largest in the Maritime Provinces—has been built at Grand Falls.

Gatineau Power Company

Gatineau Power Company has hydro-electric plants on the Ottawa River and its tributaries of a combined capacity of 537,600 horsepower installed and 25,000 horsepower in process of installation, making a grand total of 562,600 horsepower. Of this power 436,000 horsepower—77 per cent—is in the Gatineau River stations of the Company and the balance, 126,600 horsepower, is in the developments of the Company on the Ottawa River and its other tributaries.

PAUGAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT OF GATINEAU POWER COMPANY, A SUBSIDIARY OF CANADIAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION, LIMITED. LOCATED ON THE GATINEAU RIVER, THIRTY-FIVE MILES NORTH OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA, THE PAUGAN STATION CAME INTO OPERATION ON OCTOBER 1, 1928, WHEN IT COMMENCED DELIVERY OF 80,000 HORSE POWER TO THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO.

Summarized Facts About Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Limited

Output of electric energy in 1928—1,294,961,000 kilowatt hours
Output of electric energy in January and February, 1929—329,135,000 kilowatt hours.

Gatineau Power Company	Installed Capacity
Farmers	96,000 horsepower
Chelsea	136,000
Paugan	204,000
Chaudiere plants	36,600
Bryson	25,000
Kipawa	24,000
Other plants	16,000
Total	537,600 horsepower

Gatineau Electric Light Company, Limited
Area of territory served—over 5,000 square miles
Population of territory served—200,000

Saint John River Power Company
Grand Falls hydro-electric plant is designed for 80,000 horsepower

Gatineau Electric Light Company, Limited

Gatineau Electric Light Company, Limited, is an electrical distributing company operating transmission lines and supplying electricity at wholesale and retail in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence River valleys in the Province of Quebec and in several towns in Ontario. The territory served by the Company covers more than 5,000 square miles—an area nearly one-half that of Belgium—and has a population of approximately 200,000. With the favorable opportunities now offered for industrial development, it is expected that the business centres in this territory will grow rapidly. The growth of industry is already apparent, particularly in the City of St. Jerome.

The Company serves over 17,000 customers in 111 municipalities, among which are Campbell's Bay, Shawville, Aylmer, Hull, Maniwaki, Gatineau, Papineauville, Hawkesbury, Lachute, Coteau, Vaudreuil, St. Jerome, St. Lin, Rawdon and Napierville. In 1928 1,692 new customers were connected to the lines of the Company.

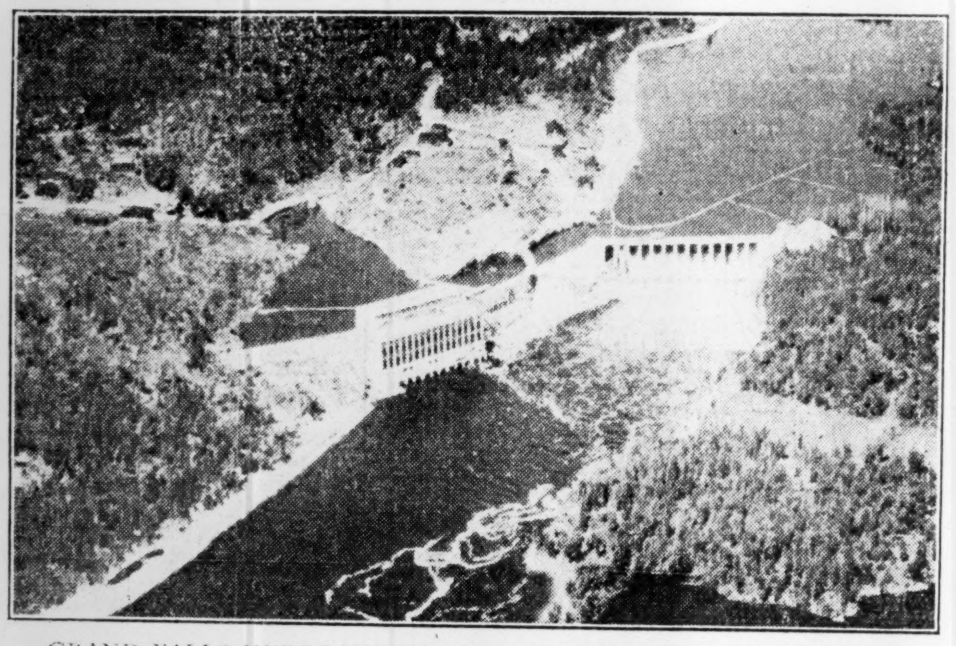
Saint John River Power Company

Designed for 80,000 horsepower, the powerhouse at Grand Falls, New Brunswick—the largest in the Maritime Provinces—will have an initial installation of 60,000 horsepower in three generators of 20,000 horsepower each. Grand Falls is on the St. John River, two hundred and thirty-five miles above the City of Saint John, where the river empties into the Bay of Fundy.

Hydro-electric power, with which Canada is so abundantly endowed, is contributing largely to the prosperity and to the general welfare of the Dominion and its people.

The consumption of electric power, which in itself is one of the best measures of industrial activity and prosperity, has been increasing at a rapid rate during recent years. In the past five years the output of central electric stations has almost doubled, and the output in 1928 was 236 per cent. of that in 1922.

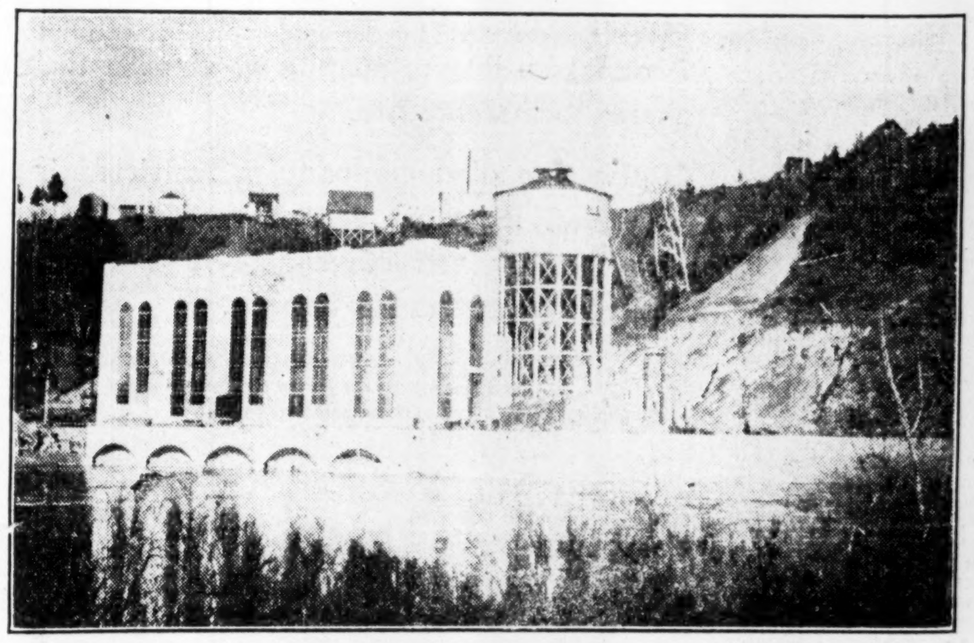
The expansion and achievements of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Limited, and its plans for 1929 and the future are part of a comprehensive policy to the end that the Corporation may contribute most effectively to the continued prosperity of Canada and to the welfare of those dependent on it.



GRAND FALLS HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT OF SAINT JOHN RIVER POWER COMPANY, A SUBSIDIARY OF CANADIAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION, LIMITED, WHICH COMMENCED OPERATION ON OCTOBER 1, 1928.

The development of the natural resources of the Gatineau River and the development and co-ordination of the power facilities in the district lying between Ottawa and the Island of Montreal are destined to make this area one of the great industrial centres of North America. Abundant electric power, efficient rail and water transportation, proximity to labor centres and markets, ideal water supply and excellent drainage—these are some of the factors in this district awaiting further use by manufacturing establishments.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA



BRYSON HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT ACQUIRED IN THE SPRING OF 1928 BY GATINEAU POWER COMPANY, A SUBSIDIARY OF CANADIAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Featuring Public Utility Investments

FOURTH SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

FOURTH SECTION

Vol. XXIII | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MARCH 22, 1929 | 10c. a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 11

COST OF POWER VARIES IN RATIO OF CONSUMPTION

Rate Discussions Are Bootless—How and Why Rates Vary

HAS NO COST PRICE

Because he is not in full possession of all the facts, the layman on the investor cannot compare power costs or power prices in any two localities. Nor is he in the position to assess the average cost of power sold from a study of the total kilowatt hours sold and the revenue derived from power sales.

In power companies, it is necessary to know the amount of horsepower sold at various price levels and the load factor on the lines before even the vaguest idea of a comparison with other organizations can be made. And it is just these two points which the power companies do not make public.

The term load factor means the relationship which exists between the total power developed and the amount utilized in one day—or for that matter over a period of time. If the company operates with a 100 per cent load factor its generators are loaded to capacity for the full 24 hours of the day. It is virtually impossible to obtain such a high load factor, but this is the objective of the companies.

Rates Must Always Vary

Power rates are naturally adjusted so that those who purchase power when the demand is low, obtain cheaper prices. If a manufacturer wants excess power between 5 and 7 p.m. he will naturally be forced to pay dearly for his energy, because the power companies are carrying their peak loads at that time. Office lighting, home lights, heavy tramway service and electric stoves all in operation at the one time.

Thus, some pulp companies can afford to generate steam by electricity by purchasing current en bloc at off peak times when there would be no market for power elsewhere. At such times power is sold below cost—although this term has little or no meaning.

Comparing a company's total revenue from power sales with its kilowatt hour sales gives no idea of the real average price at which power is sold. For instance, a 100,000 horsepower plant might sell a block of 90,000, 24 horsepower to one industry, or to another power company, and at the same time by selling the remaining 10,000 horsepower at about $35 a horsepower might make a good profit. Into these considerations of course must be taken the initial capital cost of the development, together with what capital cost is necessary for distribution.

Comparisons are Bootless

With all these variables in the power picture, it can be seen that comparisons of power prices between producers are bootless, except by engineers having a close knowledge of capital costs, operating costs, distribution costs, load factors, and the price at which power is sold in individual contracts.

Thus, rate making by the power companies is based on the capital costs of the development and distribution system plus the load factor on its lines. Only an expert can work out equitable rates in any given situation; any writer who endeavours to do so—is bound to be wrong.

Like the railways, the power companies have and always must base the price of power on what the traffic will bear—although the maximum of what the traffic will bear is not usually applied. If it were, such a policy would tend to limit, instead of expand, power sales.

Kilowatts, Volts & H. P.

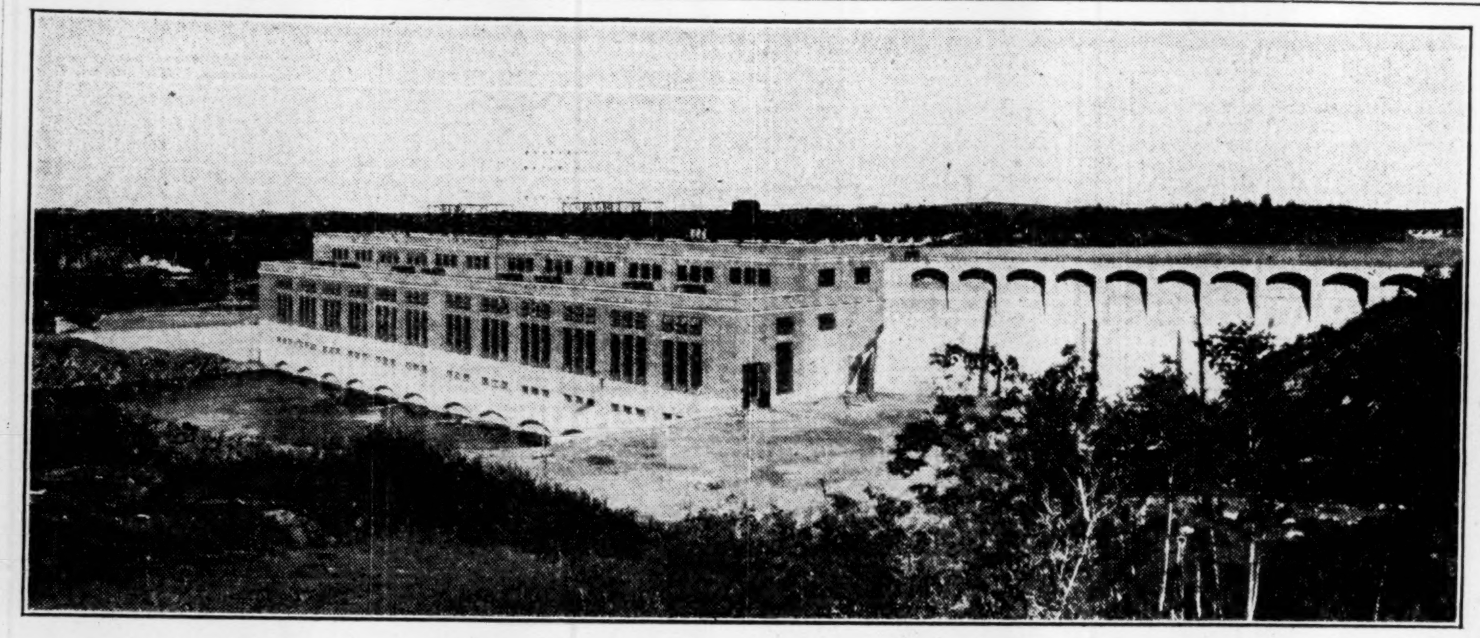
Some Knowledge of a Few of the Chief Technical Terms Assists the Investor

Some investors stumble when reading reports of power companies they come across such terms as kilowatts, kilowatt hours, K.V.A.'s horsepower and so on. One watt is a measurement of electric power and is the product of multiplying the voltage by the amperage. Voltage is the pressure at which the power travels on the lines and the ampere is the unit of volume measurement. Thus, a line carrying one ampere at one volt is supplying one watt of electric power. A kilowatt is simply 1,000 watts.

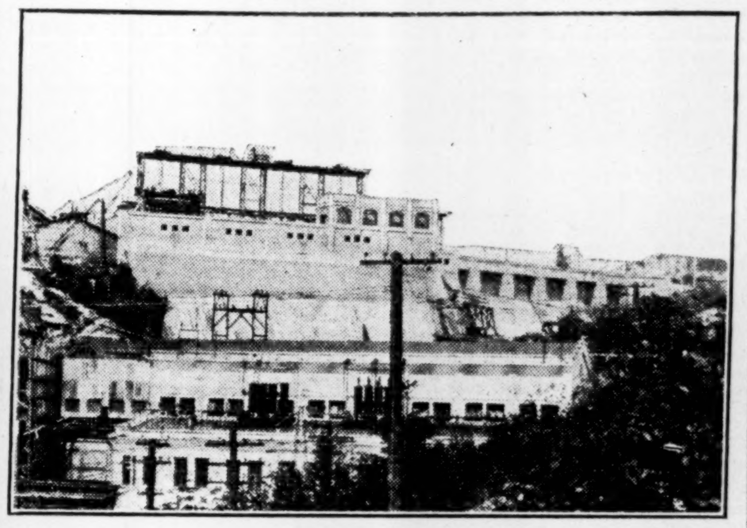
Now, horsepower. Power sold in small lots is usually charged for in kilowatt hours, that is, the number of hours for which one kilowatt is used. When it is sold in larger quantities it is sometimes sold in horsepower years, only the word years is usually omitted, for when a manufacturer buys a large block of power, the amount supplied is usually constant, week in and week out, whether it is used or not. In this way a cheaper rate is obtainable. One horsepower is the equivalent of 746 watts, or putting it the other way about, one kilowatt is approximately equal to one and a third horsepower. K.w.h. is simply the short form of writing kilowatt hours.

There is another stumbling block and that is k.v.a. This is kilovolt amperes, and amounts, to all intents and purposes, to kilowatts. The only difference is that a kilowatt represents the actual power, whereas the kilovolt ampere is the measurement of the amount of electricity put on the lines. At times, due to a technicality known as the power factor, the kilovolt amperes sometimes exceed the actual power obtained from the lines.

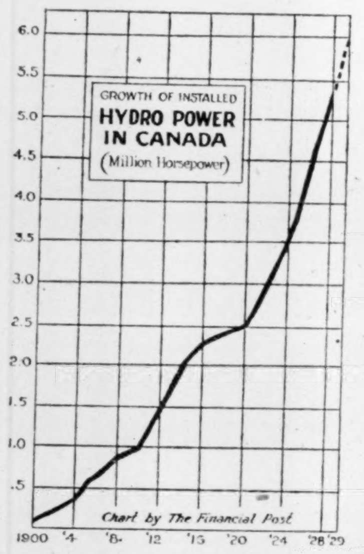
Among Canada's Outstanding Hydro Electric Plants

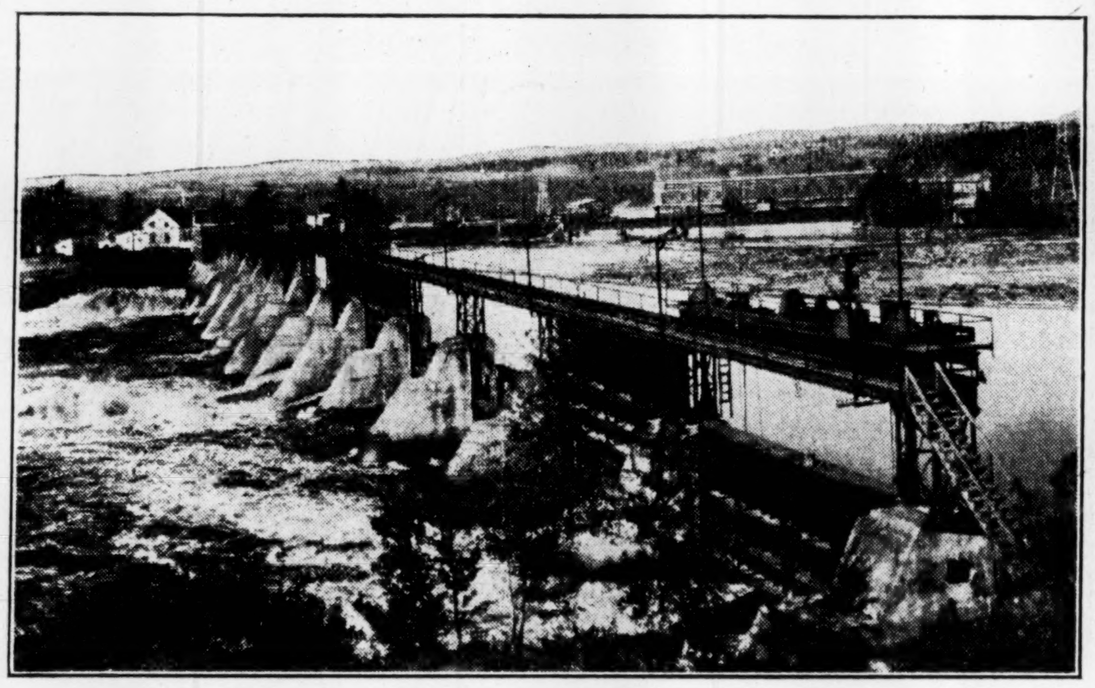


The Duke-Price power plant at Isle Maligne, just south of Lake St. John in the Saguenay area. C.P.R. Photo.

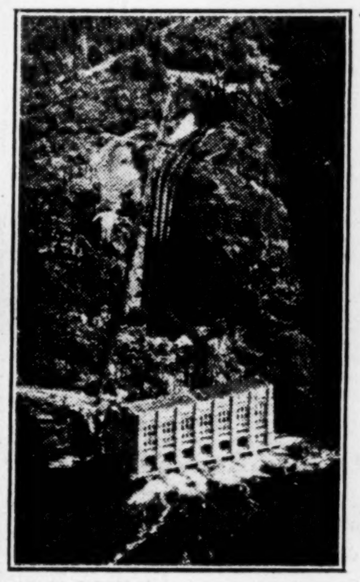


The new Stave Falls power plant of the B.C. Power Corporation.





Dam and power house of Shawinigan Water & Power Company, Shawinigan Falls P.Q. C.P.R. Photo.



Western Canada Airways Photo. The Lake Buntzen No. 2 plant of the B. C. Power Corporation.

ONTARIO EXPECTS SOON TO REQUIRE 600,000 MORE H.P.

Load Grows By Ten Per Cent. Yearly in Province

An additional hydro-electric project, involving the development of 600,000 horsepower on sites ranging from the Mississippi River, east of Sault Ste. Marie, to the upper Ottawa River, has been presented to the Ontario Legislature by Hon. J. R. Cooke, government representative on the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Predicting a power shortage within twenty years, despite the maximum generating capacity of Niagara and the proposed St. Lawrence and Ottawa developments which would roughly amount to 2,000,000 horsepower, Mr. Cooke explained that this proposed project would be a necessary adjunct to the present development of waterways in Canada.

According to Mr. Cooke the demand for hydro power is 1,000,000 horsepower. With this load increasing by 10 per cent every year, said Mr. Cooke, there will be only sufficient power to cover our expected expansion for the next fifteen or twenty years, and this is a short time when consideration is being given to waterway development.

A measure of relief for rural consumers was also forecast by Mr. Cooke. He informed the Legislature that he was urging the commission to bear, with the consent of the union of hydro municipalities, all the maintenance costs on rural transmission lines. This cost, now paid by the consumer, amounts to $240,000 a year, or about $66 per year per mile of line, according to estimates of the commission.

Referring to the many attacks by members who contended that farmers were not being supplied hydro as advantageously as they might be Mr. Cooke read a schedule of the work done since the present Government came into power.

In 1923 only 320 miles of rural power lines existed. In 1924, 154 miles were built; in 1925, 325 miles; in 1926, 750 miles; in 1927, 865 miles, and last year, 960 miles. Next year, he stated, the mileage would reach over 1,200 miles.

Within the next seven years, he stated, hydro engineers figures that all the rural homes in old Ontario which can be economically served with hydro will be able to obtain it.

Huge Development Seen

"Evidence of the power of hydro is shown in the fact," he stated, "that 50 per cent of the entire industries of Canada, excepting pulp and paper, were situated in the Niagara power zone, although only 3 per cent. of the population was situated there. Ontario has a greater density of high tension power lines than any other country or state in the world. The Niagara zone represents only 7 per cent of the provincial area, yet 72 per cent of the province's industries are within the area.

"With this tremendous development," he continued, "it is true, that the commission is looking with some anxiety to the future." As he had pointed out two years ago in the house, the maximum potential horsepower from the Niagara, St. Lawrence and Ottawa developments was 2,000,000 horsepower.

"From these three great sources," Mr. Cooke explained, "there will be only sufficient power to cover our expected expansion for the next fifteen or twenty years. And twenty years is a short time when you are looking at the hydro expansion."

New Canadian Industries Purchase Much Energy

Use of Electricity is Relatively Greater in Canada Than in United States, Comparison Shows

As a manufacturing country Canada is a comparative newcomer. Her industries, being young, could readily adapt thmeselves to modern conditions.

The Electric World of New York recently made a comparison of figures in a recent bulletin from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with the most closely corresponding data of the U. S. Census of Manufactures. The former are for 1926; the latter for 1925.

Canada classifies her manufactures in nine groups; the U. S. uses sixteen. Group comparisons cannot be made. As a whole, Canadian industries use relatively more purchased energy (on the basis of installed horsepower) than American industries. We operate 56 per cent of their horsepower, they 44, by purchase. With electrical operation on energy generated by the establishments reporting, the reverse is true: 29 per cent of U. S. installed horsepower is so operated; only 13 per cent of ours. Total electrification is therefore somwhat higher in the United States.

Operation on purchased energy is notably greater in Canada in the manufacture of pulp and paper, cement, and rubber goods. The table gives the percentage of motor horsepower operated on purchased energy and the percentage on energy generated in the establishment for nine important power-consuming industries in Canada, with comparative figures for the United States. For some of the others, comparison was not feasible because of apparent differences in classification.

Per Cent of Total Horsepower in Electric Motors

Industry	Canada, 1926 Purchased	Canada, 1926 Generated	United States, 1925 Purchased	United States, 1925 Generated
Pulp and paper	52	17	20	34
Steel and rolled products	39	16	30	49
Flour, feed and grist mills	10	2	45	6
Cotton goods	52	26	42	23
Cement	99	1	49	41
Electrical apparatus and supplies	74	24	59	41
Rubber goods	94	0	74	16
Meet packing	78	2	47	24
Automobiles	21	79	70	30

For instance, printing and bookbinding uses purchased power almost exclusively.

The total industrial horsepower in Canada in 1926 was 3,134,248; in the United States, in 1925, 35,772,628, or about eleven times as much. Canada is a land of abundant water power. Almost all the central-station energy is generated hydraulically, against less than 40 per cent across the line.

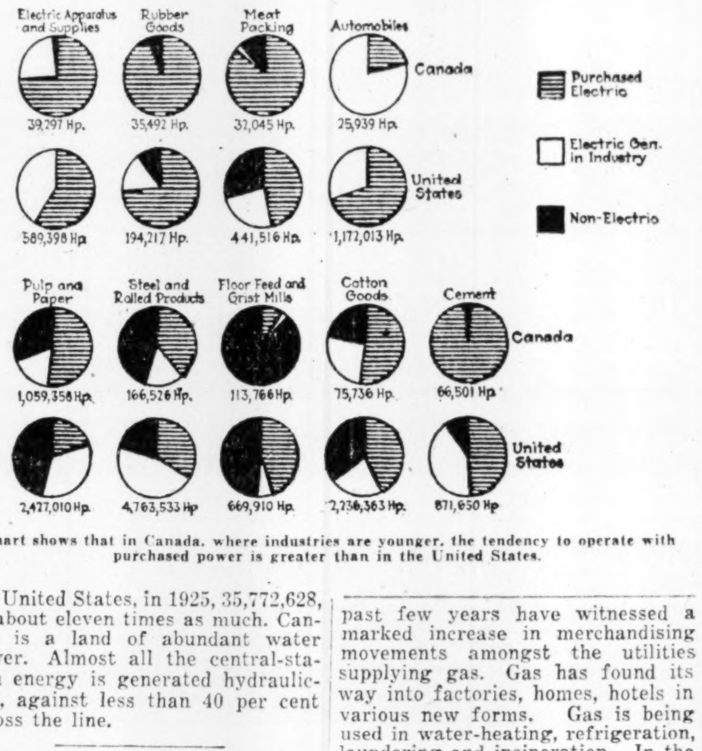
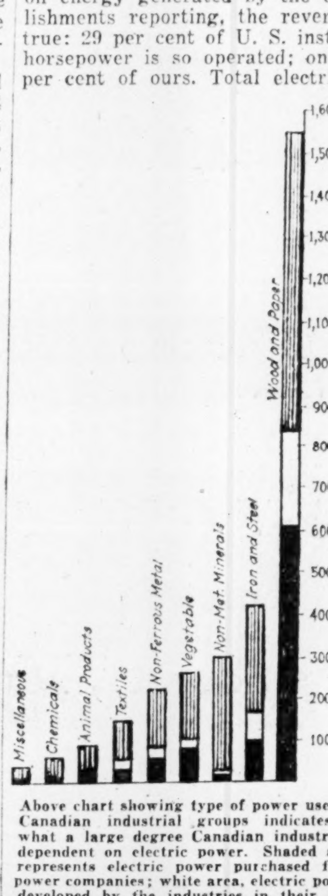


Chart shows that in Canada, where industries are younger, the tendency to operate with purchased power is greater than in the United States.



Above chart showing type of power used in Canadian industrial groups indicates to what a large degree Canadian industry is dependent on electric power. Shaded area represents electric power purchased from power companies; white area, electric power developed by the industries in their own plants, and black area, other kinds of power, some of it steam, some hydraulic, etc.

What industry can point to a finer record of achievement than has been brought about through the co-operation of the electric light and power companies in lowering the cost of service to the public

"Super Gas" Is Coming!

In long distance transmission, the natural gas companies are already piping their product 300 miles and a line of more than 400 miles, with a daily capacity of 100,000,000 cubic feet, is in prospect.

GAS MANUFACTURE HAS GOOD FUTURE; NATURAL GAS TOO

Resources of West Are Used Extensively Now

Despite the increasing use and declining cost of electric power and light, the gas industry has made steady progress. The outlook for the future of the industry appears to be excellent. The future growth of the electric power industry will only serve to augment the demand for gas. One of the most important developments in the industry has been the increasing use of the by-product oven as opposed to the gas house oven. The by-product oven turns out a larger proportion of the valuable coal tars and chemical by-products which coal contains, and at the same time turns out a coke, known as by-product coke, which is much more suitable for domestic fuel purposes than the old gas house coke. More and more are house heating furnaces in Eastern Canada burning by-product coke as a fuel instead of the higher-priced anthracite. The gas companies, and the gas departments of the power companies, are turning into much better merchandisers of their service. The past few years have witnessed a marked increase in merchandising movements amongst the utilities supplying gas. Gas has found its way into factories, homes, hotels in various new forms. Gas is being used in water-heating, refrigeration, laundering and incineration. In the industries, gas is steadily more and more being used.

Resources Being Used

In the West, the natural gas resources seem to be inexhaustible. That section of the Dominion is making more use of this potential source of wealth. Gas pipe lines are spreading out across the country; for the future they will undoubtedly be expanded rapidly.

The latest available official statistics of the gas and natural gas industry follow:

Illuminating and Fuel Gas,

	1927	1925
No. of plants	42	44
Capital employed	$58,931,872	$44,014,028
No. of employees	3,493	3,795
Salaries and wages	$ 4,750,581	$ 5,064,314
Cost of material	$ 6,178,791	$ 6,180,925
Selling value of products	$18,725,869	$18,858,836

Chief Products, 1927

	Quantity	Sell. value
Gas, cu. ft.	13,273,413	$15,157,327
Coke, ton	443,776	2,799,177
Tar, gal.	8,798,048	665,335
Ammonia NH3, lb.	1,184,760	27,869
All others		76,161

Coke and By-Products, 1927

Number of plants	6
Capital employed	$29,879,157
Number of employees	652
Salaries and wages	$ 1,118,538
Cost of material	10,436,112
Selling value of products	15,318,880

Chief Products

	Quantity	Sell. value
Coke, tons	1,506,452	$10,002,479
Gas, cu. ft.	11,333,612	1,681,401
Tar, gal.	16,849,261	965,941
Ammonia sulphate, lb.	45,868,117	958,633

Natural Gas Output

	M. cu. ft.	Value
1924	15,122,684	$6,178,435
1927	21,376,791	$8,043,010
1928 (6 months)	12,721,069	$4,842,162

CANADIAN HYDRO OUTPUT UP 85% OVER LAST YEAR

This is Gain in Production of Energy by "I.P." Unit

Canadian Hydro-electric Corporation, Ltd., a subsidiary of International Paper and Power Co., produced 156,396,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in February, 1929, 85 per cent. greater than the output of the corporation in February, 1928. In the first two months of this year the output of the corporation was 329,091,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 93 per cent over the production during the corresponding period of 1928.

Generators of a combined capacity of 45,000 horse power will soon be started in the Bryson, Quebec, and Grand Falls, New Brunswick, plants of the corporation. The stations of Canadian Hydro-electric Corporation will then have an installed capacity of 602,600 horse power. An additional 20,000 horse power in process of installation will further increase the capacity of the corporation to a grand total of 622,600 horse power.

The combined initial capacity of 224,000 horse power, of the Paugan, Quebec, and Grand Falls, New Brunswick, plants of the corporation, started in 1928, represented 40 per cent of the total hydro-electric plant installation in Canada in 1928. The initial capacity of 204,000 horse power of the Paugan plant was 65 per cent of all hydro-electric installations in the province of Quebec last year.

This twenty-seven million dollars which the Bell Company will spend for new plant in 1929 exceeds the total investment which the company made during the entire first thirty years of its existence.

NEW BRUNSWICK SEES EARLY NEED FOR MORE POWER

Hydro Power Commission Makes Plans For Expansion

NEED 60,000,000 K.W.H.

"It is important that additional power be made available at the earliest possible date," states the ninth annual report of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission tabled in the Provincial Legislature by Hon. E. A. Reilly on behalf of the commission, of which he is chairman.

The report refers to transmission extensions which have taken place and states that "owing to the limitations on the power supply available to the commission no large areas have been considered, but attention has been given principally to areas adjacent to existing distributing systems."

These extensions, it is pointed out in the report, include those sections within reach of the Memramcook-Dorchester extension that is now under construction."

Serve St. John Valley

The report states under the heading, "Transmission Extensions":

"New plans have been prepared for the proposed extension to serve the St. John Valley between Nerepis and Fredericton, the latest proposal being to extend a 6,600-volt distributing system from Hampton crossing the Kingston Peninsula," the Bellisle River and the St. John River near Evandale. Such plans would make it possible to deliver power to the Kingston Peninsula and would eliminate considerable duplication of line that would be necessary if power were taken from Fairville through the Westfield area."

In respect to sources of power the commission's report refers to data regarding the so-called Meductic site on the St. John River having been placed before the government and says that as no progress had been made with regard to that development "the commission have been obliged to look into other possibilities for supplying their power requirements, and with this in view they had prepared preliminary plans and estimates for the erection of a modern auxiliary fuel plant to be so located as to best suit the operating conditions of their existing plant."

Require More Power

Referring to the report which was made to the government in this regard the commission's report says:

"The data accompanying that report forecast that the commission would require by October 31, 1928, 127,000 kilowatt hours to supply their regular customers. As a matter of fact, for the year ended October 31, 1928, over 26,000,000 kilowatt hours were actually required.

"With a very much lower rate of increase there has been maintained heretofore, by 1937 the commission will require at least 60,000,000 kilowatt hours. It was further stated in the report that with the present power resources and under favorable water conditions a critical point in the commission's power supply would be reached in 1929. Under these circumstances it is important that additional power be made available at the earliest possible date."

Maximum Contact Always

WESTINGHOUSE
Type H H
Disconnecting Switches

are of heavy, substantial, mechanical construction and have an excellent contact efficiency owing to their unique design. The clamping bolt passes through the CENTRE of the break jaw, giving uniform pressure over the whole surface of contact. The pressure is due to the compression of the clamp washers, not to the temper of the copper blades, which temper would be lost in case of overheating.

A Canadian Product

THE patented latch is simple in design and very efficient in operation. The closing of the switch automatically latches it and the latch can then only be released by the insertion of the hook stick to open the switch. Short circuit currents tend to hold the latch more firmly engaged.

For further particulars send for Bulletin H-7010

Phantom view of Latch

Canadian Westinghouse Co., Limited
HEAD OFFICE; HAMILTON, ONT.
Branch Offices and Repair Shops in all principal cities

Westinghouse

Shawinigan Water, Power

Past Year Has Been One of Expansion—Power Output and Earnings Continue to Grow Steadily

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company continues to show large increases in earnings, and continues to strengthen still further, its already well-nigh impregnable financial position. During the past year the gross revenues of the company increased by about 24 per cent, but its net revenues showed an increase of 40 per cent. Further, Shawinigan acquired outright the St. Maurice Power Company and the Laurentide Power Company, among other undertakings. The aggregate developed power owned and controlled by Shawinigan, together with purchased power, now amounts to 806,000 horse power. Undeveloped sites of 792,000 horse power give the company a total potential capacity of 1,598,000 horse power. The company's output of kilowatt horse power in 1928 showed a substantial increase over that of 1927. The present daily output points to a still larger increase during the present year.

Is Steadily Expanding

Despite curtailment of activities in the newsprint industry, the company's business has been steadily expanding. Another unit at Shawinigan Falls was brought into operation in November, 1928. It has a capacity of 45,000 horse power and the entire output was immediately absorbed by the Shawinigan system Another similar unit is now in the course of construction, and will come into production shortly. The completion of the new unit will mean more to Shawinigan than a mere increase in horse power, for as these units are merely additions to existing plants, operating costs will be substantially reduced through their installation at relatively small expense.

Shawinigan's industrial chemical plants, which operates under the name of Shawinigan Chemicals, are making excellent profits and the business of this company is expanding steadily. Shawinigan also earns a one-third interest in the Niacet Chemical Corporation, a U.S. concern. In this, Shawinigan is associated in an undertaking backed by some of the largest chemical interests in the United States.

Prosperity of Subsidiaries

The increased earning power of other of Shawinigan's subsidiaries, has contributed materially to the prosperity of the parent company. The chief subsidiary, in which it owns over 50 per cent of the stock is the Quebec Power Company. Quebec Power has made remarkable progress in 1928, and its earning capacity brings a large revenue to the parent company. Together with Montreal Power, Shawinigan controls United Securities, which in turn controls Montreal Tramways and other subsidiaries.

The industrial development of the territory which Shawinigan serves is showing an expansion which augurs well for the future of the company. The company's activities are distributed over an area stretching from Oka on the Ottawa River to Murray Bay on the Lower St. Lawrence, a distance of more than 250 miles. It serves the growing industrial area of the St. Maurice Valley and its lines extend to the Southern side of the St. Lawrence and serve a portion of that section of the province. The company serves the largest and fastest growing sections of Quebec, and is predominant in the distribution of power in this field.

Shareholders Benefit

In the past, the company's record has been one of steadily increasing earnings, with a large proportion of its income plowed back into the property. In the last few years, however, shareholders have reaped the benefit of this conservative policy. In the past twelve months, on two occasions, rights to purchase new stock were offered to shareholders on favorable terms. In October, 1928, the company distributed a ten per cent stock bonus to shareholders.

The shares of Shawinigan are one of the soundest investment stocks in Canada, and the future for the company is probably brighter to-day than it has been at any time in the past.

Shawinigan occupies a particularly favorable position as it serves one of the most important, and certainly one of the most promising industrial areas in the Dominion. Other power developments will probably take place in the province, but these should only tend to increase the gross business of Shawinigan. Obviously, the development of other power projects elsewhere in Quebec would not be followed by any such uneconomic duplication of transmission lines as marked the early days of the power industry. From the investment angle, Shawinigan has naught to fear in the way of competition from other producers in the province.

Capitalization—

Capital stock .... 2,178,250 shs. Outstanding

No par value.

In December, 1926, the common stock of $100 par value was exchanged for new stock on a basis of four new for one old.

Funded Debt—

First mtge. and collateral trust bonds, Series "A," 4½%, due 1967, $35,000,000. Series "B," 4½%, due 1968, $16,016,000.

Laurentide Power Co:

1st mtge. 5%, due 1946 ...... $6,536,000
Gen. mtge. 5½%, due 1946 1,477,500

Dividend Record—

Year	Per cent	Year	Per cent
1907	2	1918	7
1908-09	4	1919	7
1910	4	1920	7
1911	5	1921	7
1912	5¼	1922	7
1913	6	1923	7
1914	6	1924	7
1915	6½	1925	7¼
1916	7	1926	8
1917	7	1927	2%+$1.50

A dividend of $2 per annum is being paid on new stock, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. Initial dividend of 50 cents paid Apr., 1927.

Officers and Directors—

J. E. Aldred, pres.; H. Murray, O.B.E., vice-pres.; J. C. Smith, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; H. J. Fuller, Sir Lomer Gouin, M. J. Curran, Sir H. S. Holt, Col. G. P. Murphy, C.M.G.; W. S. Hart, vice-pres. and treas.; G. W. McDougall, K.C.; Beaudry Leman, Jas. Wilson, sec.

Market Record—

Year	High	Low	Year	High	Low
1912	154¾	122	1921	109½	110
1913	149	119	1922	116¾	102½
1914	142¾	111	1923	123½	112
1915	139⅞	110	1924	137½	118¼
1916	137	126¾	1925	175	130½
1917	131	107	1926	275½	167½
1918	118½	107	1927†	94¾	67
1919	127½	114½	1928	109¾	75½
1920	119½	97½	1929	94	85

*To March 12.
†No par value stock.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31

	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Gross earnings	$11,562,331	$9,362,828	$7,660,207	$6,702,034	$5,741,079	$5,110,539
Operating expenses	4,463,807	4,430,552	3,243,140	3,001,157	2,420,528	1,939,646
Net oper. revenue	7,098,524	4,932,276	4,417,067	3,700,876	3,320,551	3,170,893
Bond interest	2,025,000	1,637,493	1,459,743	1,334,537	1,274,652	1,189,333
Balance	5,073,524	3,294,782	2,957,324	2,866,339	2,045,899	1,981,560
Depreciation	800,000	400,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
Interest*	225,000	......	......	......	......	......
Net income	4,048,524	2,894,782	2,607,324	2,016,339	1,695,899	1,631,560
Dividends	2,861,428	2,200,000	2,050,000	1,676,250	1,400,000	1,400,000
Surplus	1,187,096	694,782	557,324	340,089	295,899	231,560
†Previous surplus	937,338	397,067	251,535	308,157	229,070	159,253
Total	2,124,414	1,091,850	808,859	648,246	524,969	390,813
Reserve and sink. fund	196,090	......	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Fire in res.	......	......	......	20,000	20,000	20,000
Pension fund	......	......	......	5,000	5,000	5,000
Profit and loss balance	1,928,344	1,091,850	758,859	573,246	449,969	315,813

† After adjustments. In 1927 the deductions included $225,000 additional depreciation.
* Interest due Laurentide Co., on amount still due for acquisition of Laurentide Power Co.

Laurentide Power

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$10,500,000	$10,500,000
Funded Debt—		
First 30-yr. sinking fund, gold 5%, due 1946	7,500,000	6,663,500
General mortgage 5½%, due 1946	2,000,000	1,494,000

Dividend Record—

Year		Year	
1919	3%	1924	5%
1920	4	1925	5
1921	4	1926	5
1922	4¾	1927	5
1923	5	1928	5

Officers and Directors—

F. A. Sabbaton, pres.; Julian Smith, vice-pres.; Edwin Hanson, George Chahoon, Jr.; J. E. Aldred, Howard Murray, B.E.E., G. H. Montgomery, K.C., A. A. Tilney, Capt. J. H. A. Acer, L. Armstrong, treas.; W. F. Robinson, sec.; F. E. McNally, asst. sec.

Market Record—

Year	High	Low
1920	75	51
1921	76	53
1922	99	70
1923	101	93¾
1924	97½	85¾
1925	108	93
1926	130	100
1927	150	105
1928	275	130

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending December 31

	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $
Gross earn.	1,505,923	1,483,747	1,500,412
Less:			
Oper. exp.	258,518	262,835	248,249
Net earnings	1,247,405	1,220,912	1,252,163
Less:			
Bond int.	466,735	458,875	467,854
Exch. on int.	......	......	69
Bond conversion exp.	......	7,860	7,860
Income tax	42,000	50,000	65,000
	508,735	516,735	540,783
Net profits	738,670	704,177	711,380
Less appropriations:			
Dividends	528,000	525,000	525,000
S. F. reserve	90,250	90,250	90,250
Tr. to depr. res.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Surp. for year	23,420	*11,073	*3,870
Add prev. surp.	15,094	26,168	30,038
To. from conting. fund	......	......	......
Bal. car. for.	38,514	15,095	26,168

* Debit.

Quebec Power

Earnings Reflect Striking Industrial Growth of Territory Served—Company Extends Activities and Increases Customers

Subsidiary of Shawinigan Water and Power Company

Quebec Power has concluded a year of marked expansion and substantially increased earnings. Formerly, the Quebec Power Company controlled many subsidiaries, some of which had securities in the hands of the public. To-day, all the assets of these companies, save the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company have been acquired by the parent organization. All the capital of this subsidiary is owned now by the parent company. The only issue which this company or its subsidiary now has in the hands of the public, is being called for redemption on April 1, at which date the entire outstanding capitalization of the Quebec Power Company and its subsidiaries which are held by the public will consist of the present bond issue and the common shares outstanding. Quebec Power operates all the utilities in Quebec City—street railway, gas, and electric light and power having been brought under the control of the one organization.

Operates Five Plants

The company owns five hydro-electric plants with a total capacity of 38,800 horsepower, 530 miles of transmission and distributing lines and a steam station of 3,300 horsepower capacity. In addition to this, Quebec Power owns a gas plant with a present capacity of 1,000,000 cubic feet a day; the capacity of this plant is now being increased to 3,000,000 cubic feet daily. The Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company owns 41 miles of track in the city and suburbs of Quebec, and 107 cars and 15 buses.

The increase in the business of Quebec Power during the past 12 months was due partly to the growth of business in the districts served, and partly to the extension of the company's activities in new districts. The number of customers served increased about 7 per cent, the total number of customers now being about 50,000. The purchase of the Montgomery Electric Company and its subsidiaries extended the territories served from Levis to Riviere du Loup, including Montmagny as the principal town in the district.

Formed in 1923

The company was formed in 1923 to amalgamate the Quebec Railway Light, Heat and Power and the Public Service Corporation of Quebec, two companies which formerly had been competitors in the city and suburbs of Quebec. As a result of the merger, all the utilities in the city were brought under one organization. The substantial increase in the company's earnings during the past few years indicates the industrial growth which the city of Quebec has experienced.

The Shawinigan Water and Power owns over 50 per cent of the stock of Quebec Power, and indications may point to the ultimate merging of the two companies. However, this is not likely to happen for some time.

Industrial expansion in the territory which Quebec Power serves makes the outlook for the future most favorable. The shares are in the investment class.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	600,000 shs.	502,372 shs.

No par value.
On Oct. 1, 1927, the stock was split, four new shares of no par value for each share of $100 par value stock.

Funded Debt—

First mtge. series "A" 5% bonds, due 1968 .... $8,106,500
Sterling debenture stock, series "A" 5% £800,000
The 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1953, will be redeemed on April 1, 1929, at 107½.

Dividend Record—

Common, 4 per cent paid in 1924; 5 per cent paid in 1925; increased to 6 per cent for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1926; quarterly thereafter until 1¾ per cent paid Apr., 1927, 1¾ per cent July, 1927, and 2 per cent Oct., 1927. Dividend on new no par value stock, $2 per annum, payable quarterly. Initial dividend of 50 cents paid Jan. 16, 1928.

Officers and Directors—

Julian C. Smith, pres.; Howard Murray, vice-pres.; W. S. Hart, treas.; Jas. Wilson, sec.; Hon. A. Turgeon, C. H. Branchaud, J. H. Fortier, Dr. Milton L. Hersey, Jas. M. McCarthy, Hon. P. J. Paradis, Geo. Parent, M.P., J. T. Ross, C. E. Taschereau, Hon. L. C. Webster, Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Hon. D. O. L'Esperance, J. E. Tanguay, gen. mgr.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending Dec. 31

	1928	1927	1926
Gross income	$3,198,487	$1,572,230	$1,238,301
Less:			
Oper. exp.	1,228,182	316,003	274,034
Interest	620,580	300,000	300,000
Depreciation	150,000	100,000	100,000
Net revenue	1,199,725	856,227	567,267
Less divs.	901,985	666,754	472,350
Surplus	297,740	189,472	94,917
Add pr. surp.	*252,959	114,107	57,576
Trans. to res.	300,000	......	......
P & L. bal.	†250,699	303,580	152,493

*After adjustments. †Subject to income tax.

Market Record—

	Common High	Common Low
1923	81	60
1924	95½	64
1925	119	85
1926	200	113
1927†	88½	72
1928	115	68½
1929*	97½	83

*To March 12. †No par value stock.

Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock	$2,500,000	$2,500,000

Par value $25.
The Quebec Power owns $2,228,375 of the stock.

Funded Debt—

Gen. and refund. mtge., 6 per cent bonds, series "A," due 1957, $6,199,400.

Dividend Record—

3 per cent paid in 1911; 1 per cent in 1912; passed until 1926 when 4 per cent was paid.

Officers and Directors—

J. C. Smith, pres.; Howard Murray, vice-pres.; W. S. Hart, treas.; James Wilson, sec., Montreal; J. E. Tanguay, gen. mgr.

United Securities

Preferred Shares Are a Satisfactory Investment—Stock Being Retired

Subsidiary of Montreal Power and Shawinigan Water and Power

The United Securities Corporation is a holding company controlled jointly by Shawinigan and Montreal Power. The company controls, indirectly, the Montreal Tramways. Actually, Tramways is controlled by Consolidated Securities, which owns over 50 per cent of its stock, but United Securities in turn owns Consolidated Securities. United Securities also owns 55 per cent of the common shares and $1,300,000 of the 5 per cent, first mortgage bonds of the Canadian Light and Power Company.

The company formerly owned the Quebec-New England Hydro Electric Corporation; this company was sold to Montreal Power. The price received for Quebec-New England Hydro Electric consisted of an annual payment of $400,000 extended over a period of 30 years.

Thus, a portion of this annual payment goes to capital account and reduces the assets by a definite amount each year. Hence, the company can reduce its outstanding capitalization annually by this same figure.

Thus, the United Securities has entered into an agreement that each year it will set aside the sum of $71,373 as a sinking fund to be used in the retirement of the outstanding preferred stock. The annual report for each year will show the reduction in the outstanding preferred.

By applying $71,373 annually to retiring its preferred, or by applying this sum to a sinking fund, the United Securities at the end of 30 years will have written off from its assets the entire figure at which it now carries the contract with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power for the purchase of the Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric Corporation.

By calling its own preferred stock at 105, it is obvious that the United Securities can obtain a better yield in its sinking fund rather than by investing the $71,373 each year in high grade bonds, which would be used to retire the preferred issue at maturity.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$14,000,000	$5,126,200
Pref. 6% non-vot.	6,000,000	4,655,372

Funded Debt—

Collateral trust gold bonds, series "A," 5½ per cent, due 1952, $3,561,500.
5½ per cent, series "B," due 1952, $1,600,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1.

Officers and Directors—

J. C. Smith, pres.; J. S. Norris, vice-pres.; J. Wilson, sec.-treas.; H. H. Haydon, asst. sec.-treas.; H. Murray, G. H. Montgomery, G. W. MacDougall, K.C., Hon. L. C. Webster, Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C., C. S. Bagg, Oscar Dufresne.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending March 31

	1928	1927	†1926
Gross revenue	$717,648	$627,643	$839,696
Less:			
Expense	169,847	165,892	88,235
Interest	205,767	147,807	137,623
Net profit	342,034	313,944	613,838
Pref. dividends	296,823	307,047	520,050
Surplus	45,211	6,897	93,788
Add prev. surp.	*83,266	x73,336	......
Surp. car. for.	128,477	80,233	93,788

xAfter adjustments. †June 14, 1924, to May 31, 1926.

Market Record—

	1927 H	1927 L	1928 H	1928 L	*1929 H	*1929 L
Com.	70½	43½	70	42	65½	55
Pref.	118	103¾	105	100	107½	104

*To March 12.

Montreal Tramways

Ultimate Expansion of Company Into Rapid Transit Field Adds Further Attraction to Investment Position of Shares

Affiliated with Shawinigan and Montreal "Power"

The revenues of the Montreal Tramways are based on a definite return on the capital value invested in the undertaking, together with several other allowances. In addition, the Montreal Tramways Company has other sources of revenue outside its contract with the city. The greatest proportion of revenue accruing to the company, however, comes from its fixed return from the capital investment. This year, there is no doubt that the revenue, on this basis, will show a satisfactory increase, as the capital invested in the property has been substantially increased.

The franchise rights held by the Montreal Tramways in its contract with the city of Montreal, provide an annual return of a minimum of 6 per cent on the capital value of the property, after payment of all operating expenses, maintenance and renewal fund payments, and that fares shall be adjusted from time to time in order that the company shall receive this stipulated return. The contract expires in March, 1953, and is not terminable unless the city exercises the right to expropriate the property.

Rights to Shareholders

The company is controlled by strong interests, namely, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, and the Shawinigan Water and Power Company. These two companies jointly control the shares of United Securities, which in turn owns all the common stock of the Consolidated Securities. This company, in turn, owns a majority of the outstanding shares of Montreal Tramways.

During the past year, the company issued 20,000 additional shares of capital stock of $100 par value. These shares were offered to shareholders at $150 a share in the proportion of one share for every six held, and netted the company $2,000,000. The issuance of this new stock increased substantially the equity of shareholders in the undertaking. The company has some $45,000,000 outstanding in bonds, as compared with common stock presently outstanding to the extent of $7,000,000, par value.

Will Extend Services

The market places a value of nearly twice this amount on the common. Though the company issued bonds to the extent of $2,500,000 in 1928, it seems probable th-- it will from time to time offer further valuable rights to the shareholders, as the bonded indebtedness is still well in excess of the total amount of common shares outstanding. Thus the shares may be regarded as an investment with attractive possibilities in the future.

Montreal Tramways serves a population of over 1,000,000. The population is growing steadily, and in the past year the number of passengers carried showed a substantial increase.

During the past year, Montreal Tramways received a larger revenue per passenger car mile, received larger gross revenues and spent larger sums on maintenance and extensions. On its bus operations the company experienced a deficit. The deficit was due largely to the expansion of its bus services. In the future increasing passenger traffic on the buses will probably improve the operating position of this branch of the company's activities.

From all angles, the market position of the shares of Montreal Tramways, is perhaps more attractive than it has been for some time past.

Officers and Directors—

J. C. Smith, pres. and man.-dir.; Col. J. E. Hutcheson, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, Wm. C. Finley, Beaudry Leman, G. W. MacDougall, G. H. Montgomery, Howard Murray, Hon. J. L. Perron, sen. Lorne C. Webster, P. Dubee, sec.-treas.; C. H. Boire, asst. sec.-treas.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31

	1927 $	1926 $	1925‡ $	1925* $	1924* $	1923* $
Total revenue	3,008,130	2,805,726	1,354,826	2,576,940	2,449,175	2,430,225
Less: Interest, etc.	2,125,644	2,126,567	1,033,335	1,953,146	1,885,621	1,882,192
Net profits	882,486	679,159	321,491	623,794	563,554	548,033
Less appropriations:						
Dividends	499,602	400,000	200,000	400,000	400,000	399,947
Reserve	......	......	......	......	......	400,000
Value discarded prop.	......	......	......	......	87,780	......
Surplus for year	382,884	279,159	121,491	223,794	75,774	†251,914
Add previous surplus	1,293,197	1,014,038	892,547	668,753	592,979	844,893
Bal. carried forward	1,676,081	1,293,197	1,014,038	892,547	668,753	592,979

*Year ending June 30. †Debit. ‡Half year, from June 30 to Dec. 31.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common stock	$20,000,000	$5,000,000

Par $100.
27,382 shares are held by Consolidated Securities, giving that company control.

Funded Debt—

General refunding 5% mtge., due 1955, "A" $17,826,500
Gen. refunding 5% mtge., due 1955, "B" $2,500,000
First mtge. bonds, 5%, due 1941 .... $21,351,000

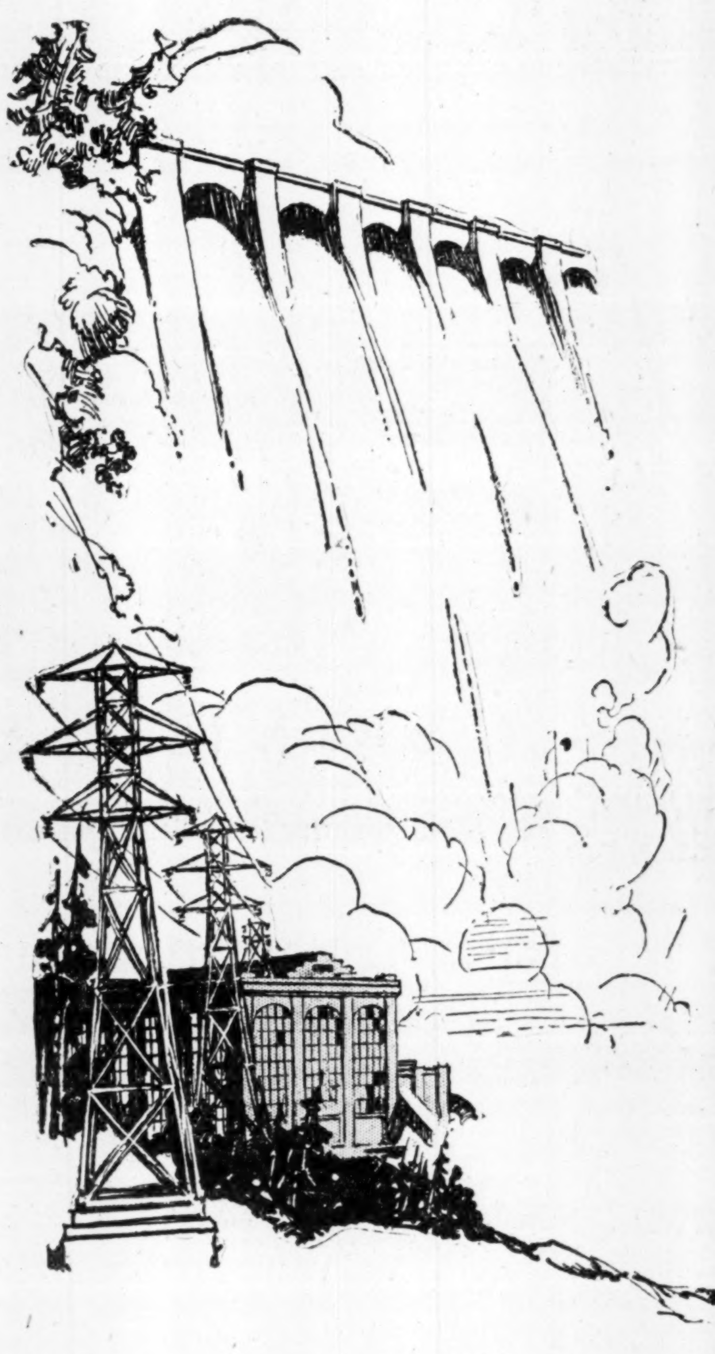
Dividend Record—

1913	10%	1921	10+5%
1914	10	1922	10
1915	10	1923	10
1916	10	1924	10
1917	10	1925	10
1918	2½	1926	10
1919	2½	1927	10
1920	10+10	1928	10

Market Record—

Year	High	Low
1913	198½	120
1914	230	190
1915	220	220
1916	200	175
1917	181	165
1918	150	150
1919	160	114¾
1920	155	125
1921	151	105
1922	172	142
1923	159	140
1924	179	148
1925	187½	160
1926	190	159
1927	200	169
1928	210	190
1929*	193	185

*To March 12.



A Billion Dollar Industry

THE growth of installed hydro-electric power in Canada during the past 26 years amounts to 2680%.

Capital invested has increased 8000% during the same period and now exceeds One Billion Dollars.

Cheap power is now an important factor in manufacturing costs, and Canada's reserves of 30 million horsepower will continue to attract new industries for years to come.

Investors have seen this impressive growth reflected in the value of water power securities Indications of future expansion point to a continuation of this remarkable growth, carrying with it opportunities for further profitable investment.

LOOK AHEAD
The opportunities of to-morrow are in the making to-day

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
Limited
215 St. James Street, Montreal

Toronto Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Winnipeg Saskatoon Victoria Vancouver

Montreal Power

Company's Great Record is Sustained During Past Year—Further Developments Undertaken—Earnings Increase

While Montreal Light, Heat and Power is an operating company, yet its balance sheet shows that in theory the company is but a holding organization. Its fixed assets consist only of securities of a group of subsidiaries, and there is reason to believe that all these subsidiaries pursue the same conservative accounting practices as the parent company. No doubt, through depreciation and other allowances, all except, perhaps the newer subsidiaries, have written down their assets very conservatively and occupy strong financial positions.

Montreal Power supplies the light, power and gas services of the Island of Montreal. While profits have shown a steady increase each year, power and gas rates to consumers have steadily decreased. Today the domestic light and gas rate in Montreal compares favorably with that of any other city on the continent.

Large Power Output

Jointly with Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Montreal Power controls the Montreal Tramways Company and the Canadian Light and Power Company—a smaller wholesale power producer. While Montreal Power has its own power plant, it also purchases a large percentage of the power used in the city of Montreal. Power purchases are made from Shawinigan. The production of the company is as follows:

	Horsepower
Cedar Rapids	220,000
Soulanges	15,000
Chambly	15,000
Lachine	15,000
Ville LaSalle	25,000

This last station is operated by steam and is used as a reserve.

Montreal Power also has a substantial block of stock in the Montreal Island Power Company which is now under construction, and which will soon commence delivery of power.

New Coke Plant

The supply of gas which the company sells in Montreal is produced by the Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Company, another subsidiary in which Montreal Power owns a half interest. This subsidiary sells all its gas to the parent company. The plant of the coke company is specially designed to produce chemical and by-product coke, which is a more suitable type of fuel for domestic use than gas house coke. Montreal Coke, which only began operating comparatively recently, is steadily increasing its sales.

With such a wide range of activity, it is easy to realize the potential strength of Montreal Power. The territory which the company serves contains a population in excess of 1,000,000 which must be supplied with electricity and with gas. The present requirements of the Island amount to about 300,000 horsepower, but the resources of the company can provide 500,000 horsepower. As the city of Montreal grows, so will the earnings of Montreal Power increase. The history of the company has been one of constant expansion, and there is nothing to indicate a cessation of this steady growth.

The record of Montreal Power shares, since the company's inception, has been a favorable one for shareholders. In 1928, the company's dividend was increased from the $2 annual rate to $2.40 per annum. The shares, both by appreciation and stock splits and rights, have given an average return to shareholders which can be considered highly satisfactory.

Thus, from their market record alone, the shares of Montreal Power are attractive. Regardless of the angle on its financial strength, the shares are yet more attractive since the company has ploughed back earnings year after year so as to build up a well-nigh impregnable financial position. The stock appears to be one of the most promising investments available in Canada.

The future of the company depends upon the demand for power in the Island of Montreal. The city of Montreal is the business metropolis of Canada, and there is nothing to indicate that the city will lose this distinction. The population there continues to increase steadily and Montreal Power will continue to share, as it has done in the past, in the growth and prosperity of the business centre of Canada.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... No par value.	2,558,163 shs.	2,041,837 shs.

In July, 1926, each share of $100 par value common stock was exchanged for 3 new shares of no par value common and one new share of 6 per cent redeemable preferred stock of $50 par value. On Nov. 1, 1926, the preferred stock was redeemed at $50 per share.

Officers and Directors—

Sir Herbert S. Holt, pres.; J. S. Norris, vice-pres. and mgr. dir.; J. E. Aldred, Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., George Caverhill, Julian C. Smith, T. B. Macaulay, G. H. Montgomery, K.C., Hon. N. Perodeau, Hon. H. B. Rainville, Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C., J. W. McConnell, C. S. Bagg, gen. mgr.; G. R. Whatley, sec.-treas.; G. Chagnon, treas.

Dividend Record—

An old stock of $100 par value, initial dividend of 1 per cent paid Nov., 1916, and quarterly to Aug., 1919, when rate was increased to 1¼ per cent quarterly; increased to 1½ per cent quarterly, Feb., 1924; increased to 2 per cent quarterly, May, 1925, and paid quarterly to Aug. 15, 1926.

On new no par value, $2.40 per annum payable quarterly, 31st Jan., 30th April, 31st July and Oct.

Funded Debt—

Montreal L. H. & Pr., 5% 1st refund and Coll. Trust gold bonds, series "A," due 1951	$29,549,000
Montreal L. H. & Pr., Lachine, 5% sink. fund, due 1933	3,184,000
Cedar Rapids Mfg., 5%, 1st mtge., due 1953	14,261,900
Provincial L. H. & Pr., 5%, 1st mtge., due 1946	1,087,000
Montreal L. H. & Pr. 4½%, 1st coll. trust, due 1932	7,500,000

Market Record—

Year	High	Low
1916	83¼	79
1917	83	68½
1918	88½	68½
1919	95	84½
1920	90	76
1921	89½	77½
1922	104¾	85
1923	143¼	103¾
1924	188	140⅛
1925	220	152
1926	240	209
1926*	75	59
1927	96¾	68⅛
1928	120	89
1929*	118	107

*Shares of no par value.
†To Mar. 12.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31

	1928 $	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $	1924 $	1923 $
Gross earnings	21,235,991	20,314,902	18,907,382	18,348,806	17,394,092	16,140,961
Less oper. expenses	8,317,412	8,467,708	8,322,956	8,623,899	7,984,493	7,113,960
Net earnings	12,918,579	11,847,194	10,584,426	9,724,907	9,409,599	9,027,001
Less: Depr. and renewal	2,123,599	2,031,490	1,890,738	1,834,881	1,739,409	1,614,096
Fixed charges	2,928,516	2,922,912	1,611,121	1,213,650	1,209,778	1,211,655
Income taxes	......	......	......	......	626,238	559,700
Pension fund	50,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	5,072,115	4,974,402	3,521,859	3,068,531	3,595,425	3,405,451
Net profits	7,846,462	6,872,792	7,062,567	6,656,376	5,814,174	5,621,550
Less appropriations:						
Dividends	4,354,651	3,915,422	5,135,041	4,256,639	3,770,642	3,231,767
Dividends accrued	......	......	......	862,452	754,262	754,041
Insurance reserve	......	300,000	58,044	......	150,000	......
Cont. fund	465,997	......	......	......	......	......
Surplus for year	3,025,816	2,657,370	1,869,482	1,537,285	1,139,270	1,635,742
Add previous surplus	......	......	......	7,471,082	6,331,812	4,696,070
Bal. carried forward	2,025,814	*2,657,370	*1,869,482	9,008,367	7,471,082	6,331,812

*Transferred to capital and surplus.

Montreal Coke

Sales Show a Steady Increase Since Company's Inception

Subsidiary of Montreal Power

The Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Company came into operation in June, 1928. The company is owned jointly by Montreal Power and the Koppers Company. The Parent organization own all the preferred and common stock outstanding. The new by-product coke oven plant is of modern construction and entails an investment of over $6,000,000. The plant has a capacity of 1,030 tons of coke a day. The plant is so laid out that further units can be conveniently and economically added from time to time as conditions warrant.

The company has an immediate market for its output of gas under an agreement with Montreal Power; the coke produced is sold to industrial consumers for domestic use. The coke is a high grade smokeless fuel which can be sold at a lower price than the imported anthracite now largely used for domestic purposes in the territory served.

Montreal Power has entered into an agreement to purchase the entire gas output of the plant for five years; thereafter the agreement provides for the purchase of an amount of gas sufficient to ensure the economical operation of the plant. Investment interest in the property is confined to the bond issue, which is amply secured both as to assets and as to earnings. The entire gas requirements of the city of Montreal now come from this new plant. The old gas plants of Montreal Power which only produced gas house coke have closed down. These plants have been leased to the new gas subsidiary of Montreal Power. The by-product coke produced in the new ovens is a far more suitable domestic fuel than the gas house coke formerly produced in Montreal Powers wholly-owned gas plants.

While the Montreal Coke and Manufacturing has introduced virtually a new type of fuel to householders in the Montreal area, yet sales of this satisfactory substitute for anthracite have made good progress. Montreal Power's development along these modern lines jointly with the Koppers Company, expert coke oven builders and operators, will eventually produce revenues for the parent company materially larger than those originally produced from the manufacture and sale of gas from its wholly owned gas ovens.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common ..... No par value.	100,000 shs.	100,000 shs.
Preferred 6% cum. Par $100.	$5,000,000	$2,000,000

All common stock is owned by Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated and by the Koppers Company of Delaware, through a wholly owned subsidiary. The $2,000,000 preferred stock was subscribed for in equal amounts by these two companies.

Funded Debt—

1st mtge. sinking fund gold bonds, series "A," 5½ per cent, due 1947, $4,000,000.

Officers and Directors—

J. S. Norris, pres.; W. F. Rust, vice-pres.; D. G. Munroe, vice-pres. and man.-dir.; G. H. Montgomery, J. J. Humphreys, H. Lee, J. T. Tierney, E. Dain, sec.

Canadian Light

Controlled by United Securities

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Stock .... Shares $100 each.	$3,325,000	$3,324,800

United Securities, Ltd., owns 18,593 shares out of 33,248 issued.

Funded Debt—

First gold bonds, 5 per cent., due 1949 .... $3,237,300

Officers and Directors—

J. C. Smith, pres.; J. S. Norris, vice-pres.; Marion J. Verdery, W. C. Finley, G. W. MacDougall, K.C.; G. H. Montgomery, K.C.; H. Murray, J. L. Perron, L. C. Webster, J. Wilson, sec.; W. S. Hart, treas.; W. A. Stitt, asst. treas.; H. G. Budden, asst. sec.

Market Record—

	1927 H	1927 L	1928 H	1928 L	*1929 H	*1929 L
Stock	55	20	76	32	71	60

Income Account, Year Ending Dec. 31

	1927	1926
Gross income	$347,929	$313,404
Less:		
Operating expenses	122,737	97,176
Bond interest	162,952	164,512
Sink. fund res.	......	32,997
Depreciation	60,284	18,719
	1,956	313,404

*To March 12.

Consolidated Securities

Subsidiary of United Securities

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... No par value.	20,000 shs.	8,794 shs.

Of the above, 8,768 shares are owned by the United Securities.

Funded Debt—

Collateral Trust bonds 6 per cent, due 1952, $8,800,000. Secured by a pledge of 27,382 shares of common stock of Montreal Tramways Co.

Officers and Directors—

J. C. Smith, pres.; H. Murray, vice-pres.; J. Wilson, sec. and treas.; H. H. Haydon, asst. sec.-treas.; W. S. Hart, G. W. MacDougall.

Quebec Province Power Group and Its Affiliations

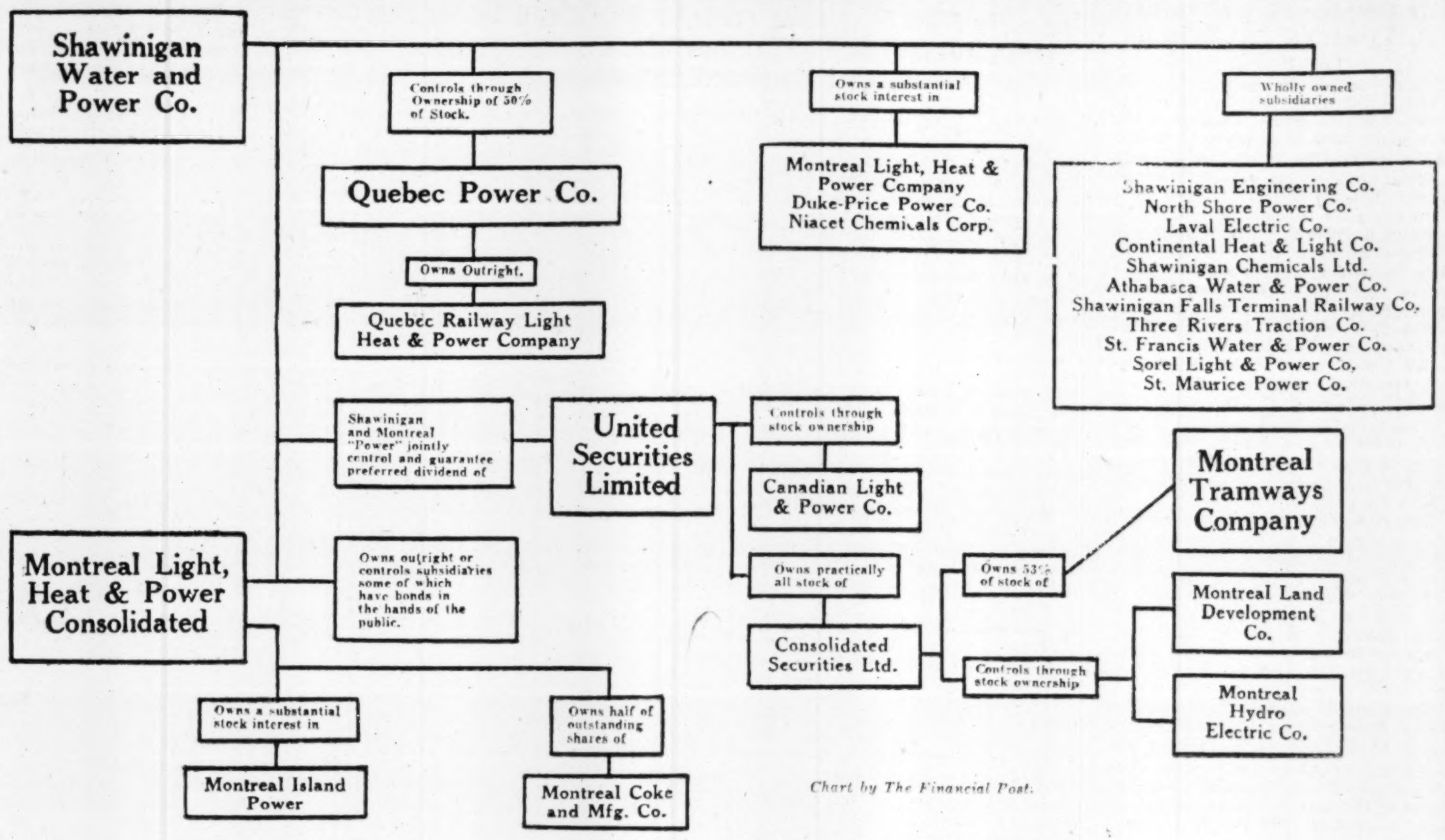


Chart reveals the exact nature of the relationship between Shawinigan, Montreal Power, Montreal Tramways and other companies.

Montreal "Power's" Record

Year	Population	Gross income	Rates for electric lighting per kw. hr.	Gas customers	Electricity customers
1902	333,861	$1,760,235	13.50	25,247	5,611
1903	360,000	1,937,561	12.75	28,395	10,373
1904	373,000	2,589,447	12.75	30,638	11,176
1905	385,000	2,901,265	12.75	34,039	12,191
1906	405,000	3,186,103	12.75	37,999	12,937
1907	431,000	3,453,490	12.75	42,452	13,994
1908	454,000	3,792,218	12.75	47,177	15,016
1909	476,334	4,079,769	10.00	52,290	16,473
1910	507,000	4,240,946	9.00	57,046	19,367
1911	554,060	4,404,126	7.50	63,575	24,222
1912	602,427	4,969,255	7.00	71,948	32,000
1913	652,533	5,509,557	6.40	82,335	43,591
1914	690,217	6,245,697	6.00	90,148	56,029
1915	713,700	6,617,105	6.00	94,817	65,476
1916	733,200	6,877,168	5.00	100,348	77,760
1917	757,996	6,783,840	5.00	106,629	89,564
1918	729,102	10,390,684	5.00	110,864	99,356
1919	763,164	10,939,273	4.80	113,747	111,360
1920	801,216	12,748,410	4.80	117,207	123,078
1921	839,704	13,289,965	4.80	118,542	131,006
1922	863,188	14,431,323	4.80	122,689	140,445
1923	941,529	16,140,961	4.25	127,083	150,056
1924	979,027	17,394,092	4.00	134,978	175,315
1925	1,028,000	18,348,806	3.50	144,201	187,284
1926	1,077,000	18,907,382	3.50	153,506	196,992
1927	1,129,783	20,314,902	3.50	162,349	207,360
1928	1,176,461	21,235,991	3.25	173,598	219,501

Ottawa L. H. and Power

Increase in Gross Revenue Indicates Progress in Securing Share of Competitive Business

The Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company is a holding company, and through its two subsidiaries, the Ottawa Electric and the Ottawa Gas Company, supplies electricity and gas service to the City of Ottawa and the surrounding district. The company owns all the common stock of the subsidiaries and their consolidated incomes from the year's operations are shown in the profit and loss account of Ottawa Power.

Though the company supplies the entire gas requirements of the City of Ottawa, it is not without competition in its sale of electric power. About two-thirds of the electric light, heat and power requirements of the territory is supplied by the company, but the remainder is supplied by the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission, the local publicly-owned competitor of the company. However, Ottawa Power secures a good proportion of the competitive business as is witnessed by the steady increase in gross revenue.

High Operating Costs

Though gross revenues of the company in 1928 showed an increase, higher operating expenses resulting in slightly lower net profits. The increase in gross expenditure was largely accounted for by the necessity of purchasing excess power during the undertaking of certain work at the company's hydraulic plant, and by repairing damage to generating and distributing plants caused by the severe electric storms during the summer.

Ottawa Power owns and operates hydro plants with an aggregate installed capacity of 13,000 horsepower, and a reserve steam plant of 6,500 horsepower installed capacity, which takes care of peak loads. These plants are located on the Chaudière Falls, on the Ottawa River. The plant is virtually in the heart of the city—a valuable factor when viewed from the angle of transmission and distribution.

The gas plant has a capacity of 2,500,000 cubic feet daily, and gas mains have been extended, anticipating a demand for house heating by gas-fired furnaces.

In addition to its own output of power, Ottawa Power purchases some 3,000 horsepower from the Ottawa River Power Company at a favorable price.

The company operates under able management, it serves a prosperous and expanding territory; the shares may be regarded as an investment.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$3,500,000
Preferred 6½% .. Par $100.	1,500,000	1,500,000

Funded Debt—

Refunding mtge. and collateral trust bonds, 5 per cent, due 1957, $3,193,000.
Refund and first mtge., 5 per cent Ottawa Electric, due 1953, $625,000.
Cons. mtge., 5 per cent Ottawa Gas, due 1934, $150,000.

Dividend Record—Common—

Year		Year	
1908	5%	1918	6%
1909	5	1919	6
1910	6+2	1920	6
1911	7+1	1921	6
1912	7+1	1922	6
1913	8+2	1923	6
1914	8	1924	6
1915	7½	1925	6
1916	6	1926	6
1917	6	1927	6
		1928	6

A stock dividend of 25 per cent was paid in 1911.

On preferred, 6½ per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1.

Officers and Directors—

Thos. Ahearn, pres.; F. E. Bronson, vice-pres.; L. A. Poulin, H. H. Horsey, W. Lyle Reid, T. Workman, W. C. Pitfield, Abner Kingman, Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., T. F. Ahearn, D. R. Street, gen mgr.; F. W. Fee, sec.-treas.

Market Record—

Year	Common High	Common Low
1913	192	143
1914	172	123
1915	123	120
1916	120	92
1917	95	69¾
1918	86	69
1919	87	75
1920	81	70
1921	72½	60
1922	96	70
1923	92½	79½
1924	100	81
1925	105	95½
1926	100	92
1927	141½	98½
1928	136	118½
1929†	120	118½
Preferred—		
1924	104	98¾
1925	103½	100
1926	105½	100
1927	108¾	101
1928	109	100
1929†	104	100

† To March 13.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31

	1928 $	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $	1924 $	1923 $
Gross earnings	2,035,184	1,920,942	1,854,383	1,787,182	1,720,841	1,718,402
Less oper. expenses	1,258,742	1,130,319	1,112,102	1,092,550	1,060,856	1,171,680
Net earnings	776,442	790,623	742,281	694,632	659,985	546,722
Less: Taxes	162,434	158,911	141,576	145,322	122,106	25,581
Interest charges	202,569	138,464	142,374	136,526	125,428	206,999
Depreciation	100,000	130,000	105,284	104,950	109,951	97,574
Tax adjustment	......	......	......	......	......	65,664
	465,003	427,375	389,234	386,798	357,485	395,838
Net profits	311,439	363,248	353,047	307,834	302,500	150,884
Less appropriations—						
Pref. dividends	97,500	97,500	97,500	97,500	97,500	†19,772
Common dividends	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Surplus for year	3,939	55,748	45,547	334	*5,000	*78,888
Add previous surplus	243,422	187,675	142,129	141,796	146,796	225,664
Bal carried forward	247,361	243,423	187,676	142,130	141,796	146,796

*Debit. †Represents $24,375 preferred dividends less $4,603 accrued on deferred stock payments.

St. Maurice Power Company

Sbsidiary of Shawinigan Water

	Authorized	Outstanding
Stock .... Par $100.	$8,000,000	$7,200,000

The Shawinigan Water & Power Co. owns all of the issued capital stock.

Officers and Directors—

Julian C. Smith, pres.; H. Murray, O.B.E., vice-pres.; J. E. Aldred, Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.; Sir H. S. Holt, G. W. MacDougall, K.C., J. C. Wilson, sec.; W. S. Hart, treas.

Dividend Record—

Dividends $4 per share per annum, payable quarterly. Initial dividend of $1 per share paid Oct., 1927.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending Dec. 31

	1927	1926
Gross earnings	$1,263,517	$1,031,379
Less: oper. expenses	236,489	210,753
Net earnings	1,027,028	820,626
Less bond interest	650,000	650,000
Net profits	377,028	170,626
Less appropriations—		
Contingency reserve	219,000	170,000
Dividends	144,000	......
Surplus for year	14,028	626
Add prev. surplus	983	356
Bal. car. for.	15,011	982

Nova Scotia Light

Continued Improvement in Earning Power is Anticipated

With the revival of business generally throughout Nova Scotia, and in Halifax in particular, the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company is operating on a more satisfactory earning basis. The present name of the company was changed from the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company during 1928, when reorganization of the capital structure of the company took place.

During the post-war depression period the Nova Scotia Trams passed through lean times, and dividends on the preferred shares were omitted. In the reorganization, the old bond issues were redeemed, and replaced by a new 5 per cent first mortgage issue. The arrears of dividends on the old preferred stock were liquidated by the issuance of new no par value common stock.

The company is doing a good business and operates all the electric light, power, gas and street railway properties in the city of Halifax. It operates, also, through wholly owned subsidiaries, the commercial light and power business of Dartmouth and Bedford, suburbs of Halifax.

Owing to the improved outlook for the Maritimes, a continued betterment in the earning power position of the company may have been anticipated, especially as business conditions in Halifax have, and are steadily improving.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... No par value.	40,000 shs.	34,523 shs.
Preferred .... Par $100.	$2,500,000	$750,000

Funded Debt—

First mtge., 5% series "A" 30-yr. bonds, due 1958 .... $3,500,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred 6 per cent, cumulative, payable quarterly, Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 1.
Common—None paid.
3 per cent paid July, 1917, July, 1918, Jan. and July, 1919; arrears 54 per cent due Dec., 1927, which were cancelled by change of capital on April 16, 1928.

Officers and Directors—

W. H. Covert, K.C., pres.; J. C. MacKeen, vice-pres.; J. F. Lumsden, mgr.; C. J. Hayes, sec.; A. W. Wentzell, treas.; McG. Stewart, G. MacG. Mitchell, W. C. Pitfield, Denis Stairs, F. Stanfield, Dr. E. V. Hogan.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years ending Dec. 31

	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $
Gross earnings	1,472,664	1,438,903	1,344,099
Misc. income	18,943	......	......
Less oper. exp.	933,901	1,003,765	959,371
Net earnings	557,706	435,138	384,728
Less interest	335,330	216,214	216,926
	222,376	218,924	167,802
Amort. of debt	......	16,520	16,526
Reserve	137,373	202,404	151,276
Surplus	85,003	......	......
Less:			
Addit. dep.	35,066	......	......
Disc. on bonds	16,526	......	......
Revaluations	8,300	......	......
	25,111	......	......
Plus adjust.	4,439	......	......
Deb. bal. 1926	204,024	......	......
Debit	174,474	204,024	237,241

Maritime Telegraph

Industrial Activity in Nova Scotia Reflected in Earnings

The industrial expansion and generally improved conditions in the Maritimes is naturally reflected in the operations of the Maritime Telegraph Company. During the past, the company has not shared in the prosperity which other utility companies in Canada have enjoyed, owing to the moribund business conditions which prevailed in the Maritime provinces.

However, the company has steadily expanded its services, and the increased development of the province's natural resources has materially strengthened the outlook for the company.

The Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company occupies an excellent financial position and, as with all Nova Scotia's utilities, is entitled to earn 8 per cent on the value of its property after the payment of all reasonable expenses.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, owns a substantial block of the common stock. The company operates the telephone system in Nova Scotia and also owns the Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company, which owns and operates the telephone system in the province of Prince Edward Island.

Improved business conditions in the Maritimes will be reflected in an increased use of the lines of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company; this is directly indicated by the fact that gross revenue is increasing satisfactorily. The company's securities appear to be in the investment class.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% Series "B"	2,000,000	1,500,000
Common .... *(Par $10.)	1,000,000	1,000,000

Funded Debt—

1st mtg. 6's, due 1941	1,500,000	1,500,000
Refund mtge., 5's, due 1956	1,500,000	1,000,000

Dividend Record—

Dividends on pref. "A" and "B" have been paid regularly, quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1.
On common 7% per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Increased from 6% to 7% as from July, 1926.

Officers and Directors—

O. E. Smith, pres.; G. E. Faulkner, vice-pres; J. H. Winfield, man. dir.; A. MacKinlay, E. L. Macdonald, G. F. Pearson, Halifax, N. S.; C. F. Sise, J. E. MacPherson, Montreal; Chas. H. Mitchell, T. N. Goudge, sec.-treas.; W. H. Hayes, gen. mgr.; C. A. B. Bullock, comptroller.

Profit and Loss

	1928 $	1927 $
Operating revenue	1,668,504	1,577,759
Operating expense	1,147,097	1,155,734
Operating profits	521,406	422,025
Non-oper. charges	93,784	......
Balance	427,622	422,025
Non-oper. revenue	49,735	48,360
Income	477,357	[illegible]
Rents	8,734	[illegible]
Bond interest	140,000	[illegible]
Taxes	24,657	24,344
Net profits	303,966	297,501
Dividends	254,036	232,558
Bond discount	10,29?	10,349
Miscellaneous	1,615	......
Balance	38,022	54,594
Prev. balance	158,897	104,303
Tax adjustment	2,898	......
P. & L. balance	199,817	158,897

POWER IN MANITOBA

Power plants developed and in process of development:

Winnipeg Electric Company,
Pinawa Plant — 35,000 H.P. (fully developed)

Manitoba Power Company, Limited,
Great Falls Plant — 168,000 H.P. (entire output developed in 5 years)

Northwestern Power Company, Limited,
Seven Sisters Falls Plant — 225,000 H.P. (in process of development)

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY
EDWARD ANDERSON, K.C.
President

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED

WHAT IT IS

Power Corporation is primarily a holding company for various Public Utilities throughout the entire Dominion.

In order to provide the best service obtainable for the companies in which it is interested, it employs a staff of highly-trained specialists — the services of which are now available for the investigation, design and construction of any proposed Power development, and for the operation and management of any existing properties.

It is, at the present time, the only organization in Canada in a position to work out your power problems from start to finish.

Each year science advances many steps. Plants considered first class to-day, like automobiles, have to be replaced by something better twelve months hence.

No one man can keep abreast of progress in all engineering matters, but a group of managers and engineers, such as make up the Power Corporation staff, can and do keep well posted on the proper use of each new device as it is produced, and this group can furnish a service that assures its customers the opportunity of making their own judgments, with all the possible solutions of their problems laid before them, and, thereafter, a responsible organization to guide their project to completion.

WHAT IT DOES

As an engineering and construction company, the Power Corporation is prepared to undertake:

1. Preliminary investigation of Power Developments.
2. Making of reports on feasibility of Power Developments.
3. Design of Steam or Hydro-Electric Plants.
4. Construction of Steam or Hydro-Electric Power Plants.
5. Design and construction of extensions or additions to existing Power Plants.

As a management and operating company, the Power Corporation can carry out the following functions:

1. Efficient operation and management.
2. Purchasing.
3. Insurance.
4. Valuation for taxation.
5. Rates and contracts for Power and Light sales.
6. Public Relations.
7. Publicity.
8. Selection of personnel.
9. Sales promotion.
10. Advertising.
11. Accounting.
12. Building up of business.
13. Establishment of company records.
14. Customer-Ownership.

"Built by Power Corporation" is the mark of a guild whose common purpose is the achievement of economy, quality and dependability.

"Managed and Operated by Power Corporation" is the hallmark of efficiency and service.

A file-size folder describing in detail the services offered by the Power Corporation's staff will be sent upon request. Simply fill in and mail coupon below.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED,
F.P. 330 Coristine Bldg., Montreal.
Please send DATA FILE on "Power Corporation, what it is, what it does."
Company
Official
Address
City Prov.

Bell Telephone Company

Rapid Expansion of Telephone Business Necessitates Continual Raising of Funds to Supply Capital Needs

The great need of the Bell Telephone Company at the present time is working capital. During the past year the company made a strenuous effort to obtain funds necessary to finance its expansion work. Application was made to Parliament for authorization to increase its capital stock of $150,000,000. However, due to adverse public opinion, which had been swayed largely by distorted statements, the Bill was talked out, and the Bell Telephone Company was unable to raise funds by the insurance of new capital stock. The application has been renewed this year, and the company's case has been put before the public through a wide and comprehensive series of advertisements. As far as public opinion is concerned, the company's case is now clear, and there is every likelihood of the Bill going through.

Consumers Gas Precedent

However, regarding the issuance of stock rights to shareholders, if, as and when, issued, developments touching the Consumers Gas Company may have a substantial bearing on the situation. This company has obtained authority to increase its capitalization, but stock may not be allotted to shareholders. The new stock will be bid for by tender, and offered to the general public.

Shareholders of the Bell Telephone have benefitted materially in the past by rights to purchase new stock; what effect the Consumers Gas precedent might have, must, as yet, be a matter of conjecture. Probably it will not affect the shareholders adversely.

The Bell Telephone was in need of working capital for some years past. At the end of 1928 current liabilities exceeded current assets by $5,543,000. Operating revenues for that year, and net revenues showed a substantial increase, but the rapid expansion of the company's business requires a large fund of ready cash to take care of construction and installation work. The company recently issued bonds to the extent of $15,000,000; which will supply working capital to such time as an increase in capital stock is authorized.

Has Grown Rapidly

Unlike other businesses or industries, with the growth of the telephone business the unit cost rises. The more telephones there are in the company's territory, the heavier will be the load on the individual units. Thus the rapid growth of the telephone business necessitated an increase in rates two years ago. This increase was granted by the Board of Railway Commissioners, under whose jurisdiction the company operates, and is an indication of the faith which the Government has in the able and efficient management of the Bell Company. The Bell Telephone Company is associated with two other organization,s the Northern Electric and the American Telephone and Telegraph. The large U.S. company holds just over 32 per cent of the outstanding stock of the Bell Telephone, which in turn owns 50 per cent of the shares of the Northern Electric. The Northern Electric is engaged in the manufacture of electrical equipment.

Research Is Vital

The Canadian company makes annual payments to the parent organization in the U.S. These payments allow the company to obtain the newest equipment which the parent company develops. The American Telephone is recognized throughout the world as one of the chief agencies responsible for the development of electrical knowledge through research. The progress of the Canadian company is dependent upon one thing primarily, namely, fundamental research, not merely the application of new discoveries to the present equipment. This is one of the chief benefits which the Canadian company receives throughout its contract with the U.S. organization.

The Bell Telephone Company operates in Ontario and Quebec, but it holds stock in subsidiaries in the three Maritime provinces. During the past year, large extensions were made to long distance lines. Service was established between Winnipeg and eastern points over a direct Canadian circuit, and a Canadian circuit has been provided connecting the Maritimes with Upper Canada. Due to recent advances in electrical technology, the company was able to increase the total telephone and telegraph circuits on its existing lines to an extent of some 6,500 miles. Trans-Atlantic service has been extended in Europe beyond Great Britain, eventually this section should prove a substantial source of revenue.

Earnings Plowed Back

From an investment angle the shares of the Bell Telephone Company are imminently satisfactory. Ever since its inception the company has steadily plowed back a large proportion of earnings each year into the property. Thus the value of the property is far in excess of the funded debt and the capital stock outstanding. The financial record of the company is excellent. On all occasions when the company has made stock issues to shareholders, the premium received has been clearly set forth in the books. Increased earnings have not gone to enrich shareholders, they have been steadily plowed back into property, while only the regular dividend rate of 8 per cent has been paid on the capital stock.

In all the history of the company there has never been an instance of stock-splitting or other financial transactions which might tend to affect the subscribers unfavorably. The organization has had the benefit of honorable and faithful management and no fortunes have been founded on the development of this utility.

The record of the company—more than any other feature of its operations—seems to insure that the public will not be aroused by demagogues to take unfair action against the undertaking, and seems to insure the maintenance of the investment position so long occupied by Bell Telephone shares.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock	$75,000,000	$60,430,800

Par $100.
In July, 1928, the capital stock was increased by $10,000,000.

Funded Debt—
5 per cent first mortgage bonds, series "A," due March 1, 1955, $30,000,000.
5 per cent first mortgage, series "B," due 1957, issued $25,000,000.

Dividend Record—
8 per cent per annum paid regularly since 1891. Payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 15.

Market Record—

	Stock High	Stock Low	Bonds High	Bonds Low
1912	176½	145	104	99¾
1913	173	138	101¼	96
1914	159¼	140	100	97½
1915	159	140	100	96½
1916	152	143	100¼	97
1917	150	129	99½	92¾
1918	182½	128	93½	87¼
1919	133	110¾	96¼	91
1920	111¼	100	93	90
1921	112	99¼	93½	91¼
1922	120¼	103	98	94
1923	128¼	112	99½	99
1924	140	125	100½	98¾
1925	144¼	132¾	98¼	98¼
1926	142½	136	101¼	99½
1927	159½	137	...	...
1928	175	154	...	...
1929†	172½	166	...	...

† To Mar. 12.

Officers and Directors
L. B. MacFarlane, chairman of board; C. F. Sise, pres.; K. J. Dunstan, vice-pres.; J. E. Macpherson, vice-pres.; P. A. McFarlane, gen. mgr.; W. H. Black, sec.-treas.; E. Palm, comptroller, P. Beullac, K.C., gen. counsel; W. F. Angue, Geo. Caverhill, Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K.C., Sir G. Garneau, A. P. Purvis, Hume Cronyn, Thos. Ahearn, Glyn Osler, W. S. Gifford, J. W. Ross, C. P. Cooper.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS TELEPHONE
(Controlled by Bell Telephone Co.)

Capitalization—

Common	$142,000	$21,620
Pref. 6%	58,000	57,900

Par $10.
A majority of the capital stock is held by the parent company.

Funded Debt—
First mtge. 6 per cent bonds due, 1932 .... $115,300

Dividend Record—
Preferred 6 per cent non-cumulative, payable April and Oct. 15.
(Only 4 per cent was paid in 1923 and 1924).
Dividend on common at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, for 3 months ending Sept. 30, 1927, was paid Oct. 15, 1927. Rate was increased to 6 per cent per annum, for the last quarter of 1927.

Officers and Directors—
Officers: A. C. Skinner, pres.; H. B. Fletcher, vice-pres.; T. J. Harding, man. and sec.-treas.
Directors: Robert Neilson, Montreal; E. Winn Farwell, H. Bruce Fletcher, T. J. Harding, A. C. Skinner, Sherbrooke, Que.; J. W. Quinn, Windsor, Que.; J. R. Collins, Montreal; C. L. Jenkins, Rock Island; W. T. Oughtred, Marbleton; D. J. Rayside, Montreal.

INCOME ACCOUNT
Years ending Dec. 31

	1927	1926	1925
Gross revenue	$86,352	$83,461	$80,821
Oper. expenses, deprec., etc.	67,248	65,754	64,526
Net earn.	19,104	17,707	16,295
Int. charges	7,199	7,657	8,137
	11,905	10,050	8,158
Dividends	4,015	3,474	3,048
Surp. for year	7,890	6,576	5,110
Prev. deficit	6,351	15,710	20,865
Deficit	1,539	9,134	15,755

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31

	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Less: Oper. expenses ...	27,152,591	25,180,512	23,486,142	20,271,030	18,671,615	16,886,632
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gross earnings	36,510,781	33,210,645	28,460,923	26,168,977	24,208,411	22,225,714
Net earnings	9,358,140	8,030,133	4,974,781	5,897,957	5,536,796	5,339,082
Less: Uncollect. Revenue	158,698	133,079	143,075	114,686	108,657	89,485
Taxes	1,525,100	1,377,300	1,084,000	1,091,056	1,032,482	982,320
Rent and Miscel...	230,601	158,871	123,737	114,089	95,189	86,018
Bond interest, etc...	2,562,019	2,219,342	1,791,970	1,485,565	1,252,854	1,067,176
Net profits	4,881,725	4,141,541	1,831,999	3,092,551	3,047,614	3,114,083
Non-oper. revenues	714,963	671,004	633,877	787,903	719,482	695,786
Net income................	5,596,685	4,812,545	2,465,876	3,880,454	3,767,096	3,809,959
Less appropriations:						
Dividends	4,414,941	3,972,677	3,906,802	3,889,166	3,215,039	3,135,921
Employees' ben. fund	250,000	250,000	......	......	......	200,000
Corporate surplus	931,743	589,868	*1,440,926	*8,712	552,057	474,038

*Deficit.

THE STORY OF 48 YEARS

Year	Gross Earn.	Oper. Exp.	Miles Long Dist. Wire	Telephones in Service
1880	$ 29,670	$ 18,617	......	......
1885	362,828	204,828	3,000	9,614
1900	1,614,262	1,229,977	21,350	38,360
1905	3,517,595	2,615,276	37,082	78,195
1910	5,510,685	3,963,559	54,138	133,910
1915	9,634,673	7,412,688	79,908	242,784
1920	16,789,642	15,684,869	102,187	376,361
1922	20,245,823	15,526,666	104,551	434,223
1923	22,225,714	16,886,632	107,317	486,241
1924	24,208,411	18,671,614	120,735	536,848
1925	26,168,977	20,271,030	122,326	589,321
1926	28,460,923	23,486,142	......	630,161
1927	33,210,645	25,180,512	......	668,383
1928	36,510,731	27,152,591	......	714,245

Volcanic Oil and Gas

Volcanic Oil and Gas, Ltd., is a holding company, owning 55 per cent of the Union Natural Gas Company of Canada, which is the operating company. The latter supplies natural gas to a combined population of more than 125,000 people in a number of cities and towns in Western Ontario, including Windsor, Sarnia, Chatham, Petrolea, Wallaceburg, Ridgetown, Blenheim and Essex.

The company in some quarters has assumed to be controlled by the Standard Oil interests and has its head office in Niagara Falls, Ont. No public statement of earnings is made but the business of the concern must be making good headway in view of the bonus that was paid early last year.

Incorporated: Under the laws of the Province of Ontario.

Capitalization:	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital shares	600,000 shs.	276,100 shs.

No par value.

Dividends: Paid 35 cents quarterly, Sept. 10, 1927, and thereafter to June 10, 1928, when placed on $1.60 basis by declaration of a quarterly payment of 40 cents. A bonus of 5 cents was paid on March 10, 1928. Rights were also given to purchase one share of new common at $20 for every ten held as of April 2, 1928.

Duke-Price Power

Sells Greater Part of Output on Favorable Long Term Contracts

The Duke-Price Power Company installed its eleventh unit during the past year, and the plant now has eleven generators in operation, with a total capacity of 490,000 horsepower. The ultimate capacity of the plant amounts to 540,000 h.p., which would be generated from twelve units of 45,000 horsepower each. The company owns transmission lines which connect its plant with the chief industrial users in the district, and has contracts for the sale of 330,000 horsepower, of which 240,000 horsepower is sold under 50 year contracts. The principal consumers of the company's power are the Aluminum Company of Canada and the Shawinigan Water and Power Company. Price Brothers and Port Alfred Pulp and Paper both have substantial contracts with the company.

The company was incorporated in 1924 and was formerly owned by the Quebec Development Company. It is now owned jointly by the Aluminum Company of America, which holds 53 per cent. of the stock; the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, owns 20 per cent and the remainder is held by the original Duke-Price interests.

Investment interest in the Duke-Price Power Company is confined solely to its bond issue which is well secured both as to assets and as to earnings. The industrial development of the territory which the company serves is reflected in a steady increase in earnings.

Capitalization—

	Outstanding
Common	210,000 shs.

No par value.

Funded Debt—

First mtge. 6 per cent, due 1966	$37,000,000
Five year 6% gold notes, due 1932	3,500,000

Officers and Directors—
Officers: A. V. Davis, pres.; George G. Allen, Thos. J. Bostwick, Leighton McCarthy, John H. Price, vice-pres.; W. C. Parker, sec.-treas., New York; G. T. Curtis, J. F. Van Lane, asst. sec's.
Directors: A. V. Davis, G. G. Allen, Thos. T. Bostwick, J. E. Aldred, W. R. Perkins, New York; J. H. Price, Quebec; Leighton McCarthy, John F. Van Lane, Toronto; Julian C. Smith, Montreal.

Consolidated Income and Surplus Account
Years ending December 31

	1927	May 10 to Dec. 31 1926
Gross earnings	$3,123,526	$1,030,867
Add other income	66,629	586,649
	3,190,155	1,617,516
Less oper. exp.	470,470	146,925
	2,719,685	1,470,591
Less:		
Bond interest	2,220,000	1,424,500
Other interest	121,351	......
Depreciation	315,894	......
Net profit & surp for yr.	62,440	46,091
Add prev. surplus	46,091	......
	$108,531	$46,091

Saguenay Electric

Serves the Growing District of Lake St. John and Saguenay Valley

Controlled by Duke-Price Power Company

The Saguenay Electric Company was formed in 1927 to acquire the plant and distributing systems of a number of companies selling power in the Province of Quebec, for lighting, heating and industrial purposes. It serves the district to the south and south east of Lake St. John, Quebec, and portions of the Saguenay Valley, including the City of Chicoutimi. The company's customers number over 5,000.

The generating facilities of the company consist of a 3,500-horse power hydro electric plant near Chicoutimi, and 600 horse power in three other hydro-electric plants.

The company also has a contract to purchase from the Duke-Price Power Company such amounts as it may require up to 10,000 horsepower. Investment interest is largely confined to the bond issue. The bonds are well-secured both as to assets and earnings.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,700,000	$750,000
Preferred	800,000	700,000

Par $100.
Majority of the issued stock owned by the Duke-Price Power Co.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage and collateral trust 5½ per cent bonds, series "A," due 1953, $1,360,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 6 per cent cumulative from Jan. 1, 1928.

Expansion of the gas industry is inevitable, because it supplies heat, a universal need, efficiently, economically and conveniently. The gas industry grows as towns grow into cities and cities into industrial centres; it is a vital part of the nation's economic progress and a permanent part of the community it serves.

Large Power Projects Under Way in Canada

	Installed in 1928	In Prospect	Under Way
British Columbia			
West Kootenay Power	50,000	25,000	80,000
B. C. Power Corp.	12,500	58,250	250,000
East Kootenay Power	.....	.....	15,000
W. Can. Hydro-Electric	3,800	.....	.....
Sundry	800	.....	.....
Alberta			
Calgary Power Co.	.....	36,000	40,000
Saskatchewan			
Hudson Bay Mining	.....	264,000	.....
New Brunswick			
St. John River Power	20,000	60,000	.....
Quebec			
Gatineau Power Co.	204,000	83,000	148,000
Shawinigan	43,000	.....	600,000
Quinze Power	20,000	.....	.....
Duke Price	45,000	.....	.....
Alcoa Power	.....	260,000	1,000,000
Ayers, Ltd.	2,400	.....	.....
Sundry	3,000	.....	40,000
Montreal Island	.....	52,800	35,200
James McLaren	.....	90,000	100,000
Beauharnois	.....	.....	400,000
Sherbrooke City	.....	5,800	.....
Nova Scotia			
Power Commission	.....	34,050	.....
Avon River Power	4,350	500	.....
Sundry	4,150	.....	.....
Ontario			
Power Commission	.....	4,000	112,000
Spruce Falls Power	56,250	.....	.....
Ont.-Man. Power Co.	13,200	.....	.....
Dryden Paper	2,000	.....	.....
International Nickel Co.	.....	28,200	.....
Manitoba			
Manitoba Power	56,000	.....	.....
Northwestern Power	.....	225,000	.....
Winnipeg Hydro	.....	100,000	.....

International Telephone

Company Now Possesses Over 95 Per Cent. of Entire Outstanding Issue of Former Mackay Companies —Merger Reported Satisfactory

An interesting feature in financial circles in the Dominion during the past year was the passage of securities of the Mackay Companies from the scene, these being merged, along with those of the subsidiary companies, in the holdings of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation. The whole are now under the direct control and supervision of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and its Associated Companies. The outstanding capital stock of the latter organization now has a par value of $130,199,400 and its funded debt reaches a total of $35,000,000.

It was on the 28th of March, 1928, that proposals looking toward the merger mentioned was placed before the holders of Mackay securities. Originally they were given until May 15th of last year to make the exchange, but the time was ultimately extended to June 15th, 1928, when it was found that somewhat over 95 per cent of the entire issues outstanding had been turned in. Since then additional shares, not at first so readily accessible as the others, have been submitted, until now very few of the original issues are now in the hands of investors. For this reason it is expected Mackay securities shortly will cease to have a place in the lists on any of the exchanges.

Under the terms of the arrangement as submitted—and which now have been formally ratified — each four shares of the Mackay Companies was exchangeable for one share of International Telephone and three shares of 7 per cent Postal Telegraph preferred. Each 4 per cent preferred share of Mackay, having a par value of $100, was exchangeable for $80 of 5 per cent bonds of Postal Telegraph. Holders of each $1,000 of 4 per cent Commercial Cable bonds got $900 in 5 per cent Postal Telegraph bonds.

The arrangement thus outlined will be seen to have worked out advantageously to the holders of Mackay securities. Holders of Commercial Cable bonds got a return of 4½ per cent against the old rate of 4 per cent. While holders of Mackay common were forced tentatively to give up their chances of obtaining 7 per cent on the original issue, thus losing approximately 1 per cent on ¼ of a share, the "rights" last year on International Telephone stock sold up to an average of $5, which brought the return on Mackay common up to the neighborhood of 8 per cent. International Telephone now owns all the common stock of the Mackay Companies, and it is upon the ability of the management to earn an adequate return on this issue that their chances of turning the merger into a profitable venture rests.

The enlarged company possesses assets in excess of $225,000,000 and its cable, telegraph and telephone lines extend for a distance of more than 125,000 miles. In addition, it has excellent radio facilities and innumerable patents of great value. The system now operates telephone lines extending throughout the United States, with agreements for exchange of business with Canada and Mexico; cable systems extending across the Atlantic and Pacific and to the important countries of South America, with connections to Asiatic and European countries; telephone systems in Mexico, the West Indies and South America. As has already been said it has also an organization engaged in the manufacture and sale of electrical communications equipment widely distributed throughout the world, and, in addition, operates radio services to supplement the existing wire and cable systems.

Both organizations to the merger, it is felt, should profit by the association of interests now brought about, through the greater diversification induced, and the added business which the widespread contact of each in many fields of operation will bring to the other. The merger not having been in effect as yet for a full year, it is impossible to give figures to show the relative growth of the two organizations. Postal Telegraph, for the nine months ending September 30, 1928, had a consolidated net income before interest charges on $45,422,842 collateral trust 5 per cent bonds, amounting to $3,749,058. After providing for bond interest, the net income available for dividends on the 282,063 shares of preferred stock was $2,045,701. The consolidated net income of International Telephone in the same period amounted to $10,408,703 as compared with $9,746,730 for the corresponding period in 1927. The net income for the first nine months of 1928 was equivalent to $7.39 per share on 1,409,323 shares of capital stock outstanding on September 30, 1928, which includes 251,387 shares issued since September 30, 1927, the end of the first nine months of the previous year.

Within the past week the directors of International Telephone have voted to recommend to shareholders a recapitalization of the company, involving a split-up in the common, particulars of which will be found in the news section of this issue.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$250,000,000	$130,199,400

Par $100.

Funded Debt—
Gold debentures 4½ per cent, due 1952, $35,000,000.

Postal Telegraph and Cable

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	600,000 shs.	413,804 shs.
No par value.		
Preferred	$60,000,000	$31,035,300

Par $100.

Funded Debt—
Collateral Trust 5 per cent bonds, due 1953, $52,321,120.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 2.

Officers and Directors—
C. R. Mackay, chm. of board; R. B. Orde, pres.; A. H. Griswold, executive vice-pres.; W. L. Pitkin, vice-pres. and gen. attorney; W. J. Deegan, vice-pres.; E. F. Chinlund, compt.; H. L. Kern, sec.; E. de C. James, treas.; A. Olsen, asst. compt.; C. G. Burden, W. H. Freng, A. L. Hoffman, asst. sec.; J. A. Redegeld, asst. treas., all of New York.

Directors—
H. Behn, S. Behn, E. J. Berwind, M. L. Blackman, L. L. Clarke, W. J. Deegan, F. J. Fisher, G. H. Gardiner, J. Gold hammer, A. H. Griswold, H. L. Kern, R. C. Leffingwell, C. R. Mackay, J. H. Merrill, C. E. Mitchell, S. Z. Mitchell, H. B. Orde, W. L. Pitkin, F. L. Polk, J. D. Ryan, C. L. Sabin, all of New York; E. W. Beatty, Montreal, F. G. Osler, Toronto.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Postal Telegraph and Associated companies, for 9 months, ending Sept. 30, 1928.

Earnings	$28,793,810
Oper. expenses	24,465,136
	4,328,674
Deduct:	
Interest	241,723
Divs. Mackay Co. pref.	126,173
Minority stockholders' equity	211,719
	3,749,058
Interest on trust bonds	1,703,357
Net income	2,045,701
Dividends	1,480,830
Other deductions	240,519
Surplus	324,352

Quinte and Trent

Company Supplies Power to Big Toronto Paperboard Mill

The common stock of the Quinte and Trent Valley Power Company is held by the Canadian Paperboard Company, and public investment interest is confined to the bonds and preferred stock of the company.

The company owns and operates two hydro-electric plants, one at Campbellford and one at Frankford, Ontario. In addition to this the company owns and operates the power plant of the parent organization's paperboard mill in Toronto. The capacity of the two plants on the Trent River is 4,000 horsepower, with potential capacity of 6,000 horsepower, if another generator is installed. The capacity of the Toronto steam plant is 3,000 horsepower. Earnings for the past year are thought to have been satisfactory.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	10,000 shs.	5,006 shs.
No par value.		
Preferred 7%	$500,000	$350,000

Par $100.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, series "A," due 1955 $444,000

Officers and Directors—
J. G. G. Kerry, pres.; S. Johnston, vice-pres.; J. Kerry, C. E. Whitten, sec. and treas.; H. R. McClymont.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1.

Montreal Telegraph

The shares of the Montreal Telegraph Company have a par value of $40 each, upon which the company pays 8 per cent annually. The price of the stock varies with the ups and downs of current interest rates, for the lines have been leased to the Great North Western Telegraph Company, now controlled by the Canadian National Telegrams, under a lease, which expires in 1978.

The company now operating the lines, guarantees 8 per cent on the capital of the Montreal Telegraph which is paid over annually to the company and by them to the shareholders; the proper maintenance of the lines is also guaranteed.

Dividend Record—
Dividends 8% per annum, (less Canadian Gov't. income taxes) guaranteed by the Western Union Telegraph Co., payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 15th.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock	$2,000,000	$2,000,000

Shares, $40 each.

Funded Debt—
None.

Officers and Directors—
Wm. McMaster, pres.; W. R. Miller, vice-pres.; F. W. Molson, J. B. Paterson, E. Rawlings, M. P. Domville, sec. and treas.

Market Record—

Year	High	Low
1921	45	43
1922	[illegible]	45
1923	[illegible]	49
1924	53¼	48
1925	53	45
1926	51½	47
1927	54	49
1928	56½	53¼
1929*	55	49½

*To March 7.

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility and Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED.
Established 1901
E. R. Wood, President
Head Office: TORONTO, 26 King Street E.
MONTREAL WINNIPEG
LONDON, ENG. VANCOUVER

United Fuel Investments, Limited

Subsidiary Companies:

Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited
United Gas & Fuel Co., Limited

Remarkable Record of Growth

COKE			GAS		
Coke Sold in 1928	-	215,864 Tons	Gas Sold in 1928	-	1,104,036 M. cu. ft.
" " " 1927	-	171,443 "	" " " 1927	-	1,000,847 "
Increase	-	44,421 Tons	Increase	-	103,189 M. cu. ft.
Two Months 1929	-	63,139 Tons	Two Months 1929	-	140,764 M. cu. ft.
" " 1928	-	45,641 "	" " 1928	-	83,539 M. cu. ft.
Increase	-	17,488 Tons	Increase	-	57,225 M. cu. ft.

Consumers' Gas Co.

Stock to Total of $1,250,000 Being Sold to Provide for Extensions—New Uses Found for Output

One of the principal developments in the experience of the Consumers' Gas Co. during the past year was the decision of the management to seek an increase in the authorized capitalization from $12,000,000 to $25,000,000. The first mentioned amount of stock had been previously placed, and, if the company was to continue to expand in keeping with the growth of the city, additional sums of money were urgently needed. The present issue of stock, tenders upon which were to be received this week amounts to 12,500 shares, and will bring the total outstanding up to 132,500 shares, having a par value of $100 for each share, giving a total current capitalization for the company of $13,250,000.

The progress of securing additional funds for the expansion of the company has not been without its disadvantages. The management was anxious to place the stock through the medium of allotment but this method was vigorously opposed by the civic authorities in Toronto who were desirous of having the sale made either by tender or by public auction. When the matter was finally appealed to the Government of Ontario, Premier Ferguson announced that the increase in capital to $25,000,000 would be approved but that some method of placing additional blocks of stock other than by allotment must be secured. The company then accepted the sale by tender as the lesser of two evils.

Different Views Taken

So far as the placing of new stock is concerned the management have had the benefit of experience in all three methods, and sales made at a given figure through allotment had come to be considered the most satisfactory method from the standpoint of the company. Politicians affiliated with the city council took an entirely different view, feeling that as the public were intensely interested in the rates to be charged and the quality of the service rendered those other than shareholders should be given an opportunity to become associated in the distribution of the company's commodity. Another trial is to be given to one of the two alternative plans approved by the provincial authorities.

The company's fiscal year ended on September 30 last and resulted in a period of continuous growth. The output of gas was considerably in excess of the years immediately preceding. The largest single day's distribution was secured on September 4, when a record of 20,180,000 cubic feet was achieved; the maximum daily record prior to 1928, however, was exceeded on eight occasions during the year. Number of gas meters in service at the close of the year reached a total of 160,347, a net gain during the twelve months of 4,617. Some extensions to the distribution system recently have been made where the demand for additional gas service was reasonably urgent, but no important additions have been made to the manufacturing plant.

Gas Uses Increase

The company at its inception was originally designed to provide gas for illuminating purposes. The necessity for considering this aim now has been almost entirely eliminated. New uses for gas have been found, chief among which are its value for heating and cooking, but a further broadening in outlook, no doubt, will come as experiments proceed. The increase in the sale of gas for domestic purposes represents, in a very considerable degree, the results of the activities carried on by the company's commercial department through its home service lectures and demonstrations, which are directed to educate the home maker in the greater and more efficient use of gas appliances in the home. Uses of gas for industrial purposes have increased more than 50 per cent. in the last three years.

Consumers Gas has been forced into a policy of expansion on a more pronounced scale than would otherwise have been the case owing to the fact that the population of Toronto has been spread out enormously in recent years, this being due in large measure to the increased use of the automobile. The improvement of highways adjacent to the city, the increase in transportation facilities and the construction of numerous large bridges at the various approaches to the city have also done much to aid in building up densely populated suburban areas adjacent to the city. Whilst the population of these surrounding districts have increased some 165 per cent during the last ten years, all indications point to a greatly accelerated rate of growth for the future. The company's immediate problem will be to meet, adequately and effectively, the demand for gas service which will come as a result of this continuous growth.

Office Premises Extended

A. W. Austin, the president, and Arthur Hewitt, the general manager, at the annual meeting in November, both made reference to the purchase of additional premises for the company's use in Adelaide Street, adjacent to the present head office property in Toronto Street. The former office accommodation had become entirely inadequate for the existing requirements of the business, to say nothing of the needs that are certain to be forthcoming in the future. The purpose in due course is to give consideration to plans for a new building suitable for the purposes of the company, having regard to the convenience of its customers and the accommodation of its staff, so that the utmost efficiency in the handling of the business of the concern may be realized.

The remarkable growth of the company in recent years is seen from the fact that, whereas the number of meters installed in Toronto in 1924 was 99,648, the total number in 1928 was 160,347. The net gain made in the last mentioned year was 4,617. The ratio of meters to the population of the city at the moment is thus approximately 1 to 4, which means that there is a meter in practically every home in the city. The company pays wages and salaries to an amount of $2,052,152 annually, and the number of its employees at certain seasons of the year has reached nearly 1,600.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

	1928 $	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $	1924 $	1923 $
Gross earnings	7,448,516	7,093,752	6,999,399	6,623,346	6,615,045	6,883,353
Less: Expenses and taxes	5,355,635	5,276,567	5,187,916	5,072,422	5,212,504	5,498,649
Interest	......	......	......	......	......	8,586
	5,355,635	5,276,567	5,187,916	5,072,422	5,212,504	5,507,235
Net profits	2,092,881	1,817,185	1,811,483	1,550,924	1,402,541	1,376,118
Other income	57,283	92,713	57,273	32,210	40,290	......
Total	2,150,164	1,909,898	1,868,756	1,583,134	1,442,831	1,376,118
Less appropriations—						
Dividends	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,049,349	895,176	798,741	689,253
Pant and bldg. renewal	888,614	858,250	790,590	710,281	634,235	591,002
Surplus for year	61,550	*143,352	28,808	*22,323	9,855	95,863
Add prev. surplus	89,163	232,515	203,707	226,030	216,175	120,312
Bal. carried forward	150,713	89,163	232,515	203,707	226,030	216,175

*Debit.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (Par $100.)	$12,000,000	$12,000,000

Issues of Capital Stock

Date sold	Amount	Aver. price realized
Previous to 1887	$1,000,000	$100.00
July	200,000	180.32
July, 1889	125,000	176.60
August, 1889	175,000	175.10
April, 1891	100,000	168.25
October, 1893	100,000	183.04
October, 1900	50,000	215.47½
May 28, 1903	50,000	209.15
November 4, 1903	100,000	192.86
June 29, 1904	100,000	200.00
Dec. 6, 1904	250,000	210.00
April 3, 1906	250,000	200.75
June 6, 1907	300,000	190.66
Dec. 12, 1907	450,000	180.44
Jan. 19, 1909	250,000	203.91
April 4, 1910	500,000	199.99
April 18, 1911	384,500	192.64
June 26, 1913	340,500	166.84
Dec. 15, 1913	157,000	161.95
Allotted May 21, 1917	478,700 at	150.00
Sold by tender Jan. 5, '21	639,300	758.98
Allotted Feb. 3, 1923	2,000,000 at	135.00
Allotted Feb. 3, 1925	2,000,000 at	140.00
July 15, 1926	2,000,000 at	150.00
	$12,000,000	

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
1848 to 1857, 10 per cent; 1858 to 1878, 8 per cent; 1878 to date, 10 per cent.

Officers and Directors—
A. W. Austin, pres.; Dr. F. Le M. Grasett, vice-pres.; A. R. Auld, A. H. Campbell, Lt.-Col. J. F. Michie, L. Goldman, W. Mulock, K.C., Mayor of Toronto; F. G. Osler, T. H. Wood, Arthur Hewittt, gen. mgr.; John J. Armstrong, sec.

Market Record—

	High	Low
1912	196	189
1913	191	165
1914	180	169
1915	185	176
1916	176	169
1917	165½	147
1918	153	144½
1919	152	138
1920	150	125
1921	x75	x65
1922	q160	x72
1923	163	150½
1924	170½	159
1925	177	164
1926	183⅞	170
1927	199	171½
1928	210	184
1929†	196	190

x Quot[illegible] [illegible]lars per share" instead of "percentage."
q [illegible] $100 par.
† To Mar. 5.

Earnings Growth—
The table of gross and net earnings in a period of years follows:

Year	Gross	Net
1928	$7,448,516	2,092,881
1927	7,093,752	1,817,185
1926	6,999,399	1,811,482
1925	6,623,340	1,550,924
1924	6,615,044	1,402,540
1923	6,883,353	1,384,704
1922	6,813,939	1,478,274
1921	7,214,881	1,540,932
1920	6,426,896	1,240,274
1919	5,506,215	965,917
1918	5,095,006	776,665
1917	4,296,349	953,306
1916	3,637,805	919,576
1915	3,440,008	865,380
1914	3,577,982	944,949
1913	3,203,310	841,981
1912	2,464,368	718,134
1911	2,214,873	697,006
1910	2,070,691	754,760
1909	1,737,000	604,083
1908	1,587,362	556,822
1907	1,363,400	455,360
1906	1,241,830	500,952
1905	1,095,650	412,259

Jamaica Public Service

New Developments in Territory Served Make Outlook for Company Attractive—Begins Irrigation Work

The year just concluded has been one of expansion for Jamaica Public Service Company. The company has had a remarkable record of success extending over many years and the preferred shares are regarded as an excellent investment in their class.

Prospects for a continuance of the company's increased earning power appear to be favorable. The centre of its activities, the City of Kingston, Jamaica, is a potential field for considerable development. An instance of this is seen in the present street lighting system of Kingston. The streets of the city are lighted by a municipal gas system that is deteriorating and a strong demand has arisen for improved lighting by electricity. New outlets for the company's electric power are also increasing through the extension in the use of electric signs. Jamaica Public Service operates about 30 miles of tramways in and about Kingston, and also operates the entire power and light systems of the island of Jamaica.

Two power plants are operated, one steam and one hydro. The company also controls the only other hydro power site in Jamaica, so there seems little possibility of competition in the future. Operations of the company are under the management of a firm of able public utility operators. The outlook for the future is excellent.

Recently a holding company called Jamaica Public Service Limited, was formed to acquire the common shares of Jamaica Public Service Company.

Jamaica Public Service, Limited

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value.)	60,000 shs.	44,985 shs.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
None paid.

Officers and Directors—
R. D. Bell, pres.; M. L. Sperry, vice-pres.; F. T. Iddings, sec.-treas.; D. J. O'Donahoe, R. O. Johnson, A. Kingman, Jr.

Market Record—

	1928 High	1928 Low	*1929 High	*1929 Low
Common	31¼	31	32	31

* Mar. 5.

Jamaica Public Service Co.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
7% cum. pref. (Par $100.)	$ 750,000	$ 750,000
7% pref. "B" (Par £1.)	250,000	250,000
Common stock (Par $50.)	1,000,000	*750,000

* All except five directors' shares exchanged for shares of Jamaica Public Service, Ltd.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, Years ending Dec. 31

	1927	1926	1925
Gross earn.	$694,160	$652,103	$625,275
Less: oper. exp.	409,167	396,717	389,161
Net earn.	284,993	255,386	236,114
Less: interest	73,389	74,605	79,178
Net profits	211,604	180,781	156,936
Less approp.—			
Pref. divd.	52,500	52,500	45,500
Pref. 'B' divd.	13,862	8,438	3,761
Adjustments	3,528	1,635	50,340
Retire. res.	70,000	50,794	35,000
	139,890	113,367	134,601
Surp. for year	71,714	67,414	22,335
Add prev. surp.	151,171	83,757	61,422
Bal. car. for.	222,885	151,171	83,757

	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings
1908	$217,410	$118,326
1909	236,065	113,885
1910	240,066	122,637
1911	263,108	122,014
1912	261,080	116,956
1913	284,841	128,584
1914	288,924	125,369
1915	274,317	123,540
1916	286,321	134,370
1917	287,210	120,112
1918	294,724	131,603
1919	383,664	154,767
1920	490,180	151,288
1921	536,866	185,376
1922	541,032	181,431
1923	not complete year	
1924	579,056	186,651
1925	625,275	236,114
1926	652,104	255,387
1927	694,160	284,993
1928	697,876	282,371

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent per annum, paid quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. Paid since Oct. 1, 1023. Preferred "B" paid 1¾ per cent July 1, 1925, and quarterly since. No dividends have been paid on common.

Bonded Indebtedness—

Jamaica Public Service 1st 6½%, due 1943	$1,000,000	$970,500

Officers and Directors—
Russell D. Bell, president; M. L. Sperry, vice-pres.; Abner Kingman, Jr., vice-pres.; Daniel J. O'Donahoe; H. B. Sawyer, treas.; W. T. Crawford, sec.; Store & Webster, Inc., executive mgrs.

Market Record—

	1927 H	1927 L	1928 H	1928 L	*1929 H	*1929 L
Pref.	105	97	115	105	115	109

* Mar. 5.

N. B. Power

Competition from Local Hydro Still Hampers Progress

Though the New Brunswick Power Company and the local publicly owned hydro electric company have got down to a sensible working basis, yet the company still experiences keen competition in the sale of its power. However, indications continue to point to a gradual betterment of the company's position.

For many years the company operated the power and tramway systems in the city of Saint John, N.B., but some years ago the government allowed the publicly owned hydro electric enterprise to operate in the city, and to erect lines and supply customers. Thus, there are now two sets of electric distribution systems in Saint John. From every standpoint, this arrangement has worked out unfortunately. Inroads have been made in the earnings of the New Brunswick Power Company, and the public have not benefited by the obtaining lower power rates.

Earnings of the company are gradually improving and the outlook for the future is better. But in face of keen competition which is obtaining in the power situation, it will probably be some time before the company's earnings will compare favorably with its total investment in plant and property.

Further power requirements have necessitated the installation of an additional 10,000 horsepower unit in the company's steam plant. The new unit is expected to come into operation towards the end of the summer, and will facilitate the distribution of the heavy load which is being borne by the rest of the plant.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value.)	20,000 shs.	20,000 shs.
1st pref. cum.	$3,500,000	$1,000,000
2nd pref. non-cum. (Par $100.)	1,500,000	350,000

Funded Debt—

First gold 5% bonds due 1937	5,000,000	1,810,000

Dividend Record—
Pref. 7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 1. Passed for quarter ending May, 1925. 1 per cent paid June, 1926, and quarterly since.
2nd pref., 7 per cent non-cumulative per annum, payable Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 1. None paid 1921-1927.
No dividends have been paid on common.

Officers and Directors—
E. N. Sanderson, pres.; W. C. Allison, W. S. Fisher, W. E. Golding, J. M. McAvity, A. P. Paterson, R. Sullivan, L. C. Gerry, W. H. Swift, vice-pres. and gen mgr.; J. A. Olive, sec.-treas.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, Years Ending Dec. 31

	1927	1926	1925
Gross earnings	$740,519	$767,714	$701,393
Less op. exp.	550,201	557,355	556,953
Net earnings	190,318	210,359	144,440
Less: bond int.	90,589	90,887	91,076
Other int., etc.	20,778	20,060	18,770
Inc. tax	4,450	7,219	4,438
Deprec.	25,000	......	......
Net profits	49,501	92,194	30,156
Less appropriations:			
Pref. divs.	40,000	30,000	17,500
Surp. for year	9,501	62,194	12,656
Add prev. surp.	160,604	98,411	85,755
Bal. car. for.	170,105	160,604	98,411

Power Companies Find More Diversified Sales

From the investment angle, in the consideration of the securities of power companies, the application of the power is of more importance than its generation. Of a total Canadian turbine installation of 5,349,232 horsepower, the pulp and paper industry uses 1,362,476 horsepower, and the mineral industry use 435,500 horsepower.

Thus, it will be seen that the pulp and paper mills use more than a quarter of the total power generated and the mineral industries use about 9 per cent. This leaves about 68 per cent of the total power generated. This is sold through central electric stations for general distribution for domestic, municipal and commercial light and power purposes.

It has often been felt that the development of power has a slightly speculative tinge as such a large percentage is used in one or two industries. However, the foregoing figures refute such thoughts as by far the largest proportion of the whole installation serves general industries and communities.

The proportion of power sold through central stations for diversified uses is steadily increasing. Thus the trend seems steadily towards more and more stabilization in the earning power of the industry itself. Even the sales of power to the mining industry can be regarded as a diversified market. The mining of asbestos, non-metallics and precious metals can be regarded as separate industries as far as stability of the earning power of the power producers is concerned. Of the power sold through the central electric stations, 95 per cent comes from water power and the remaining 5 per cent from steam.

There are 308 hydro-electric central stations, of which 218 are owned by municipal or other public organizations.

Water power has, to quite an extent, taken the place of coal and it is stated that six tons of coal are saved for every horse power installed.

Ottawa Traction

Resumption of Dividend Payments Seems Probable

The Ottawa Traction Company paid its last dividends in January, 1928, and in the intervening time has obtained a fare increase. Though the number of passengers carried dropped sharply when the new rates were put into effect, it is thought that earnings have gradually increased. There is every probability of the resumption of dividend payments during the current year.

The Ottawa Traction Company is a holding company only. It owns virtually all the common shares of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company. This company does not publish any statement of earnings, and the parent company's annual report only shows the dividends received from its holdings in its subsidiary. These dividends are passed on to the shareholders of the Ottawa Traction Company.

In the past two or three years the company has spent about $2,000,000 on the rehabilitation of its equipment, several miles of new track have been laid, and new buses have been purchased.

Up till January, 1928, the company had a long and proven record of earnings and dividend payments. A dividend of 4 per cent and a bonus of 1 per cent was paid annually on the common stock.

Though the annual bonus of 1 per cent may not be paid in 1929, it seems practically certain that dividend payments of some kind will be resumed during the year.

Officers and Directors—
T. Ahearn, president; T. F. Ahearn, E. N. Soper, T. Workman, Col. G. P. Murphy, CMG., J. F. Smellie, G. F. Henderson, K.C., Major F. D. Burpee, vice-pres.; Capt. O. G. Whelen, G. I. Snelling, secd-treas.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (Par $100.)	$10,000,000	$5,581,500

Funded Debt—

First mortgage and collateral trust bonds, 5½%, due 1955	$2,909,000
First mortgage 5½% bonds, Ottawa Electric Rlwys., due 1955, issued	$3,000,000

Entire issue pledged as security for first mortgage and collateral trust 5½% of 1955, of Ottawa Traction.

Dividend Record—

Year		Year	
1914	4+1%	1921	4+1%
1915	4+1	1922	4+1
1916	4+1	1923	4+1
1917	4+1	1924	4+1
1918	4+1	1925	4+1
1919	4+1	1926	4+1
1920	4+1	1927	4+1

No dividends paid in 1928.

Market Record—

	Common High	Common Low
1923	67½	60
1924	63	60
1925	66⅞	61
1926	74½	60
1927	70	64
1928	73	55
1929*	60	57

*To March 13.

Ottawa Electric Railway

Capitalization—

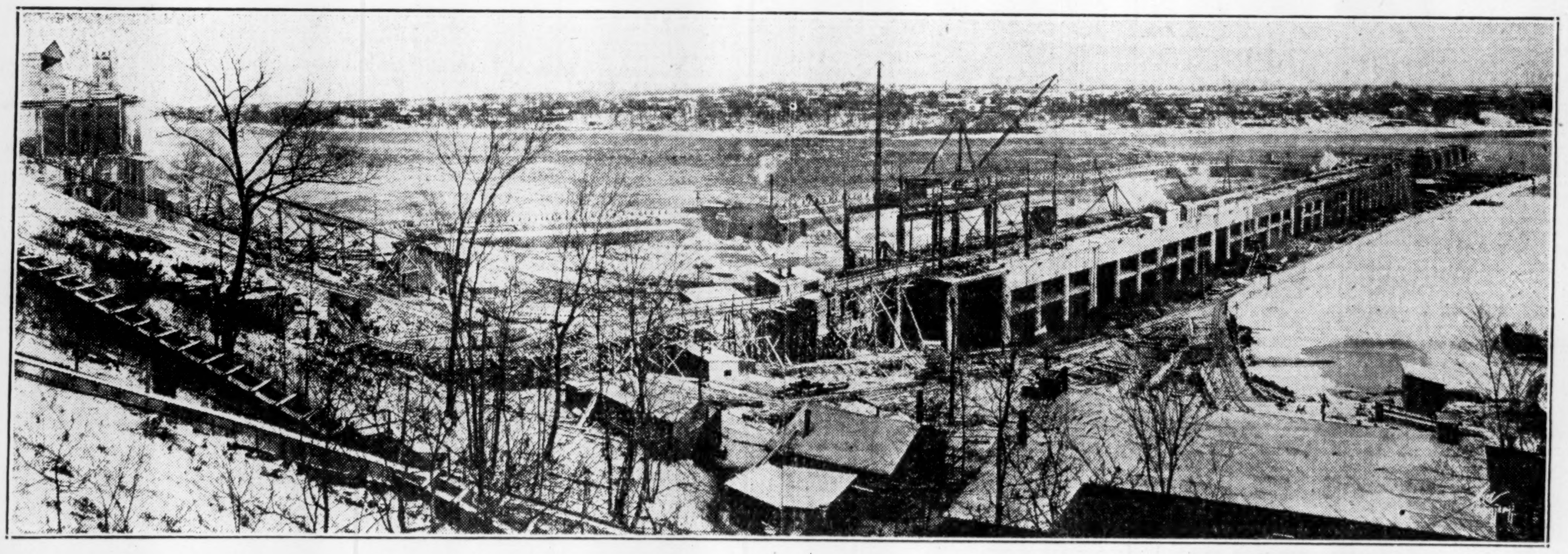
	Authorized	Outstanding
Stock (Par $100).	$4,000,000	$3,519,700
The Ottawa Traction Co. owns		$3,484,400

Dividend Record—
Dividends from 1893 to 1904, 8 per cent. per annum; in 1905, 10 per cent.; in 1906, 12 per cent.; including bonus of 4 per cent. in Dec.; 1907 to 1910 inclusive, 10 per cent. and 2 per cent. bonus each year; 1911, 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. bonus; 1912 to 1925, 12 per cent. and 3 per cent. bonus each year; 1926 and 1927, 8 per cent. None paid in 1928.

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 5½%, due 1955	$3,000,000
All deposited as security for Ottawa Traction Co.	$3,000,000

Officers and Directors—
T. Ahearn, pres.; F. D. Burpee, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; G. L. Snelling, sec. and treas.; J. M. Ahearn, asst. mgr. and pur. agent; A. J. Tobin, supt.; T. Workman, T. F. Ahearn, E. N. Soper, G. F. Henderson, Capt. O. G. Whelen, G .P. Murphy.



Recent bird's-eye view of power house construction on River des Prairies Power Development, adjacent to Montreal

"ACHIEVEMENT"

Partial List of Buildings, etc., constructed by this Company:

Parliament Buildings, Ottawa;
T. Eaton Mail Order Building, Winnipeg;
New Union Railway Station, Toronto;
Transportation Building, Montreal;
Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal;
Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal;
Montreal Trust Bldg., Montreal;
North Toronto Railway Station;
Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto;
Harbor Sheds, Montreal;
Government Dry Docks, Esquimault;
Toronto Railway Viaduct;
Montreal Island Power Development;
Canadian General Electric Factory, Toronto;
Custom House, Montreal;
Examining Warehouse, Ottawa;
C.P. Railway Freight Sheds, Toronto;
Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg;
Ottawa College, Ottawa;
Provincial Legislative Bldgs., Regina;
Palliser Hotel, Calgary;
Union Railway Station, Ottawa;
Drill Shed, Edmonton;
Welland Canal;
C.N. Railway Express Bldg. and Power House, Toronto;
Confederation Bldg., Ottawa;
Railways, etc., United States of Colombia, S.A.

And Many Other Leading Buildings from Halifax to Victoria

P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Ltd.
MONTREAL
General Contractors

More Power is Needed for Mineral Projects

Increasing Development of Various Branches of Mining Industry Adds Materially to Power Demand—Mineral Projects Add to Prospects

While the close and intimate relationships between power resources and the pulp and paper industry is recognized and is evidenced by the fact that the pulp and paper industry uses about 25 per cent of the total power developed, the growing and close connection between mineral developments and power resources is not so generally realized.

Out of a total Canadian turbine installation of 5,349,232 horsepower, the mineral industries use 435,500 horse power. Despite the tremendous growth of the water-power industry—the total horsepower installed has doubled every seven years—the mineral industries have year by year used a larger proportion of the total power available.

For the future, there can be little doubt that the mining industry and kindred industries will continue to absorb an ever-increasing proportion of the total power developed in Canadian water-power plants.

The basic reason for this lies, of course, in the ever-increasing development of the Dominion's mineral resources. But, in addition, mineral development in Canada has now reached a point where in many instances, large scale daily production has been reached which permits lower cost operations, due to the ability of the companies to purchase en bloc. This trend towards purchasing larger and larger blocks of power will continue.

Excluding New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, every province contributes a substantial percentage to the total mineral output of the Dominion. Even in these three provinces, there are indications that large scale mineral undertakings are in the making. These will ultimately require large blocks of power.

Crushing, smelting, refining and other mineral processes require large amounts of power. In the metallic industries, the total power required ranges from one and a half to two and a half horsepower per ton of ore produced and some 50 to 80 per cent of these requirements may be used in the treatment of the ore. When steam power is used in coal mining, 10 per cent of the product is required for producing power, but several of the Canadian mines have now substituted hydro-electric power for steam

In the Maritimes, only steam so far is being used in coal mining, but the satisfactory adaptation of hydro-electric power to coal mining in the West indicates that it might be used in the future in Nova Scotia. In addition, metallic mineral development there is progressing and should ultimately provide a real market for hydro power.

In the Province of Quebec, the asbestos mines provide a large demand for power. With the development of that province's metallic resources, there will follow a larger demand for blocks of power, particularly from those companies supplying the northern mineral districts. In addition, in Quebec the Aluminum Company of Canada is using increasing amounts of power in the treatment of aluminum ores.

The mineral development and its growth in Northern Ontario need not be enlarged upon here. The growing field for power to serve the growing major developments will undoubtedly necessitate the continual expansion of the power companies serving the area. In the Western sections of Ontario, mineral development there has necessitated an increase in the horse-power capacity of the plants.

On the prairie provinces, until recently, power has been used little in the mining industry—but a change is coming with the spectacular results obtained in the metallic bearing areas of Manitoba.

In addition, the extension of the lines and the activities of the power companies on the prairies and in Alberta has resulted in an increasing amount of power being used in the coal mines.

In British Columbia, metallic mineral mining is proceeding apace—promising results are being obtained in many areas. Both for coal mining and for metallic mining, a substantial increase in the demand for power is evident.

$1,250,000,000 Needed for New Developments

The hydro electric power industry in Canada will require at least $1,250,000,000 more capital during the next seven years. Since the inception of the industry, the amount of power generated has doubled itself about every seven years. Canada has an installed horsepower now of over 5,000,000 h.p. By 1936 there can be little doubt that the Dominion will have generators installed in its power houses with a capacity of at least 10,000,000 horsepower.

It can be assumed that the actual cost of these future developments will amount $150 a horsepower, plus another $100 for distribution, making in all a total of $250 per horsepower. This $250 figure multiplied by 5,000,000 horsepower makes the grand total of $1,250,000,000 which the industry will require in new capital over the next seven years.

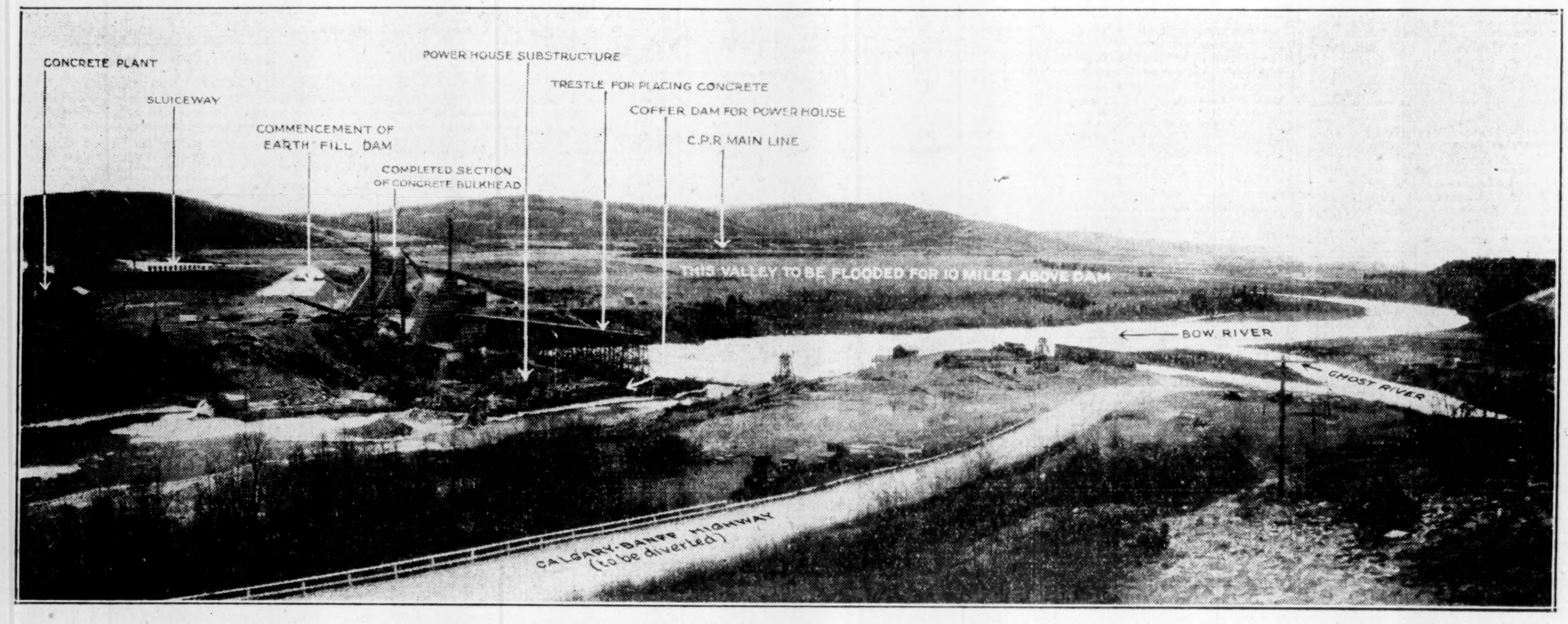
This estimate is something more than a guess, for already developments having a total capacity of 2,800,000 horsepower are underway or in immediate prospect in the Dominion. In addition, there is the possible development of the St. Lawrence river, coupled with substantial projects in the Western provinces.

The development of such gigantic blocks of power must mean much to the Dominion industrially. But the application of the power so developed will mean more. Industrial plants using the ever-increasing amount of power generated will undoubtedly within the next seven years require a further investment of at least some $3,000,000,000 and probably automatically be followed by an increase in the population of, say, 2,000,000. These figures are more than shrewd guesses and are based on a 50 per cent reduction of just what has occurred elsewhere when power has been made available. These power projects now planned or which will take place ultimately seem virtually to assure a decade of progress for the Dominion. Such expansion in the power field must be reflected in the general level of business.

What cheap power and efficient power service can do in the transformation of an agricultural territory into an industrial district, has been exemplified by the Southern Canada Power Company in the southern corner of Quebec province, where a 6,000 square mile territory has come to be known as the Southern Canada Power industrial area.

Increased use of gas in the heat treating processes of industry alone has already brought large volume sales or wholesaling up to nearly 30 per cent of the total output.

The Foundation Company of Canada Limited and Associated Companies is one of the largest Engineering and Construction organizations in the world



The new 36,000 h.p. hydro-electric development of the Calgary Power Company, Limited, at Ghost Falls, Radnor, Alberta, harnessing the Bow River

Canadian-Wide Co-operation

in Canada's Hydro-Power Developments

THE reliability, experience and capacity of The Foundation Company of Canada in the field of hydro-electric power construction is now matched by the Canadian-wide breadth of its operations.

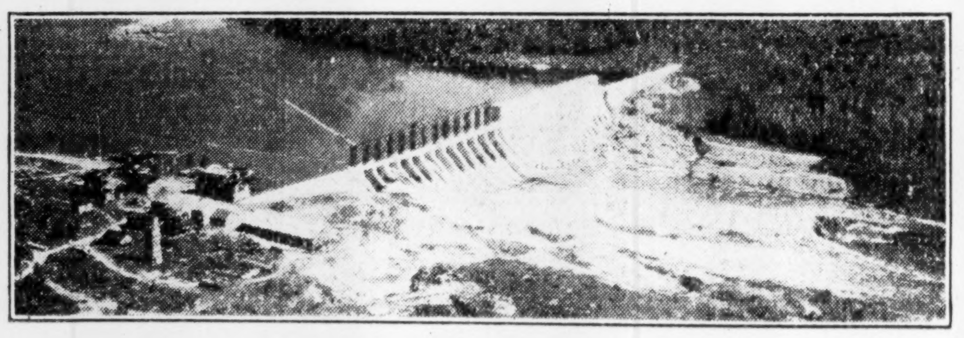
From Alberta to Nova Scotia there is evidenced the confidence placed in this company by those with major hydro-power developments to be undertaken.

The 36,000 h.p. Ghost Falls development of the Calgary Power Company is well under way. In Nova Scotia work is progressing on the hydro-electric developments for the Nova Scotia Power Commission on the Mersey River, near Liverpool. The progress photograph shows one of the three developments now being constructed by us on this river for this client. Some 20 miles of road were built to get to the site of the work.

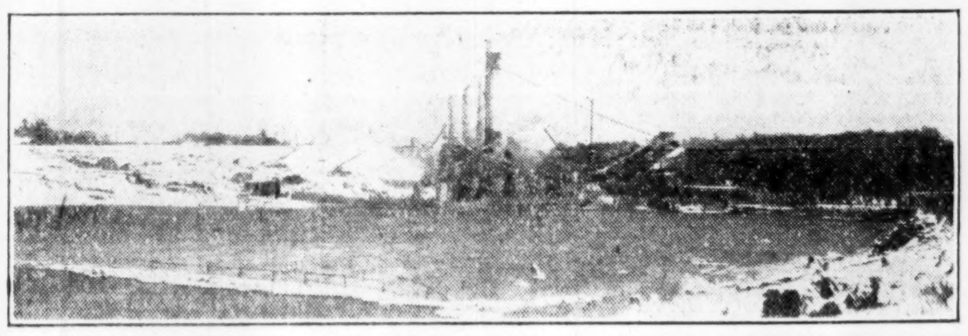
The Mercier storage reservoir of the Quebec Streams Commission—completed by us within the contract period of fifteen months in spite of serious obstacles—was built to store water for the hydro-electric plants of the Gatineau Power Company. This is the third largest storage dam in the world. Another storage dam is now being constructed by us for this company further north at Cabonga.

The magnitude and diversification of hydro-power construction work achieved by The Foundation Company has created thorough familiarity with the construction needs of this field.

You may entrust your construction program to The Foundation Company with full confidence.



Aerial view of the Mercier Storage Reservoir, Gatineau River, Quebec



No. 1 Development, Mersey River, Nova Scotia Power Commission

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Associated with The Foundation & Construction Company of Ontario Limited and Foundation Maritime Limited, Halifax, N.S.

Brazilian Traction Company

Acquisition of City of Santos Improvements Forerunner of Still Further Expansion—Gross and Net Earnings Greatly Increased—Copper Outlook Important

Perhaps the most important development in the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company during the past year centres about the purchase of nearly all of the ordinary shares of the City of Santos Improvements Company, an old established English company. This company, which is now a subsidiary of the larger organization, owns and operates the services of electric light and power distribution, manufacture and sale of gas, the water supply, and transportation by tramways and buses in the important city of Santos, all of which services have been extended to and are in operation in the neighboring seaside town of Sao Vicente. The importance of this move will be realized when it is understood that the operations of the parent company now embrace three of the most populous cities in the Republic of Brazil and the main portions of the hinterland adjacent thereto. Negotiations are under way for the acquisition of other independent companies, and, when these have been completed, Brazilian Traction will be in control of the public utilities in all the principal municipalities lying in the territory intervening between the cities mentioned.

The City of Santos Improvements Company was acquired through an expenditure of approximately $14,000,000. The company serves a population of about 165,000 people. Santos is one of the most prominent seaports of Brazil, as is demonstrated by the fact that its exports are well over 50 per cent of those of the entire Republic. Similarly, of the total coffee exported from the country nearly 70 per cent finds its way to the outside world through Santos. Of the total imports of the country close to 40 per cent passes through the same port. The properties of the City of Santos Improvements Company are reported to have been well operated and maintained and at the time of the purchase are believed to have been in excellent condition, a position of affairs which is still being preserved. Santos is about 50 miles by rail from the City of Sao Paulo, with which it is connected by the line of the Sao Paulo Railway Company, which is the neck of the entire railway system of the interior, and the Sorocabana Railway Company is rapidly constructing an independent connection to the port.

"Rights" Were Offered

To secure the funds necessary to finance the purchase of the City of Santos Improvements Company, as well as those which, it is hoped, may follow within a reasonable length of time, the management of Brazilian Traction decided to offer to the holders of its ordinary shares additional ordinary shares of no par value (forming part of its unissued ordinary share capital) on the basis of one share of additional stock as a price of $40 for each seven shares presently held. Two options were given to the shareholders—they might either be paid for in full or by means of instalments. If payment is made in full on or before April 2, the shares will rank for dividend from March 1 last, provided that the subscribers add 17 cents per share to the price to cover accrued dividends from March 1 to April 2. Should the instalment plan of payment be adopted, the subscriber will pay $10 on or before April 2, $10 on June 1, $10 on September 3 and $9.30 on December 2. These shares will rank for dividends from December 1 next.

The annual report of Brazilian Traction covering operations for the year ending December 31, 1928, will not be ready for some little time yet. With so many factors to be considered delay is almost inevitable. It is already known, however, that the aggregate gross earnings for the twelve months in question amounted to $42,774,813 as compared with $38,319,939, an increase of $4,454,824, while the aggregate net earnings for 1928 were $24,869,330 as against $22,054,622 in 1927, a gain of $2,814,708. The growth of the past seven years has been especially remarkable. In 1921 the gross earnings were $21,036,150, so that since then, as is indicated by the gross earnings for 1928 given above, there has been an advance of $21,738,663, which represents an average annual increase of $3,105,523. Net is in an even more favorable position, contrary to the usual results achieved in companies of this class. Net, which, in 1921, stood at $12,168,673, had, in 1928, risen to $24,869,330, the percentage of net gain being 104 per cent as compared with a 97 per cent increase in gross.

Brazil's Coffee Output

The coffee situation is one which has a distinct bearing on the prosperity or otherwise of Brazilian Traction, as the leading public utility of the Republic of Brazil. Coffee is by far the most important agricultural commodity produced in the country, representing from 60 to 75 per cent of its total exports. The dominant position of Brazil among the coffee-producing countries is evidenced by the fact that of the 3,375,896,000 coffee-bearing trees in the world, 2,029,516,000, or about 60 per cent, are located in Brazil. From 1920-21 up to 1926-27 Brazil produced on an average about two-thirds of the coffee in the world and in 1927-28 more than three-fourths. The total world production of coffee, which remained almost stationary from 1923-24 to 1926-27, showed a substantial increase in 1927-28, chiefly on account of the large output in Brazil. It should also be noted, however, that the production of coffee in the rest of the world has more than doubled since 1917-18.

The tremendous increase in production in 1927-28 raises the question of the visible supply of coffee in the near future, the estimates of which vary greatly. On October 18, 1928, the Medeiros Bulletin published estimates showing that on June 30, 1930, there will be no supply of coffee. On the other hand, Gerard La Centra and Company, of New York and Boston have estimated that, on July 1, 1929, the world's supply will be about 15,522,00 bags and on July 1, 1930, 25,022,382 bags. It is impossible to state which estimate is nearer correct but it is generally believed that there will be a large surplus of coffee. Since the price of coffee depends to a considerable extent on the world's visible stock and since coffee represents about 70 per cent of Brazil's exports, one can readily see that the supply of coffee in the near future will have a definite bearing on Brazil's foreign trade.

Regulating the Output

In 1924 the Institute of Permanent Coffee Defence of the State of Sao Paulo was organized in order to protect the coffee growers against declining prices. The Institute is an official organization of the government of the State of Sao Paulo under the direct control of the Secretary of Finance of that State. Other coffee-producing States, as well as the railroads, co-operate with Sao Paulo in the operation of the Institute. It maintains the price level by withdrawing coffee from the market by purchase, by making advances to the producers in order that they may hold their product, and by controlling shipments from the interior to the ports of exportation. Shipments to a port during a given month are limited to the amount of coffee exported from that port during the previous month. Shipments from the producing states are in proportion to the amount produced. The Institute has been generally successful in maintaining the price level but it is contended that the continuance of such a policy will lead to over-production, followed by accumulation of stocks and eventual liquidation with the consequent fall in prices.

Cotton is second in importance to coffee as an export commodity from the Republic of Brazil, but it is greatly overshadowed by the latter as regards the value of production and represents only about 1.3 per cent of the total exports. Brazil produces enough cotton to supply its own textile mills, which consume about 380,000 bales, and exports the rest. At the present time the government is believed to have under consideration a radical change in tariff schedules applicable to textile goods and the expectation of those in touch with the situation, appears to be that higher customs duties will be imposed. A number of mills, in anticipation of this development, are understood to be planning extensions to their plants, which will reflect favorably on Brazilian Traction through the increased supplies of power that will become necessary. The textile industry in Brazil at the present time has comparatively little protection and competition has been very keen.

Dividend Was Increased

The management at the outset of the present year increased the dividend to $2 annually by the declaration of a quarterly distribution of 50 cents per share. For the past three years the company has increased its dividend on the common stock of $100 par value by 1 per cent annually. When the shares were split last May on a basis of four new shares of no par value for one of the old shares of $100 par value payments were continued on the 7 per cent rate previously in force, or 44 cents per quarter on the new stock.

The holding company has no funded debt and those of its subsidiaries not only have not been increased but are being gradually reduced through the operations of sinking funds.

An interesting change in the executive management of the company occurred last August, when Sir Alexander Mackenzie found it necessary to resign the presidency by reason of ill health and was succeeded in that position by Miller Lash, one of the vice-presidents, who had previously been in charge of the head office in Toronto and of its legal requirements. Mr. Lash later undertook an extended inspection of the company's various plants in Brazil and it is his intention to make periodical visits to keep fully in touch with the progress of its business. H. H. Cousins continues to be the resident vice-president in charge of the operations of the staff in Brazil. Sir Alexander Mackenzie was appointed president in 1915 but was during thirty years connected with the enterprise, most remarkable growth being recorded in that period of time.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding*
Common (No par value)	7,600,000 sh.	5,530,717 sh.
Pref 6% cum. (Par $100)	$10,000,000	$10,000,000

Market Record—

Year	Preferred H	Preferred L	Common H	Common L
1912	...	...	99¼	85
1913	...	...	101	80⅛
1914	...	...	92	52½
1915	...	...	59½	53
1916	...	...	62⅞	41½
1917	...	...	47¾	31¾
1918	...	...	60¼	32
1919	...	...	61	50
1920	...	...	51¼	28
1921	...	...	36	19¾
1922	95	76	50¼	27⅝
1923	96	87¼	53	35½
1924	101¾	92½	55⅞	41¼
1925	99	95	84	49¼
1926	108	97½	123½	80
1927	197	104	234⅞	102½
1928	200	160	†78½	50
1929*	...	...	82	67

* To Mar. 5.
† New stock.

Funded Debt of Subsidiaries—

Rio de Janeiro Tram. Light, Power bonds, 5%, 1st mtge. due 1935	$25,000,000
Bonds 5% mtge., due 1958	22,959,377
Jardim Botanico Tramways, 5% 1st mtge., due 1951	£1,400,000
Sao Paulo Tram. Light, Power, mortgage debentures, 5% due 1929	6,000,000
Perp. cons. deben. stock, 5%	3,999,996
Sao Paulo Electric, 1st mtge. bonds 5%, due 1962	9,733,333

Officers and Directors—
Miller Lash, K.C., pres.; H. H. Couzens, executive vice-pres. at Brazil; E. R. Wood, H. M. Hubbard, R. C. Brown, E. R. Peacock, A. W. K. Billings, vice-presidents; Sir Alex. Mackenzie, R. O. Hayward, Sir T. White, J. W. McConnell, A. P. Holt, D. B. Hanna, Hon. F. H. Phippen, Sir John Aird, J. M. Smith, sec.; A. W. Adams, treas.; D. H. Cromar, and W. D. Hooper, asst. secs.

Dividend Record—

Calendar Year	Pref.	Com.
1912	6%	1½%
1913	6	6
1914	6	6
1915-16	6	4
1917	6	1
1918-21	6	.
1922	6	2
1923	6	4
1924	6	4
1925	6	4
1926	6	5
1927	6	6
1928	6	3½
1929†	.	88c

Dividend on the common has been increased to $2 per annum with a quarterly payment of 50 cents on March 1, 1929.

† Represents two quarterly payments of 44 cents each paid on new no par value common.

	Gross Earnings 1927 $	Gross Earnings 1928 $	Operating Expenses 1927 $	Operating Expenses 1928 $	Net Earnings 1927 $	Net Earnings 1928 $
January	2,975,801	3,307,175	1,300,872	1,384,605	1,674,929	1,922,570
February	2,876,573	3,212,904	1,262,000	1,384,561	1,614,573	1,828,243
March	3,080,055	3,390,396	1,314,573	1,456,516	1,765,482	1,933,880
April	3,053,071	3,395,968	1,309,457	1,403,322	1,743,614	1,992,646
May	3,237,839	3,601,288	1,336,370	1,501,550	1,901,469	2,099,738
June	3,197,650	3,631,329	1,287,427	1,512,467	1,910,223	2,118,862
July	3,346,083	3,664,401	1,361,321	1,528,551	1,984,762	2,135,850
August	3,358,938	3,771,086	1,369,735	1,573,582	1,990,203	2,197,504
September	3,293,117	3,718,263	1,393,921	1,507,908	1,899,196	2,210,355
October	3,305,659	3,710,347	1,395,269	1,562,910	1,910,390	2,147,437
November	3,303,181	3,698,213	1,401,100	1,522,237	1,902,081	2,175,976
December	3,292,022	3,673,543	1,534,322	1,565,274	1,757,700	2,108,269

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31

	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $	1924 $	1923 $	1922 $
Total rev. of subsidiaries	22,105,500	21,813,720	17,527,506	16,719,773	15,419,964	16,417,251
Less: Deprec. & amort.	6,456,699	6,123,622	5,107,980	4,538,848	4,347,040	4,241,393
Bond interest	3,889,853	4,084,242	4,391,081	4,709,785	4,654,983	5,052,961
Expenses	278,572	233,257	293,308	310,604	280,494	720,993
	10,625,124	10,441,121	9,792,375	9,559,237	9,282,517	10,015,347
Net profits	11,480,376	11,372,599	7,735,131	7,160,536	6,137,447	6,401,904
Other income	467,293	372,798	520,155	478,381	792,518	450,064
	11,947,669	11,745,397	8,255,286	7,638,917	6,929,965	6,851,968
Less appropriations—						
Preferred dividends	529,278	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Common dividends	6,416,578	5,329,211	4,263,266	4,262,788	4,262,477	2,131,511
Trans. to reserve	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Surplus for year	1,001,813	1,816,186	392,020	x223,871	x932,512	1,120,457
Add previous surplus	7,892,094	6,075,907	5,683,887	5,907,758	6,840,270	5,719,813
Balance carried forward	8,893,907	7,892,093	6,075,907	5,683,887	5,907,758	6,840,270

x Debit.

EARNINGS OF BRAZILIAN SUBSIDIARIES

Earnings of subsidiaries and of the services are shown below:
Years Ending December 31

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Milreis average, N. Y.	11.96 cts.	14.61 cts.	12.31 cts.	11.08 cts.	10.36 cts.
	$	$	$	$	$
Gross earnings, operation	38,319,989	38,602,891	31,243,759	26,936,767	24,184,761
Net earnings, operation	22,054,624	21,700,727	17,489,445	16,643,472	15,332,329
Miscellaneous revenue	50,876	112,993	38,061	76,301	87,635
Revenue, all subsidiaries	22,105,500	21,813,720	17,527,506	16,719,773	15,419,964
Bond int., other charges	3,889,853	4,084,242	4,391,087	4,749,785	4,654,983
Deprec., sinking funds	6,156,699	5,823,622	4,807,980	4,238,848	4,047,040
Total subsidiary charges	10,046,552	9,907,864	9,199,067	8,948,633	8,702,023
Brazilian Traction revenue	12,058,948	11,905,856	8,328,439	7,771,140	6,717,941
Other income	467,293	372,798	520,156	478,381	792,518
Gross revenue	12,526,241	12,278,654	8,848,594	8,248,521	7,510,459
Adminis. and gen. expenses	278,572	233,257	203,308	310,604	280,494
Amortization	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Total charges	578,572	533,257	593,308	610,604	580,494
Net revenue	11,947,669	11,745,397	8,255,286	7,638,917	6,929,965

GROWTH OF BRAZILIAN ENTERPRISE

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
(Street Railway)					
Total track (miles)	414.27	417.23	422.25	424.50	445.00
Rolling stock:					
Passenger cars	1,538	1,650	1,718	1,722	1,769
Freight and service cars	286	285	286	278	278
Rolling stock:					
Electric locomotives	4	4	4	4	4
Passenger cars	4	4	4	4	4
Freight and service cars	2	2	2	2	2
Buses:					
Route (miles)	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Storage battery buses	7	7	7	7	..
Car miles run—total	46,197,145	46,120,480	46,484,275	49,914,442	53,239,125
Area served (sq. m., approx.)	113	113	113	113	121
Passengers carried	479,527,034	498,242,281	526,240,561	552,078,727	584,055,133
(Light and Power)					
K. W. hours sold	468,211,051	483,240,843	479,540,843	526,317,699	629,558,995
Capacity of gen. plant (kilowatts)	125,400	169,400	210,400	240,400	275,450
Connected load (kilowatts)	340,973	373,901	403,700	435,210	512,089
Consumers	164,188	175,397	185,853	201,620	230,721
Area supplied (sq. miles, approx.)	2,583	2,583	2,583	2,583	6,113
(Gas)					
Gas sold (cubic metres)	59,457,174	65,043,651	71,019,515	81,571,030	91,590,612
Consumers	37,824	40,328	44,136	49,535	54,241
Mains laid (miles)	768.04	776.11	792.69	817.51	833.40
Stoves, water heaters, etc.	54,298	54,975	57,582	70,037	73,495
Area supplied (sq. miles, approx.)	82	82	82	82	82
(Telephones)					
Telephones in operation	74,359	77,977	81,752	83,677	86,053

Barcelona Traction

Operation Expenses Have Been Held Well in Check While Business Has Shown Material Improvement—Value of Pesetas Declines

The outstanding feature in the operations of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company for 1928 was revealed in the favorable course taken in operating expenses. While every month of the year showed a substantial increase in gross revenues, four of the months indicated an actual decrease in the cost of operations, and in the months where increases were shown these were relatively small. The net increase in this particular over the entire twelve months was only 2 per cent, this standing against an increase in the business done by the company of 10 per cent in the period mentioned. These results are in line with the prediction made by one of the directors at the last annual meeting—that the company reasonably might look forward to a period of marked growth for several years to come. There is, it would appear, a great field for the expansion of the electrical industry throughout Europe, the progress made on that continent up to the present in the direction mentioned having been comparatively small when compared with similar developments in Canada and the United States.

An interesting phase in the company's history arose last May, about the time for the holding of the annual meeting, when Alfred Lowenstein, the Belgian financier, made his appearance in Toronto. He came accompanied by a large secretarial entourage and was believed to have in contemplation some drastic changes in the management of the company. These, however, did not materialize. It was said at that time that Captain Lowenstein possessed sufficient stock in the company to transfer control, but, if this were true, no attempt was made to act upon those holdings. The only change made at the meeting was to substitute Walter Gow, K. C., for Lowenstein on the board. It was obvious from the outset that a majority of the members of the board were utterly opposed to the views exploited by Lowenstein, but further complications were avoided by the untimely death of the latter, who fell from an aeroplane a short time later when crossing the English channel.

Barcelona Traction, in the statement of earnings which is issued from month to month, sets forth the results obtained in pesetas, which are necessarily subject to depreciation through the vagaries of exchange, to deductions for bond interest and to various other changes. The figures, therefore, do not convey any very definite idea as to the relation of earnings to the common. Later, when the earnings for the year have been translated into dollars, the situation will be better appreciated. The decline in the value of the peseta at intervals throughout the past year has been the subject of much concern to the holders of Barcelona stock. The trend was induced by the revolutionary situation in Spain, which had the effect of disturbing many speculative accounts, currency being thrown on the market in a somewhat reckless fashion.

Barcelona Traction was incorporated in 1911 under the laws of the Dominion at the instance of the late Dr. F. S. Pearson and his British and Canadian associates. The main source of revenue is secured from the supply of traction, electric light power services to the City of Barcelona, which has a population of over 1,000,000 people and is the principal industrial centre of Spain. Utilities in various other municipalities in the State of Cataluna, Spain, were also acquired, and these have served to augment the revenues of the company. Progress in development was hampered to no small extent by the outbreak of the Great War, when, as Spain remained neutral, the price cost of materials and equipment mounted excessively. Extra funds had to be secured through pyramiding funded obligations.

The reorganization of the company in 1924, which reduced the fixed charges and otherwise lightened the capital load, seems to be working out to advantage. Not only have annual charges for bond interest been reduced by £330,417, but the management have been enabled to earn a substantial amount on the preferred shares.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DEC. 31

	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $	1924 $	1923 $	1922 $
Gross revenue	4,765,521	4,030,090	3,678,233	2,999,287	2,726,973	2,575,466
Less: Bond interest	2,054,490	2,049,447	2,233,985	2,419,088	2,366,936	2,212,139
Re organization expense	......	......	47,019	342,174	......	197,976
General expenses	162,929	196,759	149,134	163,353	154,476	142,265
Res. for bond interest	......	......	......	......	183,576	......
	2,217,419	2,246,206	2,430,138	2,924,615	2,704,988	2,552,380
Net profits	2,548,102	1,783,884	1,248,095	74,672	21,985	23,086
Less appropriations—						
Pref. dividends	2,267,406	1,729,509	1,162,445	......	......	......
Com. dividends	287,250	......	......	......	......	......
Surplus for year	*6,554	54,375	85,650	74,672	21,985	23,086
Add prev. surplus	214,695	160,322	74,672	......	......	......
Bal. carried forward	208,141	214,697	160,322	74,672	21,985	23,086

* Deficit.

GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR 1927 AND 1928

	Gross 1927 Pesetas	Gross 1928 Pesetas	Expenses 1927 Pesetas	Expenses 1928 Pesetas	Net 1927 Pesetas	Net 1928 Pesetas
January	8,104,130	8,653,862	2,172,829	2,210,733	5,931,301	6,443,129
February	7,886,258	8,309,785	2,100,612	2,158,097	5,785,646	6,151,688
March	7,464,489	7,844,522	2,206,726	2,293,764	5,257,763	5,550,758
April	7,058,939	7,302,684	2,049,891	2,245,879	5,009,048	5,056,805
May	6,806,944	7,005,665	2,117,279	2,300,645	4,689,665	4,705,020
June	6,452,867	6,685,105	2,159,400	2,305,748	4,293,467	4,379,357
July	6,508,460	6,711,689	2,224,018	2,189,940	4,284,442	4,521,749
August	6,638,329	6,927,089	2,234,199	2,197,634	4,404,130	4,729,455
September	6,914,893	7,202,215	2,238,931	2,167,489	4,680,962	5,034,726
October	7,187,589	7,470,886	2,306,957	2,316,722	4,880,632	5,154,164
November	7,943,625	8,308,396	2,296,638	2,286,805	5,646,987	6,021,591
December	8,329,938	9,169,162	2,397,736	2,467,691	5,932,202	6,701,471

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (Par $50.)	$15,000,000	$14,362,500
Pref. 7 per cent non-cumulative (Par $100.)	30,000,000	25,193,400

Funded Debt—

Cons. prior lien 6½ per cent bonds, due 1965	$13,626,667
6 per cent bonds, due 1972	8,849,126
5½ per cent 1st mtge. bonds, due 1974	8,331,636
Outstanding bond issue of con. companies	34,909,797

Market Record—

Calendar Year	Common High	Common Low
1912	..	..
1913	41	25⅛
1914	35⅛	15½
1915	12¾	7¼
1916	17	8½
1917	14¼	8¼
1918	15½	8¾
1919	13¼	5¾
1920	9¾	3¼
1921	5⅞	3
1922	15⅞	3¼
1923	22	12½
1924	23	12⅞
1925	30	18¼
1926	40½	26
1927	68⅛	33½
1928	78	56
1929†	65	60

† To Mar. 5.

Dividend Record—
Pref. 7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 31. Initial dividend of 1 per cent paid Mar., 1925; 1 per cent, June, 1925; 1½ per cent each Sept. and Dec., 1925; 1¾ per cent, Mar., 1926, and quarterly thereafter; an extra 1 per cent paid June, 1927, Feb., 1928, and Mar., 1929, corresponding with the 1 per cent paid on common stock. On Common 1 per cent (50c. a share) paid June, 1927, Feb., 1928, and Mar., 1929.

Officers and Directors—
F. F. Lawton, president; H. Malcolm Hubbard, chairman; R. C. Brown, vice-pres., Miller Lash, vice-pres.; Marques de Alella, H. Speciael, Domingo Sert, Condo de Torroella de Montgri, E. R. Wood, D. N. Heineman, C. D. Magee, J. H. Plummer, W. Gow, E. R. Peacock, Maurice Bauwens, R. H. Merry, sec.-treas.; W. D. Hooper, J. S. Holmested, asst. sec.

Dom. Telegraph Securities

The Dominion Telegraph Securities derives its income from the annual rental paid for its lines which are held under lease by the Canadian National Telegrams. The rental so obtained provides for the interest on the company's bonds.

The lines are leased until 1978, but the lessees have already purchased the lines for delivery at the date of the expiry of the lease. The rentals obtained from the lines in the meantime provide for an annual sinking fund which will assure the payment of the outstanding bonds at their maturity. In addition, the rentals provide sufficient for another sinking fund which, in 1978, will be sufficient to pay $98 on the company's outstanding interest certificates.

The peculiar financing is the result of the increase in the Dominion income tax, for previously the shareholders had obtained 6 per cent on their stock. A new company was formed which issued bonds in place of the stock and the shareholders obtained bonds for their shares and also the interest certificates.

Capitalization—

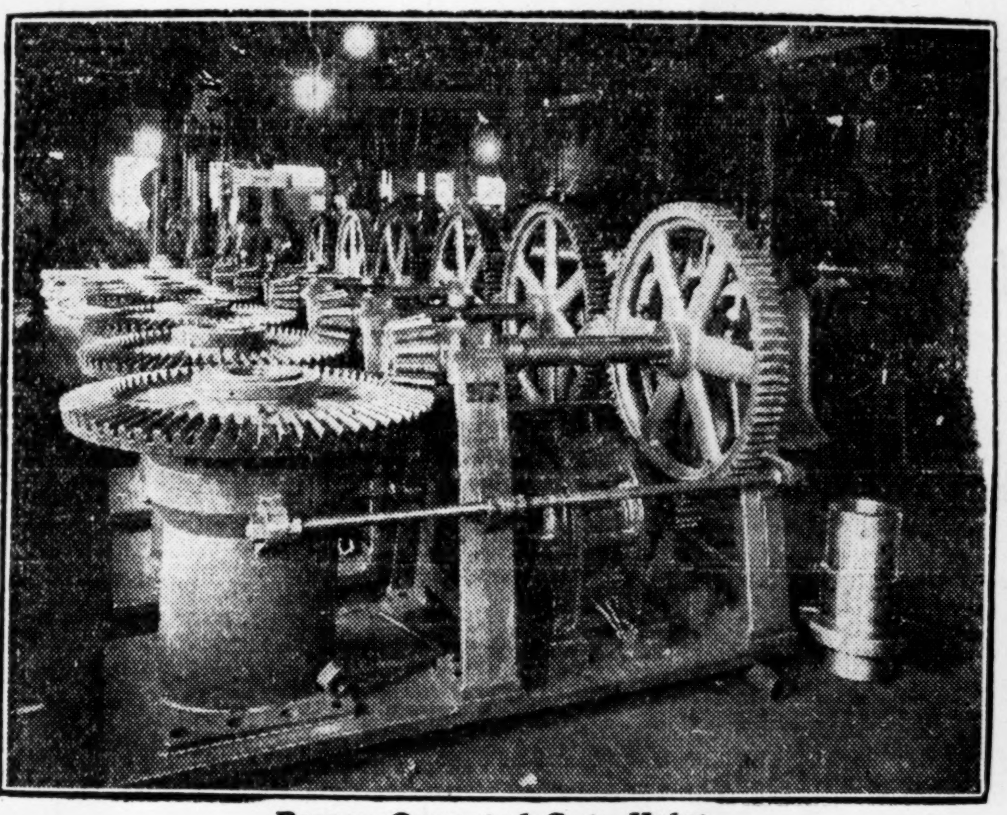
	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (Par $100.)	$40,000	$500

Funded Debt—

Sinking fund mortgage 5½% bonds, series "A" and "B" due 1978	$1,000,000

Officers and directors—
Sir Henry M. Pellatt, pres.; Commodore Aemilius Jarvis, vice-pres.; H. H. Macrae, sec. treas; Sir John M. Gibson, F. LeM. Grassett.

Capital invested in water power is no longer a speculation and leading stock markets and hydro-electric companies show that there is a stability of capital and regularity of interest.



Power Operated Gate Hoist

VICTORIA FOUNDRY COMPANY
Limited

Equipment for
Water Power Developments

Stop Log Hoists — Gate Hoists
Special Valves — Gate Valves
Log Sluice Gates
Special Machinery Designed

We only Request a Plan of the Proposed Dam

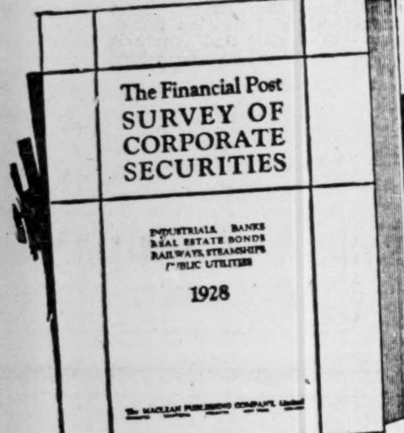
General Engineers, Machine and Foundry Contractors
OTTAWA, CANADA

Complete Service for Investors

The remarkable development of The Financial Post's paid circulation shows where it ranks with Canadian investors.

Published for investors and business executives, The Financial Post presents each week not only news on companies, but analyses of business trends and of the changing conditions of industrial stocks, bonds, of mining securities.

Published every Friday. Price $5.00 a year.

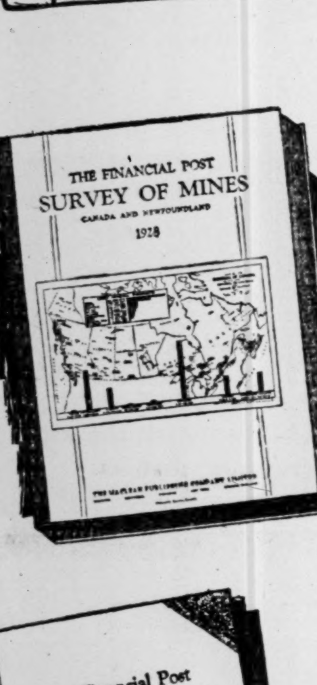


The 1929 edition of The Survey of Corporate Securities is now being prepared and will be ready April 1.

The complete story of 1,000 companies in which there is an investment interest—the past records, present activities and future prospects of each company with balance sheets printed in full.

The Financial Post gives the current story each week and this book gives the complete history of the stocks you are interested in.

Make sure of your copy. Price $2.00 per volume.



The Survey of Mines contains information with comparative figures on stock market values, production, mining costs, dividends, ore values of every mining camp, every producing and developing mine in Canada.

The 1927 edition was completely sold out. A few copies remain of the 1928 edition. The 1929 edition will be ready in June. Order your copy now. Price $2.00 per volume.

Published every six months, reproducing all prospectuses of public financing in the half-year period. Tabulary summary of Canadian financing, bond sales, maturing issues, dividend payments in the six months' period. This bound record eliminates possible loss of single prospectuses.

Bound in red buckram with leather backs and corners. Vol. 1, Jan. to June, 1926; Vol. II., July to Dec., 1926; Vol. III., Jan. to June, 1927; Vol. IV., July to Dec., 1927; Vol. V., Jan. to June, 1928; Vol. VI., July to Dec., 1928. Price $7.00 per volume.

Newest Off The Press

This year's edition of The Financial Post Yearbook of Canadian Business is the finest Canadian business book ever published. It contains a comprehensive and at the same time well-selected array of Canadian business facts and figures.

Most of the material is not available in printed form elsewhere.

Price $2.00 per copy.

The Financial Post Corporation Service records and analyses the history and current position of some 1,500 Canadian Corporations. A cumulative card index system which will be brought up to date every few days.

Service charge $20.00 a month.

Maintain a complete financial library. Be sure of having all the information you need, when you invest. Use the coupon to order the services you will find valuable. Use the coupon.

THE FINANCIAL POST,
MacLean Publishing Company Building,
University Ave. and Dundas St., Toronto 2, Ont.

Please enter my subscription for The Financial Post and The Financial Post subsidiaries indicated by a cross below.

The subscription for The Post is to start at once. The subsidiaries are to be sent immediately if already issued, or upon the appearance of the books.

☐ The Financial Post (weekly), per year, $5.00.
☐ The Financial Post Survey of Mines, $2.00. (Indicate if 1928 volume is desired now or if you want 1929 volume when published).
☐ The Financial Post Survey of Corporate Securities, $2.00
☐ The Financial Post Year Book of Canadian Business, $2.00
☐ The Financial Post Record of Prospectuses, $7.00. (Indicate volumes desired).
☐ Send me information regarding the Corporation Service.

I enclose here cheque for these subscriptions.

Name ....
Address .... Position ....

Mexico Tramways

Outlook for Company Still Obscured by Rebellion Now in Progress in Republic—Competition from Jitneys Bears Heavily Upon Revenue

The Mexico Tramways Company over a period of years has been in a somewhat unfortunate position There have been recurrent periods of political turmoil in the Republic of Mexico, which have had an unsettling effect both upon the operations of the company and upon those in various countries who might otherwise have been induced to invest their funds in the enterprise. Just at the moment there is a revolution in progress designed to overthrow the central government, but, owing to the censorship that is exercised, it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty just what the final outcome will be. Added to this there have arisen at intervals labor troubles of more or less magnitude, which have tended to interfere with the operation of the company's lines; and, while these have not always proven to be particularly injurious to the current workings of the tramway system, they have invariably proven annoying and disconcerting to the management.

The company has its head office in Toronto, which is presided over by Miller Lash, K.C., as chairman of the board. Canadian, British and European capital is mainly interested from the standpoint of investment. Originally incorporated under Federal laws at Ottawa, the company has exclusive rights to operate tram cars on the streets of the City of Mexico and in the environs thereof, these rights being effective up to 1982. Almost throughout the entire course of its experience the business of the company has been upset—first by domestic political conditions and subsequently by the world-wide situation induced by the Great War and the period of deflation and readjustment which immediately followed. And the situation in this respect, after having cleared up to some extent, is just as clouded as ever for the time being.

The management, up to the outbreak of the existing rebellion, was somewhat cheered by the reduction which had taken place in the disparity between gold and silver, thus improving its position considerably in point of the conversion of Mexican currency into Canadian dollars. Operating results, however, have shown no material betterment. The competition from jitneys still bears heavily upon revenues. But the hope has been expressed by those in touch with the outlook for the company that, owing to the number of additional new cars that have been placed in commission, a great amount of traffic yet may be diverted from the jitneys to the company's medium of transit.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Stock .... Par $100.	$30,000,000	$20,177,000

Funded Debt—

5% general consol. 1st mtg. bonds, due 1963	20,000,000	10,298,000
6% mtge. bonds, due 1966	£ 3,150,000	$ 7,112,633
5% Mexico Elec. Tram. "A" deb...	$ 1,946,666	$ 1,589,453
5% second charge deb. "B"	£ 500,000	£ 321,000

Dividend Record—
Dividends have been paid as follows: 1 per cent., 1907; 4 per cent., 1908; 6 per cent., 1909; 6½ per cent., 1910; 7 per cent., 1911, 1912 and 1913; none since.

Officers and Directors—
Miller Lash, K.C., chairman; G. R. G. Conway, pres.; R. C. Brown, vice-pres.; R. Malcolm Hubbard, vice-pres.; Vincente Gaston de Breteuil, G. T. Clarkson, Sir T. White, E. R. Peacock, Sr. Don Francisco de A. Cambo y Batlle, W. Gow, K.C., C. D. Magee, Henry Speciael, E. R. Wood, D. N. Heineman, W. H. Fraser, gen. mgr., R. H. Merry, sec. Assts sec's.: P. Mendez, Y. Mendez, J. S. Holmsted, and W. D. Hooper.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years ending Dec. 31.

	1927	1926	1925
Net income ...	$ 220,795	*$43,822	*$348,374
Other income..	†1,342,883	305,288	324,541
Gross income..	1,563,678	261,466	*23,932
Less: Exp...	96,998	256,264	99,023
Interest	837,332	835,625	837,304
Net profits ...	629,348	*830,423	*960,259
Less approp. Sinking fund..	27,350	25,550	23,871
Surp. for year.	‡206,998	*855,973	*984,130

*Debit.
†Includes $200,000 unsecured non-interest bearing notes of the Mexican Light, redeemed during the year.
‡Contribution towards meeting capital expenditure in accordance with terms of reorganization agreement.

Mexican Light and Power

Good Progress Being Made with New Lerma River Waterpower Development Undertaken to Assist Government Irrigation Enterprise

The Mexican Light and Power Company, which is the principal subsidiary of the Mexico Tramways Company, has been affected during the past year by much the same considerations which have weighed against the parent organization—renewed political difficulties throughout the Republic, no doubt, will have a debilitating effect upon revenues. It has to be emphasized, however, that, at the time of the last annual meeting, Miller Lash, K.C., the chairman of the Board, drew attention to the fact that it was singular how evenly the revenues were maintained when minor disturbances occurred in various parts of the country. But the existing troubles are such as, from all accounts, have reached widespread proportions, and it will be interesting later to ascertain just what effect will be seen in the operations of the company when another pronouncement is to be made at the coming gathering of the shareholders.

In the absence of figures covering the operations of the company for the fiscal period ended December 31, 1928, there is no way of knowing, from an official source, just what progress has been made by the company in the twelve months in question. There is reason to assume, however, from the deliverance of the chairman mentioned, that a fairly satisfactory statement will be forthcoming. The scheme of arrangements, which was brought into effect in 1927, has been followed by advantageous results, and, no doubt, will be reflected in a manner agreeable to the shareholders. Under the arrangement to which reference is made a discharge of all arrears of interest on the outstanding bonds was secured and all unpaid accumulations of dividends on the 7 per cent cumulative preference shares was made.

It may be useful to recall that, in carrying out the scheme, the capital stock was increased by the creation and issue of 1,140,000 new 4 per cent second preference shares of $5 each, and the funded debt by the issue of a further £1,000,000 of 5 per cent second mortgage bonds. In addition, the arrears of interest on the company's 6 per cent income bonds were liquidated by the delivery of 10-year unsecured non-interest bearing notes for the full amount of such unpaid interest. As a further result of the scheme a consolidated profit and loss account took the place of the consolidated revenue and expenditure account which for some years was drawn up in accordance with the reorganization agreement of 1921.

Work upon the construction of the dam on the Lerma River, somewhat to the west of the El Oro gold fields, is still under way. It is hoped that the present year will see the completion of the hydro-electric installation and that power will be in delivery early in 1930. This work is being undertaken to assist the Government in a huge irrigation scheme that has long been in contemplation. Through this project, which will cost in the neighborhood of $9,000,000 and will result in the impounding of 500,000,000 cubic metres of water, the authorities will be enabled to irrigate a wide agricultural area, while, simultaneously, the company will be in a position to ultimately develop nearly 90,000 additional water power. The generating plants at present in use have an installed capacity of 195,760 horse power, all of this with the exception of 18,000 horse power being water-power development. With the completion of the new development the company consequently will be in possession of a total generating capacity of 285,760 horse power.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... No par value.	190,000 shs.	135,850 shs.
2nd pref. 4%, cum. Par $5.	$5,700,000	$5,700,000
Pref. cum. 7% .... Par $100.	6,000,000	6,000,000

Funded Debt—

First gold sinking fund 5%, due 1940	12,000,000	11,340,500
2nd mtge. 5% bonds due 1968	£3,000,000	$14,600,000
6% cumulative income bonds		17,720,000
Ten-year unsecured non-interest bearing notes, due 1937, issued		3,332,758
Companies controlled by the company:		
Mexican Electric Light, 5% first mtge. bonds, due 1942		5,567,000
Pachuca Light & Power, 5%, first mtge. bonds, due 1967		3,893,333

Dividend Record—
On 7 per cent preference stock $3.50 a share paid Nov. 21, 1927, and May 2, 1928. All dividend arrears paid in 4 per cent second preference stock in 1927.
On 4 per cent preference initial dividend of 10 cents a share for half-year ended Oct. 31, 1927, paid Nov. 21, 1927.
No dividends have been paid on common.

Officers and Directors—
Miller Lash, K.C., chm. G. R. G. Conway, pres.; R. C. Brown, vice-pres.; H. Malcolm Hubbard, vice-pres.; G. T. Clarkson, W. Gow, K.C., C. D. Magee, E. R. Peacock, Rt. Hon. Sir T. White, Henri Speciael, D. N. Heineman, Sr. Don Francisco de A. Cambo y Batlle, E. R. Wood, A. P. Holt, W. R. Fraser, gen. mgr.; R. H. Merry, sec.; P. M. Y. Mendez, J. S. Holmstead, W. D. Hooper, asst. sec's.

Bondholders Committee—
E. R. Peacock, chm.; H. F. Chamen, A. P. Holt, G. C. Cassels, Robt. Fleming, H. M. Hubbard, Sir Alex. Roger.

Market Record—

	Common High	Common Low	Preferred High	Preferred Low
1918	20	16	..	..
1919	48	48	..	..
1920	..	..	..	..
1921	7	5	..	...
1922	17	7	35	31
1923	35	16	57½	53
1924	25	17½	60	38
1925	31	22	64	57
1926	33	29	86	64
1927	65	27	120	65
1928	112	61½	80	77
1929x	100	78	..	..

x To Mar. 12.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years ending Dec. 31

	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $
Net income	4,125,782	4,482,997	4,298,277
Other income	441,056	287,284	166,822
Gross income	4,566,838	4,770,281	4,465,099
Less: Exp.	259,841	173,597	144,688
Bond int.	2,4574,917	1,526,708	1,539,396
Net profits	1,832,080	3,069,976	2,781,015
Less approp.—			
Cont. for cap. expend.	......	3,069,976	2,781,015
S. F. res.	567,759	......	......
Pref. divs.	210,000	......	......
2nd pref. div.	114,000	......	......
Surplus	940,321	......	......

City Gas

The City Gas Company, of London, Ont., while extending service to the populace of that municipality and the Townships of London and Westminster through a system involving more than 115 miles of mains, is largely a family affair in so far as the investment aspect is concerned. The company has not been in the habit of publishing any statement other than the number of meters it has in use and the daily output of gas.

The plant that has been established has been in existence since 1864, with enlargements from time to time to meet the requirements of its constantly growing list of patrons. Following an enlargement that was made a few years ago, it is now in a position to satisfy the needs of the community for quite a long time to come.

The average earnings over a period of five years are reported to have been sufficient to meet dividend requirements three times over. Net assets of the company are said to total $750,000.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Stock .... (Par $20).	$400,000	$288,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 6 per cent bonds, due 1947, $225,000.

Officers and Directors—
C. M. Duffield, pres.; W. L. Duffield, vice-pres.; R. W. Kidner, sec. and treas.; John Pringle, S. Cummings, A. M. Smart, R. Harris.

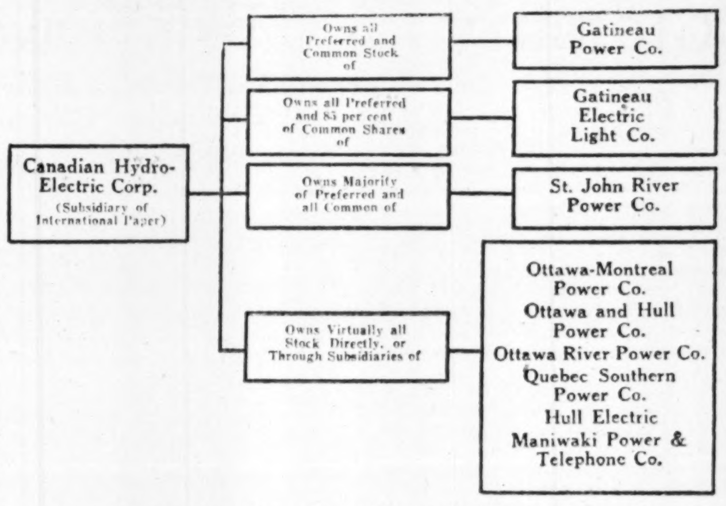
Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Stock .... (Par $20.)	$400,0000	$288,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 6% bonds, due 1947, $225,000.

Officers and Directors—
C. M. Duffield, pres.; W. L. Duffield, vice-pres.; R. W. Kidner, sec. and treas.; John Pringle, S. Cummings, A. M. Smart.

International Paper's Canadian Utilities



Relationship of subsidiary companies of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation.

Canadian Hydro-Electric

Developments of Subsidiaries Proceeding According to Schedule—Paugan and St John Plants Now in Operation

Subsidiary of International Paper and Power Company

Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation controls through its subsidiaries, the power producing companies of the International Paper and Power Company in Canada. The company was formed in 1927 and since that time a substantial portion of its gigantic development programme has been carried out. Canadian Hydro-Electric is controlled by International Paper, which holds all its second preferred common stock.

The corporation controls three subsidiaries: the Gatineau Power Company, the Gatineau Electric Light Company, and the St. John River Power Company. Its interest in these three companies include all the preferred and common shares of the Gatineau Power Company, all the preferred and 85 per cent of the common shares of the Gatineau Electric, and a majority of the preferred and common of the St. John River Power.

Gatineau Power Company

The Gatineau Power Company has made great strides in its progress during the past year. The outstanding development was the completion of the Paugan plan on the Gatineau River, with a capacity of 204,000 h.p. Completion of the initial stage of this project is the first step in a development programme which will give the company an eventual installed capacity of 272,000 h.p. at this plant.

Power from the Paugan station is being delivered to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission over a transmission line 260 miles in length. The contract runs for thirty years, and calls for annually increasing quantities of power until October, 1931. After this date the fixed maximum will be 260,000 h.p., which rate continues through the life of the contract. A second contract with the Commission calls for the reservation of an additional 100,000 h.p., which will be taken up during the next ten years.

Additions have been made to other plants of the Gatineau Power Company. New units have been added to the Chelsea Farmers stations on the Gatineau River, and the total capacity of Gatineau Power's various plants is now about 562,600 h.p.

Gatineau Electric Co.

While Gatineau Power generates this large amount of electric energy, transmission and distribution lies in the hands of another subsidiary of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation,—the Gatineau-Electric Company. This company was formed by the consolidation of the distributing systems of ten smaller companies operating in the district lying beween Hull and the Island of Montreal. A complete system of distribution connecting to sub-stations located at strategic points, facilitates service to existing customers and provides capacity for the demands of the future. The company now serves nearly 17,000 customers in 111 municipalities. This system was rounded out in 1928 by the acquisition of the Ottawa and Hull Power Company and its subsidiary the Ottawa River Power Company. These companies are engaged solely in the wholesale distribution of power and have an installed capacity of 60,000 h.p. with an ultimate capacity of 100,000 h.p.

The Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation through these subsidiaries is a dominant factor in the power situation on the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers. It can supply the power requirements which are steadily expanding with the growing number of the domestic and farm consumers.

St John River Power

The third subsidiary of the corporation, St. John River Power Company, has also made substantial progress in its construction programme. During the past year the initial stage of the Grand Falls development was completed. The first unit of 20,000 h.p. came into operation in October, two others are being installed, one of which will be in operation shortly. The second will probably be completed in the autumn of 1929. The Fraser Companies were the first customers for Grand Falls power. This company has contracted to take 20,000 h.p. for its mill in New Brunswick. The mills of the New Brunswick International Paper Company, when completed, will take up the majority of the output from the Grand Falls station, over a transmission line 110 miles in length.

Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, through its subsidiaries, now has an installed capacity of over 600,000 h.p. Most of this power has been taken up on long term contracts. The fact that power is distributed on both a wholesale and retail basis gives added stability to the company's earning power.

Investment interest in the corporation is confined to its preferred issue and the bonds of its subsidiary, the Gatineau Power Company. Both issues are satisfactory investments in their respective classes, and over a term of years the investment position of these securities should be materially strengthened, due to the ever increasing amount of power which the subsidiaries are selling.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... No par value.	1,000,000 shs.	1,000,000 shs.
1st pref. 6% cum.	37,500,000	12,500,000
2nd pref. non-cum. Par $100.	25,000,000	25,000,000

Both 2nd preferred and common shares are held by International Electric Securities Corp., a subsidiary of International Paper Co.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Dividends—6 per cent per annum on 1st preferred cumulative from Dec. 1, 1927, payable quarterly, Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 1.

Officers and Directors—
A. R. Graustein, pres.; A. G. Yeoman, vice-pres.; F. G. Bush, sec. and treas.; F. C. Dobell, C. R. McKenzie, C. S. Richardson, C. C. Meek.

Quebec Telephone

The Quebec Telephone and Power Corporation, through its subsidiaries, controls and operates 2,600 miles of telephone lines serving over 350,000 people in the eastern counties of Quebec. The company's lines are connected with those of the Bell Telephone Company, the New Brunswick Telephone Company and other independent companies.

Shares in the company were offered in Dec., 1928; the shares, however, are regarded as speculative.

Strong Balance Sheet

The Ottawa Gas Company owns and operates a combined coal and water gas manufacturing plant, having a daily capacity of 1,500,000 cubic feet of gas and 1,000,000 cubic feet of water gas. This gas is distributed to more 17,000 customers through about 152 miles of mains. The franchise of both companies are without time limits.

Gatineau Power Company

Opening of the Paugan Plant Marks Another Stage of Development Program on Gatineau River

Subsidiary of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation

The opening of the Paugan plant of the Gatineau Power Company, in 1928, with an initial installation of 204,000 horsepower, marked the completion of the first stage in this development of the company's power resources on the Gatineau River.

The plant is capable of development up to 272,000 horsepower, through eight generators of 34,000 horsepower each. Six of these are installed and in operation at the present time.

Twenty-six miles below this plant on the Gatineau River are situated the Chelsea and Farmers Stations, having a combined ultimate capacity of 290,000 horsepower. Two new machines were recently brought into operation at these plants, bringing their total developed capacity up to 232,000 horsepower.

Total Capacity of Plants

At the present time the total capacity of all the plants of the company now amounts to 562,600 horsepower, installed or in process of installation. Of this figure, 439,000 horsepower is now installed on the Gatineau, equivalent to nearly one-half of the total power output controlled by International Paper Company and its subsidiaries in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States.

Power from the Paugan Station is being delivered to the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario over transmission lines 260 miles long. The contract runs for 30 years and calls for annually increasing quantities of power until October, 1931. After this date, the fixed maximum demand will be 260,000 horsepower, which rate continues throughout the life of the contract. A second contract which the company has with the Commission, calls for the reservation of an additional 100,000 horsepower, which will be taken up as needed during the next 10 years.

In addition to its stations on the Gatineau River, Gatineau Power Company has hydro-electric plants on the Ottawa River, and its tributaries with a capacity of 126,600 horsepower installed and in process of installation. These plants include a station at Temiskaming with installed capacity of 34,000 horsepower, which supplies power to the parent company's sulphite mill at Kipawa, and stations at Bryson and Chaudière. Other stations are located in Quebec at High Falls, Blanche Falls, Table Falls, Bell Falls, St. Jerome and other smaller developments.

Through its rapid construction and expansion programme, Gatineau Power Company has become one of the largest hydro-electric power producers on the continent. Its plants are within economic transmission distance of one of the largest markets for power in Canada and are supplying energy for various power requirements.

The total potential capacity of the company, including its undeveloped power, is in excess of 1,100,000 horsepower. All of these powers are owned in fee or held under long term government licenses.

The company has commenced construction work on another storage dam on the Gatineau River. The new dam, which will be situated about 30 miles above Maniwaki, will permit a better regulation of the flow of the river, thus allowing for more economic operation of the company's hydro-electric developments.

Investment interest in the property is confined to its bond and debentures; the bonds and debentures are well secured as to assets and as to earnings.

Capitalization—

	Outstanding	
Common	*500,000 shs.	(No par value)
Preferred	*$25,000,000	6% cum.

*All owned by Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., except directors' qualifying shares.

Funded Debt—

6% sinking fund gold A debentures, due 1941..............	$12,131,000
6% Series 'B' due 1941.........	7,500,000
1st Mortgage gold bonds, 5% series, due 1956.............	52,292,500

Officers and Directors—
A. R. Graustein, pres.; G. G. Gale, vice-pres., and gen. mgr.; J. B. White, vice-pres.; O. Shepherd, treas.; F. G. Simons, sec.; N. C. Head, G. H. Montgomery.

Hydro Elec. Securities

Hydro-Electric Securities Corp., one of the late Alfred Loewenstein's companies, is a Canadian incorporation, but directors are in the main English and European financiers, Canadian members of the board being, Andrew P. Holt, G. H. Montgomery and J. S. Norris.

The company is in the nature of an investment trust specializing in public utility securities. Among the holdings of the corporation are the North American Company; Middle West Utilities; Buffalo and Niagara and Eastern Power Company; Rio Tramway Bonds; Columbia Gas; Barcelona Participating Preferred; Sidro (controlling the Barcelona Co., Mexican Tramway Co., and Mexican Light and Power Company).

Vision and faith in fundamental things, with a little patience at times, will bring the investor a rich reward. There is no other country in the world where the stage is set for such an outcome for a sound investment policy. The growing basic undertakings of Canada to-day are the prosperous colossi of to-morrow.

HYDRAULIC TURBINES
PAPER MAKING MACHINERY

PRODUCTS

Paper Machinery

Paper Making Machines—all types
"Beloit" Removable Fourdriniers
Millspaugh Suction Couch and Suction Press Rolls
Rubber Covered Rolls—Press Rolls
Millspaugh Shower Pipes
Granite Top Press Rolls
Calender Stacks—Pope Reels—English Reels
2 Drum Winders—with equal or unequal Drums
"M. & W." 4 Drum Winders
Beaters—Jordans

Hydraulic Machinery

I. P. Morris Hydraulic Turbines
Pelton Water Wheels
Johnson Hydraulic Valves
Moody Spiral Pumps
Large Gate and Pivot Valves
Machinery to special design

Kaelin Electric Steam Generators

For utilizing surplus or off-peak power. Outstanding features are:
Rapid Steam Production — Compactness
Low First Cost — Cleanliness
Low Maintenance Cost — Simplicity
Low Labor Cost — Safety

Kaelin Electric Steam Generators have been built in capacities ranging from 100 K.W. to 42,000 K.W. at voltages from 550 to 13,200.

Alterations

Modernizing and re-building of all types of papermaking machinery to meet purchaser's requirements.

Roll Grinding

Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, operate a special department for the regrinding of rolls and cylinders. Capacity up to 12 feet diameter and 270 inch face.

Granite Rolls — Steel Rolls — Bronze Covered Rolls
Cast Iron and Chilled Rolls — Rubber Rolls

MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT
HEAVY IRON CASTINGS, ETC.

DOMINION ENGINEERING WORKS LIMITED
MONTREAL · CANADA

Cable Address, "DOMWORKS, MONTREAL" P. O. Box 3150 Montreal
Winnipeg Representatives: Dominion Bridge Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Vancouver Representatives: 626 Pender Street, West Vancouver, B.C. P. 51

Associated Companies
I. P. Morris Corporation, Philadelphia — The Pelton Water Wheel Company, San Francisco and New York

A. T. & T. OUTLINES EXPANSION PLANS OF GREAT SCOPE

Senior Company in Bell Group Aggressively Grows

The plans for expansion announced by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company which holds about 80 per cent of the stock of Bell Telephone of Canada, constitute one of the most far-reaching programs ever undertaken by any utility or industrial and are a tribute to the aggressive but conservative management which has piloted this company to a position of world importance without parallel.

Billions of dollars will be spent during the next five years for the extension of plant facilities, the construction of a transatlantic cable, the carrying of approximately 1,500 long-distance wires into Seattle, Los Angeles and San Francisco, the manufacture and installation of talking motion picture apparatus (both operations carried on by subsidiary companies), and the development of television. It is the policy of the company to forecast scientifically the future demand for telephone service, and the rapid growth has exceeded the annual gain in general business, being due to higher standards of living and the trend toward time-saving devices.

Future Growth

It seems obvious that no such broad plans would be contemplated unless the management and their financial advisers were confident that the United States was facing a continuous growth on a sound basis and that other industries would show a like growth.

Before attempting to outline the expansion program it might be well to summarize briefly the progress of the company during the past year. The latest statement reveals net income for 1928 of $143,170,491, the highest in the company's history and equal to $12.11 a share earned on the average number of shares outstanding during the year. This figure compares with $128,614,910 net income reported in 1927 and represents an increase of 12 per cent. More than $1,000,000 a day was expended on construction by the Bell System during the year, and expenditures for the next five years will undoubtedly far exceed the $1,-900,000,000 spent in the past five years.

Increase in Long Distance

One of the most important developments in 1928 was the increased use of the telephone for long-distance tolls, resulting from the improvement in the service. The number of messages handled was 18 per cent greater than in the previous year. Further increases in this type of service are dependent upon adequate and reliable facilities and with this in mind it is planned to spend more than $80,000,000 in 1929 for additional facilities.

During the year contracts were negotiated with both the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company designed to facilitate further the development of electrical communications. With proper apparatus it is now possible to telephone and telegraph over the same wires simultaneously, and as a result of these new affiliations duplicate pole lines and wire circuits will ultimately be eliminated. Arrangements have been made for the lease by the telegraph companies of apparatus designed by the Bell laboratories which will make possible the sending of a greatly increased volume of messages over a single pair of telegraph wires.

The plans for expansion of trans-Atlantic service call for the construction and laying of a cable which will substantially increase the present facilities of continent-to-continent communication and provide a circuit of maximum reliability. It is also planned to extend the present radio-telephone transmission facilities with the addition of two or three short-wave circuits to Europe and a new short-wave circuit to South America. The number of calls made in 1928 was 300 to 400 per cent. greater than in 1927 and with additional facilities and further improvements this service will become increasingly important.

Wide Service

Extensive developments of transcontinental service will be undertaken, which have been made necessary by the general business activity and rapid growth of the Pacific Coast area. These plans include putting into Seattle, Wash., 500 wires which will be carried into the city by one great cable and will be capable of use for telegraphic communications as well. About the same number of wires will be carried into Los Angeles and San Francisco, all of which will be long-distance lines. The voice volume will be sustained at various points along the lines by the use of tremendous vacuum tubes, some of them three feet in length. These tubes are now in process of manufacture by the Western Electric Company, a subsidiary company, at estimated production of 25,000 a year, and with the increase in output, it is stated that production will ultimately reach 100,000 a year.

Benefits From "Talkies"

The rapid development and growing popularity of the "talkies" has resulted in the equipping by Electrical Research Products, Inc., (owned jointly by American Telephone & Telegraph and Western Electric Company) of about 1,000 theatres with Western Electric talking motion picture apparatus. The 1929 program calls for the equipping of an additional 3,000 theatres which will be another important source of revenue. The possibilities in this field are enormous when it is taken into consideration that there are 20,000 motion picture theatres in the United States. It is estimated that earnings from this source alone will approach $13,000,-000 for 1929, and will reach $30,000,-000 in 1930.

Subsidiary Profits

The annual report of Western Electric Company revealed that 1928 was the best year in the company's history. Sales amounted to $287,931,000, an increase of 13½ per cent over 1927. The volume of business increased 22 per cent, the difference being due to lower prices. Net profits were $19,707,880. A conservative policy in regard to depreciation charges has resulted in a reserve for depreciation which is well over 50 per cent of the value of plant and equipment as carried on the balance sheet.

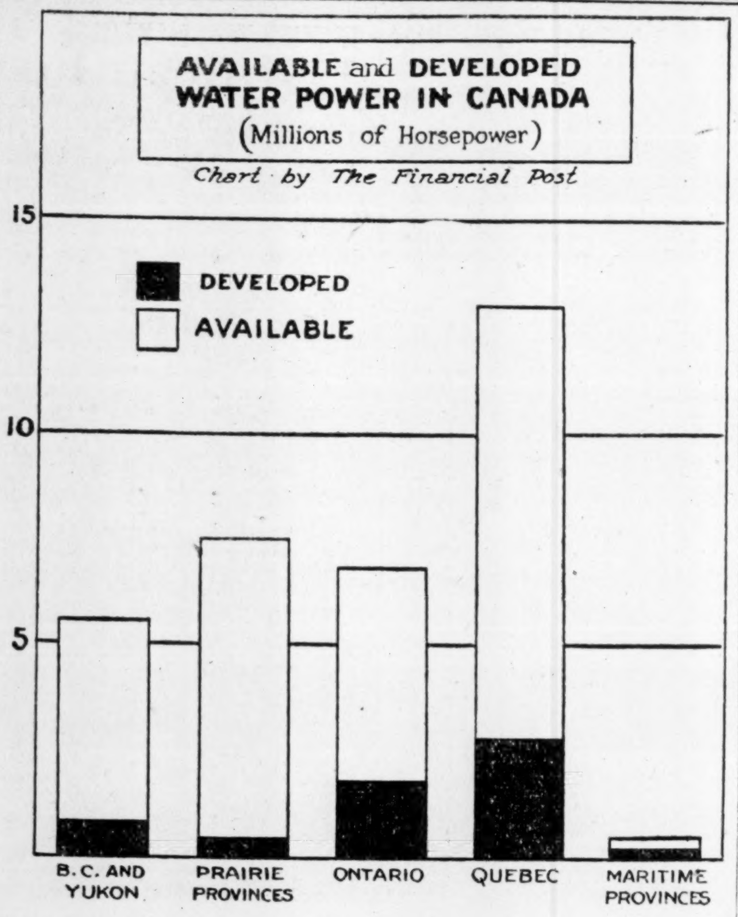
In the field of television important research work is being carried on by the highly trained technical staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratories with the idea that television may ultimately complement the telephone. Walter S. Gifford, president of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, states, "the Bell Telephone Laboratories have the scientific knowledge that would enable them to set up circuits which would carry instantaneously the human voice and the human sight around the world, but how to make this economically practical remains yet to be "discovered."

The necessary funds to carry out this huge program will be raised largely through the sale of additional stock to shareholders as in the past. In addition to receiving regular dividends, stockholders will be privileged to subscribe from time to time for new stock on a basis which will result in the usual profitable "rights."

May Segregate Asset

There is a possibility, although not in the reasonably near future, the company may see fit to segregate its very valuable Western Electric holdings, distributing the shares of the subsidiary company to American Telephone & Telegraph shareholders in the form of a special dividend. With the price of the parent company stock established above 200, it is not unlikely that a split-up of that issue will be considered in time.

The investment status of the company's stock is of the highest character and at current levels a good yield is afforded, taking into consideration the periodic "rights." Upon completion of present plans, the earning power of the stock will be considerably enhanced and the equity value in subsidiary companies greatly increased. With a past record of unusual success and a future brightly defined the stock offers attractive opportunities for investment in a company whose future growth will be coincident with that of the United States in general.



Holding Companies Are Excellent Investments

But There Are Pitfalls to be Avoided in Any Holding Organization Which Pyramids Over Much Profits of Operating Companies

Holding companies sometimes are used to pyramid profits of the operating companies. Suppose half the shares of a traction or power company were owned by a holding company, which in turn had 51 per cent of its stock held by another holding company. When there is a complex financial structure of this character, a rise or fall in the profits of the operating company is tremendously magnified in the earnings of the ultimate holding company.

Capital structures of this kind can be—and deserve to be—criticised. But there is naught of this kind of thing in Canada. The larger power companies such as Shawinigan, own stock in subsidiaries which in turn may own shares in other subsidiaries. But as either the primary or secondary subsidiary is wholly owned, there is no substantial pyramiding of profits.

Pyramiding only occurs in financial structures of this kind when the holding companies or the operating companies have outstanding funded debts.

Can Be Overdone

Any holding company whatever which has either a funded debt or a capitalization which requires only a fixed annual charge such as a preferred stock issue will to a degree either increase or decrease more than proportionately, the earnings of the operating company. This is legitimate, provided it is not over done.

The Power Corporation and the International Power Company are capitalized along these lines. But they are not excessively capitalized. While this situation has a direct bearing on the future of the common shares of these undertakings—yet the bearing seems generally to be favorable for, with such a wide diversification of investments as is held by these companies, any substantial decline in earnings seems more than improbable and any increase in earnings seems probable over a term of years.

Danger of Over Capitalization

As long as there is not a succession of holding companies, and as long as the parent organization is conservatively capitalized, the danger of pyramiding increases and decline in earnings is offset through the diversification of investment.

The properly operated holding company seems to have no demerits as a means of investment and has several features which make it exceedingly attractive to the investor.

Any group of companies operating under the aegis of one holding organization can finance much more cheaply than individual companies. They can make their purchases on a lower cost basis through a central purchasing organization. They can obtain the best engineering services available at a cost commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking.

And in addition they obtain the priceless advantage of obtaining sound management—the most important feature in the operations of any company, whether public utility or otherwise.

Benefits Stockholder

The holding company also permits the shareholders to obtain a wide diversification. The Power Corporation of Canada owns shares in power companies stretching across the length and breadth of the Dominion. Moreover, the earnings of the subsidiaries and affiliated companies are based upon the development of varied industries. Factors which might cause some depression in the power industry in Eastern Canada would not affect companies such as Winnipeg Electric or B. C. Power. All this makes for stable earning power. The holding companies also are able to furnish their subsidiaries with lower cost legal services.

There can be little doubt that the holding company operation of medium sized and smaller companies benefits not only the investor, but the customer of the operating company. The customer benefits by lower costs and by more efficient management.

STEAM IS OFTEN LESS EXPENSIVE TYPE OF PLANT

Declining Costs of Steam Plants Affect Value of Hydro Sites

Water powers are particularly valuable to a country such as Canada. Electrical power can only be generated from two sources, steam or waterpower. But if there is one point upon which the public has generally been mislead, it is in the belief in the merits of hydraulic generators of electricity over the merits of steam generation. There have even been instances when public opinion has forced on companies and on publicly owned utilities a hydraulic development, when the steam development would have been the more economic.

Both methods of generating electricity have their own advantages and disadvantages. Either one may be more economic, depending on the specific circumstances surrounding the development.

It is sometimes taken for granted that because water is running down rivers, necessarily the cost of hydraulic development must be cheaper than steam. In Canada, this is true as a rule. But it is not necessarily true where electricity is required at points close to coal resources or at points where coal can be obtained through a comparatively cheap rail haul.

Steam Cost Gets Lower

Often too, steam generation is much cheaper where the power requirements vary largely during different hours of the day. Incidentally, the advance in the knowledge of fuel technology in the last few years has been such as to increase substantially the efficiency of large coal plants. Today the fixed and operating cost of some of the large U. S. steam power houses compare very favorably with the similar costs of hydraulic development.

Due to the scientific strides which have been made towards the more economic use of fuel, it can be said without question that the inherent value of the waterpowers of Canada has declined over the past few years, for it is only within a year or two that the cost of generating electricity by steam has begun to be comparable with the cost of generating energy from waterfalls.

Consider a single hydro electric plant. On the average, about 85 to 95 per cent of its revenue goes to pay for fixed charges and about 10 per cent goes to pay operating charges. With steam plants, the operating and fixed charges each amount to about 50 per cent of the total costs.

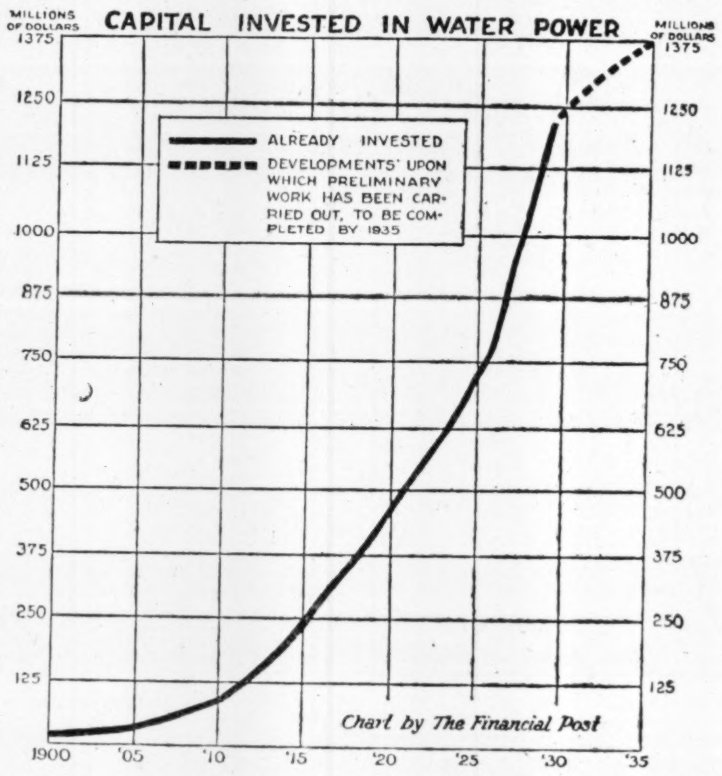
To Determine Cheaper

To determine which is the cheaper method of developing power, the engineering staff of the power companies have always before them the price of coal in any given locality and can compute accurately the cost of delivering power by steam. With hydro electric energy, to obtain the cost of producing power, it is necessary first to take into consideration the cost of buying or leasing a power site. Then, to add fixed charges on the plant and operating costs. It can be seen that whenever the actual cost of a hydro power site gets beyond a definite figure it is cheaper to generate electricity by steam rather than from waterpower.

In central Canada, the waterpowers are particularly valuable as this section of the Dominion is far removed from the coal resources of the country. But even in Ontario, hydro development is only less costly than steam when it can, or ultimately will, be used to furnish a base load. To take care of peak loads, the steam plant is usually the less expensive.

One Billion Dollars Needed for Power

The attractiveness of the water power securities is evidenced in the fact that capital is always available for developments of such a promising character. For the past three years expenditures of upwards of $227,000,000 have been made. During the next seven years, at least $1,000,000,000 more will be required from investors to meet the needs of expansion in the industry.



Cost of Power Has Bearing On Investment Picture

Current Money Rates Play Prominent Part in Cost Price—Costs Vary with Cost of Plant, Interest Charges and Distribution

The cost of power is an intricate subject which has an interest for the investor in power stocks. Although it is only a subject on which the expert can speak with authority, yet it is a subject on which the investor should have at least a superficial knowledge so that he will not be misled by extravagant statements which might be made touching power securities.

The cost of power comes under two heads, namely developing and distributing costs. Often the distributing costs equal the actual development costs. So the investor must have a clear understanding that the cost price of power in his house or in his plant is an entirely different matter to the cost of say 24 hour continuous power at the "bus bar" of the generating station.

Distribution costs are a variable factor in the cost of power. They depend on the load factor on the distribution lines, the length of the lines and the density of plants and population served.

Production, or development costs are variable also, but it can be said that in Canada to purchase a power site and erect a plant costs, on an average say $150 per horsepower. In some instances, this cost is as low as $90, but in others it might run up to $400 per horsepower.

Fixed charges of 7 per cent on $150 would amount to $10.50 a year and added to this there would probably be another 5 per cent for depreciation and other charges, so that the actual cost of the continuous output of one horsepower over a year would amount to $18 annually in a development costing originally $150 per horsepower.

Naturally, if the consumer were purchasing only a small load from such a development, the rate which he would pay would have to vary with the volume and the length of the duration of the load used by the other consumers on the lines.

Vary With Money Rate

From this it will be seen also that power costs must vary with money costs. The power rates from a development erected when money cost 7 per cent would naturally be higher than a similar development erected when the bonds could be sold on a 5 per cent basis. This applies to power sold at the switchboard at the plant. But only a little power is sold thus.

An increase of only 1 per cent in the interest which a company must pay in fixed charges results in a much larger increase in the actual cost of the power. For instance, presuming a development costs $100, the annual fixed charges on the money invested would be $5 to which might be added a further $3 for other charges, including operating and depreciation. This makes the total cost of the power developed of $8 annually. Presuming the money were secured at 6 per cent instead of 5 per cent the annual cost of the power of the plant would amount to $6 plus $3 for other charges, making a total of $9 annually. Thus an increase of 1 per cent in the fixed charges makes an increase of 12.5 per cent in the actual cost of the power.

Industry's Capital is on Sound Basis

The total invested in water-power development is now some $1,172,600,000. Of this figure, some $1,000,000,000 or 85 per cent has been spent on land, buildings, plants, equipment, distribution and transmission of power. This amounts to an average of $219 per horse power installed, including both transmission and distribution.

This is a low figure when compared with that of other countries. On a capital basis the industry occupies a conservative position—particularly in view of its earning capacity even during dull periods.

Wahnapitae Power

Earnings of Company Operating in Northern Ontario to Grow

The Wahnapitae Power Company owns, under long term lease, three water powers on the Wahnapitae River in the northern section of Ontario. The power developed is sold and distributed in Sudbury and the surrounding areas, in which there is a steadily growing demand for electric energy. The industrial expansion which is taking place in Northern Ontario, has materially improved the position of the company.

The annual earnings statement of the company is not published, but it is understood that the company's revenue is increasing and that its financial position is being strengthened. The investment interest in the company is confined to the bond issue. Earnings are substantially above interest requirements.

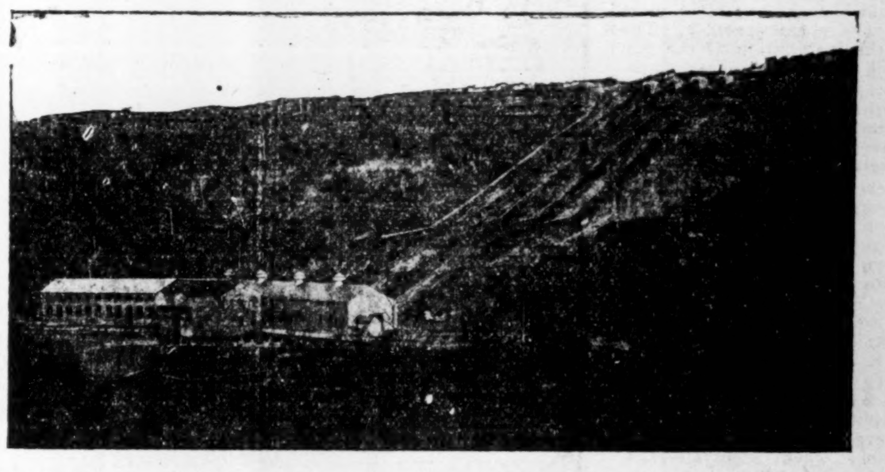
Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common stock ... (Par $100).	$1,000,000	$710,400
Funded Debt—		
6½% first mtge. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1944 ..	1,000,000	500,000

Officers—

W. McVittie, pres.; Alex. H. Skene, sec.-treas., mgr. and purchasing agent; K. McRae, supt.

THE SIGN OF SERVICE



Hydraulic Power Plant at Power Glen, St. Catharines, Ontario.

Dominion Power and Transmission Company Limited

Head Office: Terminal Building, Hamilton, Canada

CONTROLS AND OPERATES

The Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Company, Limited.
The Hamilton Electric Light and Power Company, Limited.
Hamilton Street Railway Company.
Hamilton Terminal Company, Limited.
The Lincoln Electric Light & Power Co., St. Catharines.
The Hamilton, Grimsby & Beamsville Electric Railway Company.
The Brantford & Hamilton Electric Railway Company.
The Dundas Electric Co., Limited, Dundas.
The Western Counties Electric Company, Limited, Brantford.

This Company furnishes power and lighting service to the Cities of Hamilton, Brantford and St. Catharines, and the Towns and Villages of Burlington, Oakville, Dundas, Grimsby, Beamsville, Stoney Creek, Smithville and Bronte. It owns and operates a system of Bus Lines radiating in every direction from Hamilton.

"DOMINION POWER SERVICE" was the principal factor in the industrial development of the Towns and Cities in this district.

Harnessing Canada's Waterpowers

An aerial view of the Great Falls Station of the Manitoba Power Company where six 21,000 kv-a C. G. E. generators are installed, is shown above.

In power plants from Coast to Coast, C. G. E. generating equipment is playing an important part in converting the power of rivers and streams into useful electrical energy.

Generators, transformers, switching equipment—motors, industrial control—traffic control, street lighting equipment—Edison Mazda Lamps, Radiolas and Hotpoint Appliances ....these are part of the complete line of electrical equipment supplied by C. G. E. for the needs of the generating station, the municipality, the industrial plant and the home.

29-Es-5

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. Limited

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO. SALES OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

RADIO NOW USED FOR INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Jas. Richardson and Sons Install Equipment in Montreal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The Montreal office of James Richardson and Sons is now in direct radio communication with its western receiving stations. The office is able to transmit messages on a short wave length which can be picked up by any of the company's receiving stations, it can receive messages broadcasted from the Winnipeg office. This innovation is a significant development in inter-office communciation, and opens up wide possibilities in this field.

The load on the company's Montreal wire became heavy; steps were taken to relieve the pressure. The result is the installation of the two small machines in the company's offices in the Royal Bank Building, through which direct communciation is maintained with Winnipeg and the West. Messages are transmitted in the continental code. The message is typed, stencilled, and fed automatically through the transmitter. It goes over a land wire to the recently acquired towers at La Prairie, and from there is broadcasted. Reception in Montreal is picked up at a station at Yamaciche, outside Montreal, and relayed into the office.

Relieves Wire Load

Not only does this new method of inter-office communication relieve the load on the regular telegraph wires, but it also provides an excellent reserve in case of wire trouble. For instance, when recent electrical disturbances played havoc with telegraphic communications, a substantial portion of the company's business was transferred to the radio.

The radio has played a large part in the Richardson business for some years. The company has a studio in Winnipeg from which is broadcasted an extensive programme every day. Letters of appreciation are received from all over the world, Great Britain, Peru, the West Indies, Newfoundland. Once a week a French programme is broadcasted. James Richardson, president of the company, has made full use of recent scientific developments in his undertakings. Now the radio is being put to its fullest use; the present innovation marks a new and important step in inter-office communciation.

GIGANTIC MERGER OF GAS COMPANIES BLANKETS EUROPE

Britain and the Continent Included in Territory

The development of a large international system of gas utilities through the British Isles and the Continent of Europe to realize the modern potentialities of the gas industry is now being pushed. The central company in the combination will be the Imperial Continental Gas Association, one of the oldest public utility holding companies in Europe, which works in harmony with the Continental Union Gas Co.

The Imperial Continental Gas Association has hitherto been an operating as well as a holding company, and before the war took a dominating part in the gas industry of Germany, Belgium, Holland and France. The German holdings were lost during the war, the company receiving reimbursement at the end of the conflict. The company is now changing its form of organization, however, and is building up a number of operating subsidiaries to enlarge the scope of its activities. It will then become a holding company. The Jessel interests will remain dominant in its affairs.

Buy Into Brussels Area

The Imperial Continental Gas Association has taken the first step in this expansion program through the organization of Electrogaz, as the Société Electricité et Gaz de l'Agglomeration Bruxelloise is called. This company has taken over the interests of Imperial Continental Gas in the Brussels area, both in gas and electricity, and in exchange turned over practically its entire capital of 98,000,000 Belgian francs par value to the holding company.

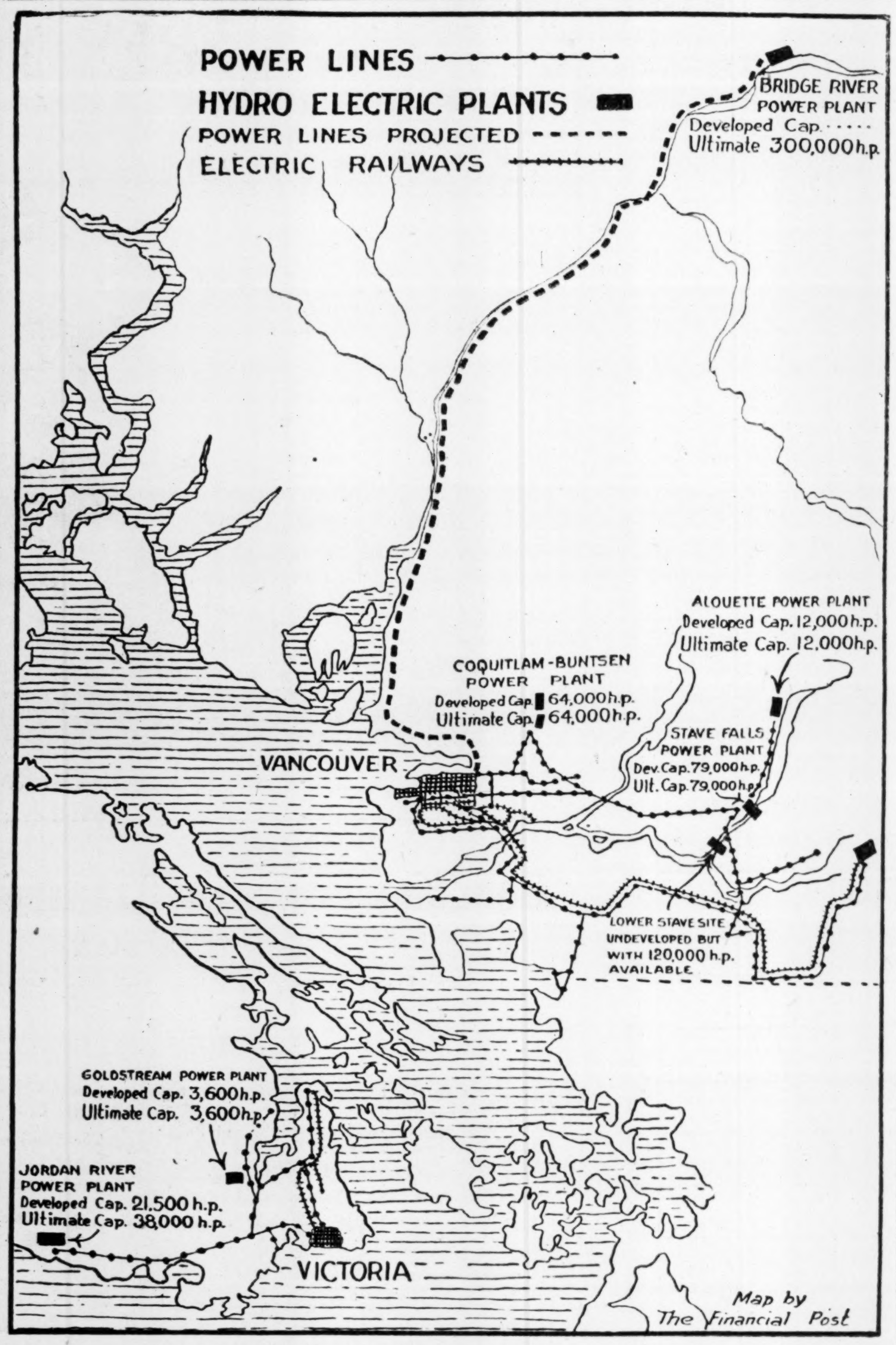
The reason for the change in the character of the company to a holding company is the legal difficulty which it has faced in operating in many of the countries of Europe under present conditions. It plans eventually to permit local governments to share with it in the ownership and management of the companies it will acquire, thus winning their friendship and getting suitable concessions.

The largest subsidiary of the company is the Compagnie Continentale du Gaz of Paris, in which it owns a substantial stock majority. This company is one of the leading public utility enterprises of France, serving such large centres as Lille. It has important expansion plans under way, and its stock in the last few months has risen from 1,500 francs to 5,000 francs a share on the Paris bourse.

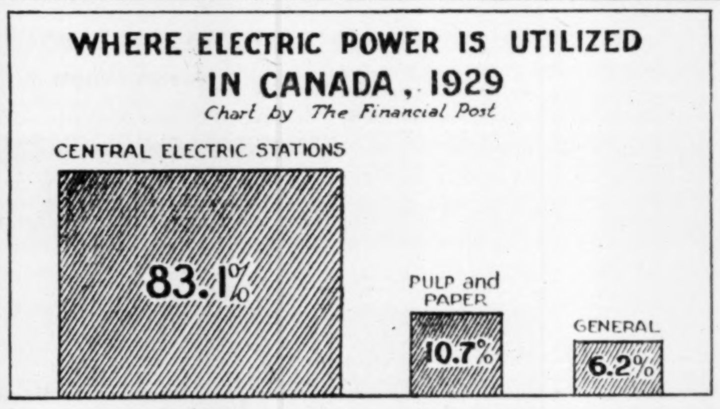
Some of the strongest financial interests in London are behind the expansion program of the Imperial Continental Gas Association and a block of the stock of this company is held by the Continental Union Gas Co., an old-time investment company in the gas field. This company has a large interest in the Compagnie Union de Gaz, another big French holding concern, which it has recently disposed of, and with the proceeds it is believed it will in part increase its interest in Imperial Continental Gas. It also controls a large part of the gas industry in the British Isles.

Substantial progress has been made in the technical aspects of the gas industry in Europe and already gas is being transported several hundred miles in long distance interconnected mains in Germany. Furthermore, exploitation of by-products and the economies of large plants are being sought in the expansion activities of these companies.

B. C. Electric's Extensive Services



Map of properties of British Columbia Power Corporation's subsidiaries.



BILLION PEOPLE NOW CAN LISTEN TO BROADCASTING

World is Now Blanketed With Radio Receiving Sets

That radio is a world institution is emphasized in an analysis of world markets for radio equipment issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce. According to the survey radio sets are in use in almost every country of the world, aggregating 20,000,000 sets.

According to the figures nearly half of the sets are in the United States. Great Britain and Germany are almost on a par with approximately 2,500,000 each; France is next with 1,250,000; Japan has 550,000 and Argentine follows closely with 530,000. Sweden and Austria are next in number of instruments, with 371,000 and 325,000, respectively. Czechoslovakia and Italy have 250,000 each.

Many in U.S.A.

Of the radio sets in North America, the United States has more than 95 per cent. Japan has approximately the same proportion of the sets in Asia. Argentina has more than half of the instruments in South America and the three countries of Great Britain, Germany and France have 75 per cent. of the sets in Europe. The Union of South Africa possesses about 90 per cent of the sets in Africa.

Government Regulation

The report shows that in almost every country there are regulations governing broadcasting. In the larger nations of Europe the government owns and operates broadcasting stations. In Sweden a concession is granted to one company to operate the major stations. Australia and New Zealand also grant concessions, although the latter country is preparing to take over the larger stations.

It is a fairly universal rule, outside of the United States, for owners of radio sets to pay a license fee to the government. The tax in Great Britain is $2.45, the German tax is $5.70, the Japanese tax is $9, and the tax in Salvador is $18. This last tax is the highest shown in the report. The lowest tax is 5c. in France.

"Broadcasting service, with few exceptions," says the report, "is available in every inhabited region of the world.

"One can now hear the latest news, popular music as well as the opera, and sports from all parts of the world—from such widely separated cities as Berlin, Nairobi, Johannesburg, Paris, Sydney and Pittsburgh, with the use of short waves, as easily as though such cities were but a few hundred miles distant. World-wide broadcasting is now a fact.

Billion People Can Listen

"One billion people live within constant receiving distance of broadcasting stations. The source of the population figures used to arrive at this result gives the world a population of 1,748,000,000.

"The number of receiving sets in use is over 20,000,000, practically all of them being within areas where reception of at least one station is certain. With an average of five members to each family, 100,000,000 people are equipped with receiving facilities, or 10 per cent of the population in these zones. To put radios in all their homes, 200,000,000 sets would be required. With broadcasting facilities provided throughout the world, nearly 350,000,000 sets would be required.

"The number of receiving sets in the world has increased by 33 1/3 per cent in two years," the report continues, "but the rate of increase is slower each year. This is the usual experience in marketing any commodity, and should not be taken as an indication that the radio market is falling off, but rather that each successive total requires greatly increased numerical values to equal any given rate."

Western Power Plant in Picturesque Setting

Sentinel plant of East Kootenay Light and Power Corporation, which produces power from pulverized coal.

Consumers' Gas Sells Block of $1,250,000 Securities by Tender

The Consumers' Gas Company, on Monday of this week, was enabled to dispose of its entire offering of 12,500 shares, having a par value of $1,250,000. Tenders for the stock very much in excess of the amount available were received. A prominent official of the company, is authority for the statement that the top figures in all instances were accepted. The management, however, is unwilling to disclose the amount of the successful bids, fearing that this might induce dissatisfaction in certain quarters. The shares latterly have been selling in limited quantities on the Toronto Stock Exchange around 188, so that it is reasonable to assume that the prices offered were somewhat around that level.

Corporations generally are averse to selling their stock by public tender. There is always the danger of control of a company being disturbed in this process. E. W. Beatty, the president of the Canadian Pacific, emphasized the point mentioned in his argument recently before the Railway Commissioners at Ottawa. In the matter of the C.P.R. the dangers of foreign incursions have to be guarded against at all times. In the case of Consumers' Gas control is not so likely to pass out of the country but it well might get away from the city and province.

Dissatisfaction of Shareholders

Another difficulty arising out of sale by tender is found in the fact that it is apt to induce dissatisfaction amongst the shareholders. On one occasion a capitalist in the millionaire class, now dead some years, came into the head office of the Consumers' Gas in a very wrathy mood. "I bought your stock," he said to the general manager, "at 150 and now I see you have been selling it at 135." He was quite content with his bargain until he heard of someone who had bought it at a lower level than he had done.

Consumers' Gas in the past five years has made three allotments of stock, blocks of $2,000,000 being put out in each instance. These were for shares of a par value of $100. In 1923 the price obtained was $145, in 1925 it was $140 and in 1926 it was $150. Prior to the first mentioned year the stock had a parity of $50. The first allotment on this basis in 1917 brought $75 and the second in 1921 brought $59. The management of the company has always contended that when it is permitted to allot the shares at a given price to its own shareholders a wider distribution is secured than is possible through public tender or sale by auction. Stock in the company since 1922, after it was given a par value of $100, has ranged from a low point of 147 to a high point last year of 210. The low point this year has been 184.

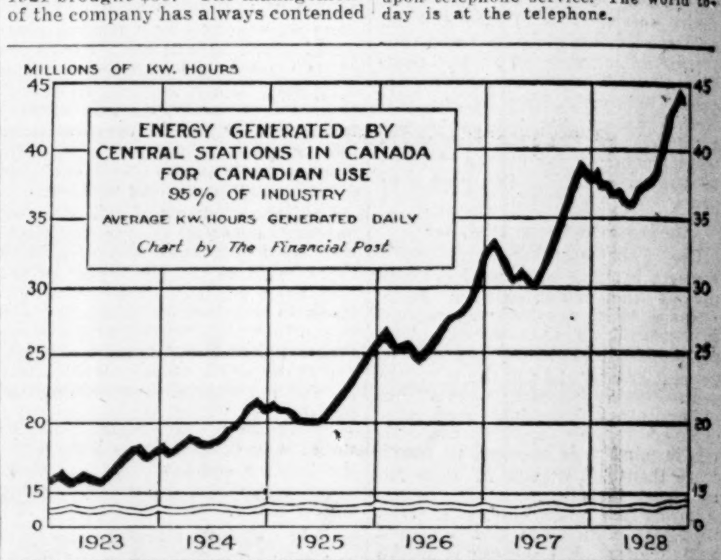
Go To Big Corporations?

Not a few have a mistaken notion that if the stock in a public utility enterprise is sold by tender the average investor or the ordinary citizen, as the case may be, is more apt to obtain holdings than if the shares were allotted to existing shareholders. The theory may be all right, but it doesn't work out that way in practice. In the present instance, for example, if an investor wanted a 6 per cent return on his money he would doubtless have bid about 166, and the chances would be altogether against his obtaining a single share. On the contrary, a corporation that is in the way of investing millions of dollars each year, and necessarily in the market for gilt-edged, readily-marketable securities, would be content with 5 per cent or a little better. Such an organization would doubtless bid above the 190-mark and would obtain all of the stock that it required at such a level. But where the average investor stands in an arrangement of this kind the politicians may be left to say.

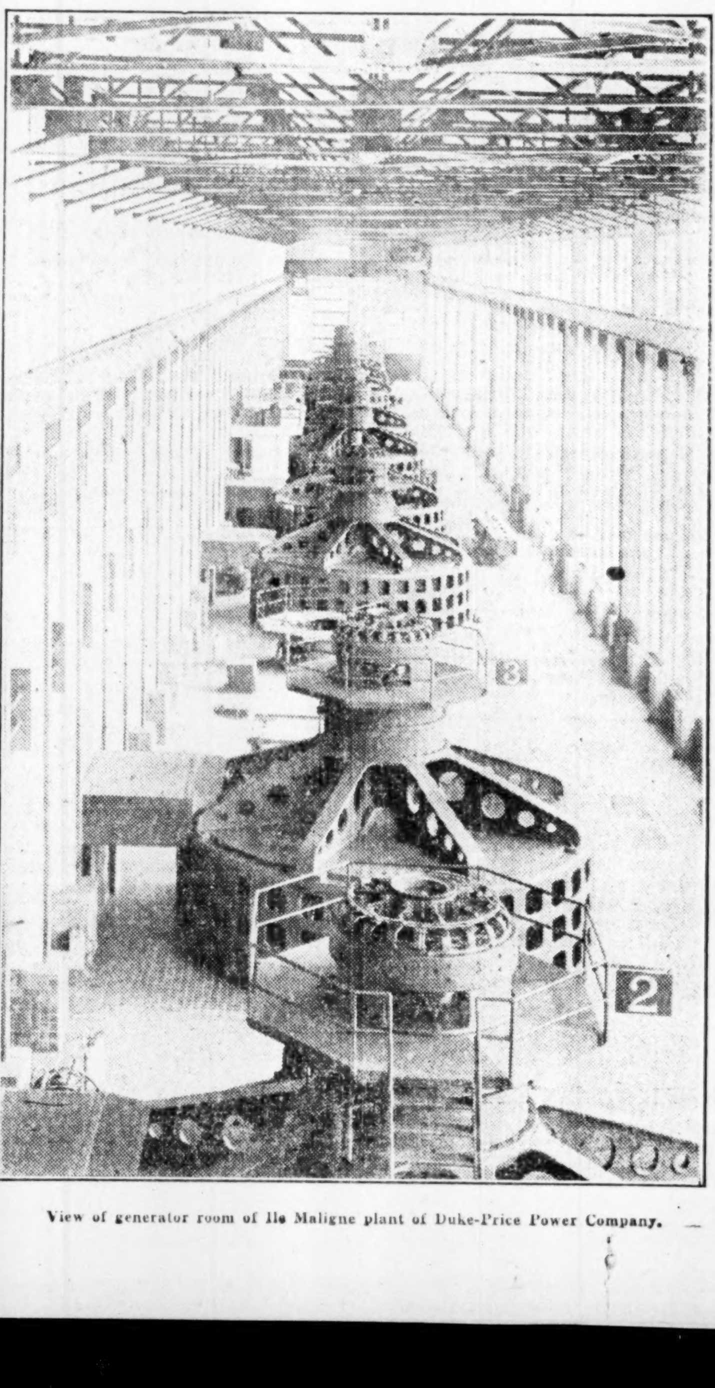
Associated Gas

The Associated Gas and Electric System has issued a preliminary consolidated statement of earnings and expenses of its properties covering the twelve months ended December 31, last. This indicated gross earnings and other income of $42,163,550, an increase of $6,866,809, or 19 per cent; operating expenses and maintenance, including taxes, amounting to $22,992,913, an increase of $4,728,258, or 26 per cent; and net earnings of $19,170,637, an increase of $2,138,551, or 13 per cent. After meeting all charges, including preferred dividends, replacements, renewals, and depreciation, there was a surplus of $6,495,592, and increase in the period of $236,939, or 4 per cent.

The Bell Company's big 1929 programme illustrates as nothing else could do, the extent to which modern business and social life is dependent upon telephone service. The world today is at the telephone.



Interior of Modern Power Plant



View of generator room of Ile Maligne plant of Duke-Price Power Company.

Built by Those it Serves

The "Ottawa Electric Building" —our newly occupied home.

Nine storeys high and with a frontage of 66 feet, it extends the full width in from Sparks to Queen Streets. The building is one of the best appointed in Canada.

The solid growth of the Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company, Limited, is a reflection of the goodwill of those it serves.

Whilst the company's management has always planned in advance of lighting, gas and power requirements to meet increasing needs, yet customers' goodwill has been the factor which has built the company and inspired constantly improving service.

Nor must be overlooked the confidence of Canadian investors in the management, stability and growth of the company—a confidence which has made possible ready capital for every expansion need.

The company's lighting and gas service is reliable, constant and economical. Power supplies for industry are continuous, efficient and adequate for many years to come.

The "Ottawa Electric Building," recently occupied, is a fine evidence of the company's far-seeing policies and growth—an achievement in which each user of the company services may share with pride.

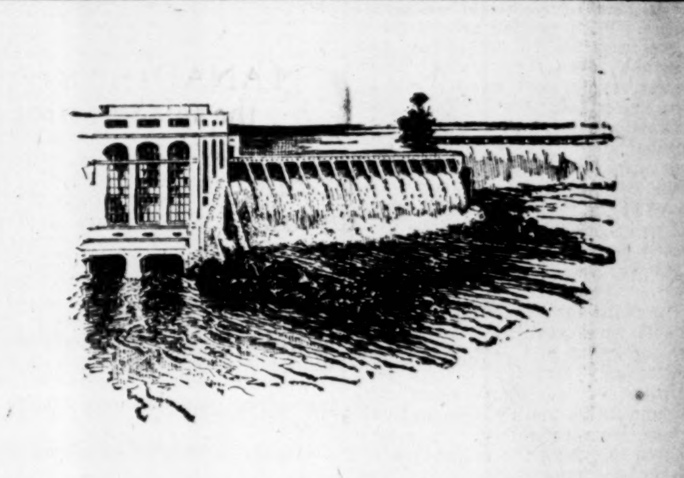
Officers and Directors:

Mr. T. Ahearn—*President*
Mr. F. E. Bronson—*Vice-President*

Mr. Thos. Workman
Mr. W. C. Pitfield
Mr. H. H. Horsey
Mr. T. F. Ahearn
F. W. Fee, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Mr. Geo. F. Henderson, K.C.
Mr. Abner Kingman
Mr. W. Lyle Reid
Mr. L. N. Poulin
D. R. Street, *General Manager*

The Ottawa Electric Co. — The Ottawa Gas Co.

Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co.
OTTAWA — Limited — CANADA



ACCELERATING Canada's Mining Development

BY anticipating the power needs of the rapidly expanding mining industry of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, this company and its subsidiaries is playing an important part in accelerating the development of this area.

This availability of hydro-power to the mining industry assures a substantial future both for the industry and the power companies by which it is served.

Canada Northern Power
CORPORATION LIMITED

Controlling and Operating
Northern Ontario Power Co. Limited
Northern Quebec Power Co. Limited

Public Utility Enquiries

B. C. Telephone

Have been considering the purchase of B.C. Telephone preferred stock but before doing so, would appreciate an independent opinion upon its value. I want a stock that is sound and which will give me a fair yield on my money.

B. C. Telephone preferred appears to be an excellent investment. The company operates in a growing territory and should do well over a period of years.

B. C. Power

Would appreciate your opinion on the "A" shares of B. C. Power Corporation. I am in a position to hold this stock over a period of years.

The "A" shares of the B. C. Power Corporation can be regarded as a satisfactory long hold investment. The "B" shares can be regarded as mildly speculative. Over a term of years the outlook for the "B" stock is promising.

Jamaica P. Service

Would appreciate any information you may have on Jamaica Public Service preferred stock. I have seen comparatively little news about this company in the papers recently.

Jamaica Public Service preferred is a fair stock in its class. It is a good little company. About every eight or nine years, though, Jamaica has a hurricane which reduces the profits of the company temporarily.

P. U. Investments

The stock of the Public Utility Investment Company has been recommended to me for purchase. As I do not know much about this company, I am writing to you for an opinion before making any commitment.

The Public Utility Investment Company is a small investment trust operating, apparently, along sound lines. As such, some of the shares might be included in any well diversified list.

Canadian Hydro

Kindly let me have your opinion on the first preferred stock of Canadian Hydro Electric. Would you purchase this stock in preference to that of the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company?

The first preferred stock of the Canadian Hydro Electric can be regarded as an investment. It is an attractive stock in its class and looks to us to be much more attractive than the preferred of the Nova Scotia Light and Power which is but a small undertaking.

B.C. Power

I have some $12,000 for investment and am considering placing it in the stock of British Columbia Power Corporation, which has been highly recommended to me. Do you consider this a sound move?

You would be quite safe in putting $12,000 in British Columbia Power Corporation—provided this represents only a portion of the amount you have available for investment in sound stocks. Diversification is the prime element of the art of investment. Therefore, your stock holdings and your bond holdings should be well diversified.

Brazilian Rights

On the strength of information published in your paper, I wagered that Brazilian Rights sold as high as $6. Friends of mine call on me to prove it. Please do so for me.

According to the official Bank Exchange Record of the Toronto Stock Exchange ten Brazilian rights sold at six on the morning of Friday, January 11th. This was, we believe, the opening price for these rights as none had been traded previously and there were no further transactions that morning.

Winnipeg Electric

What is going to happen to Winnipeg Electric shares? I was thinking of going into the market and purchasing some as I feel the stock is selling too low, and I should have a chance of making a decent profit. How do you regard the shares at their present level?

Winnipeg Electric common shares look to be a satisfactory long hold stock which a few years hence may be able to work itself into the out and out investment class.

The market course of the stock over the next few months, though, is somewhat speculative. At the present time, a Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate the company's dealings with the Manitoba Government on the acquisition of the Seven Sisters Falls power site.

If any facts adverse to the company be brought out at the investigation, it would obviously have an adverse effect on the shares marketwise for the time being.

We are doubtful if anything affecting the company adversely will be brought out in the evidence before the commission. Hence, we feel that the stock might well be included in a diversified list and regarded as a long hold. At present price the shares undoubtedly look attractive.

Dominion Has Vast Power Resources

Province	Available 24-hour power at 80% Efficiency: At Ordinary Min. Flow H.P.	At Ordinary Six Months Flow H.P.	Turbine Installation H.P.
1	2	3	4
British Columbia	1,931,000	5,103,500	554,792
Alberta	390,000	1,049,500	34,532
Saskatchewan	542,000	1,082,000	35
Manitoba	3,309,000	5,344,500	311,925
Ontario	5,330,000	6,940,000	1,903,705
Quebec	8,459,000	13,064,000	2,387,118
New Brunswick	87,000	120,800	67,131
Nova Scotia	20,800	128,300	74,356
Prince Edward Island	3,000	5,300	2,439
Yukon and Northwest Territories	125,200	275,300	13,199
Canada	20,197,000	*33,113,200	†5,349,232

* Would permit a total installation of at least 43,000,000 h.p. Figures cover merely surveyed resources and represent only a conservative estimate of actual total resources.

† Of which pulp and paper industry uses 25½ per cent and the mineral industry uses nine per cent.

Inter. Utilities

For some time I have been thinking of purchasing the class "A" stock of International Utilities. There is a comparatively high yield on this stock and I am wondering if there are any adverse features which have influenced its market value. If purchased, I would be in a position to put this stock away for a long hold. Do you consider it a worthwhile investment for a diversified list?

International Utilities Class "A" stock has interesting possibilities at the present time. As you are probably aware, this company controls a large number of public utilities in Western Canada, the principal ones being the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, Northwestern Utilities, and Canadian Utilities. The company is controlled from New York, but at the present time, it may be said that its largest interests centre in Canada rather than in the United States.

It is understood that negotiations are on between an American trust company and International Utilities for the purchase by the former of International Utilities holdings in Canada. If such a deal were to go through, it is quite likely that the shareholders of International Utilities would receive a price for their stock, better than the current market levels.

In any event, International Utilities is making good progress and expanding along sound lines. Its franchises, particularly in Western Canada, have very wide powers and at some future date will be a valuable asset.

Great Lakes Power

I hold ten shares of Great Lakes Power Co., costing me $1,000 and yielding 7 per cent. I don't know anything of the Middle West Utilities but have been offered a trade as per the circular I enclose. Could you tell me something of it and also give your opinion of the proposition?

We believe that you will not be making a mistake if you deposit your preferred shares in Great Lakes Power Co., to be exchanged for the six per cent cumulative no par preferred stock of the Middle West Utilities Company. The Great Lakes Power Co. and the Middle West Utilities Co., both are Insull companies. Therefore, as you have been satisfied with your investment with the management of Great Lakes Power Co. in the past you should be satisfied with investment in Middle West Utilities Co. We think that as a general rule investment in a utility holding company is slightly more attractive than investment in one or other of the constituent companies, especially, as in the case of Great Lakes Power, the constituent company is a somewhat small one.

Of course you will be sacrificing one per cent in yield by the exchange. The Great Lakes Power preferred pays you seven per cent on $100 par value and the Middle West Utilities preferred pays $6.00. On the other hand rights to buy common stock accrue from time to time on the $6.00 cumulative preferred of the Middle West Utilities and we believe it is correctly stated in the circular that these rights in the past have averaged approximately $5.00 per share for each of the past two years.

Public Utility Stocks

We are interested in Canadian Public Utility stocks. While we get occasional news of their activities, in the Dutch papers, yet the information is scanty. Before investing in these stocks, we would appreciate any information you may have and recommendation as to the best purchase at the moment, with a view to a long hold. Are there any booklets on the industry?

There are no booklets published on the investment merits of the Canadian public utility stocks and bonds. Annually, The Financial Post publishes a Public Utility Number which reviews separately the investment merits of each of the individual companies operating in this interesting field.

The Financial Post Survey of Corporate Securities also reviews all of the public utilities. The 1929 edition will be available in five weeks.

No, there are no utilities operating in Canada which pay 10 per cent stock dividends. But many of them, such as Shawinigan and Power Corporation from time to time offer new shares to their present shareholders at a price well below current market quotations. From these new stock offerings and from the dividends on the stock, over a term the holder can expect to obtain a very satisfactory return on the investment in any sound Canadian public utility company.

Companies such as Montreal Power, Shawinigan and Power Corporation, three of the most attractive public utility enterprises in Canada, yield at present prices only a little more than 2 per cent. But, the holders of these stocks fully realize that from time to time in the future they will receive either stock dividends or the rights to purchase new stock coupled with a market appreciation which will ultimately return them a good yield on their holdings.

In our estimation, the most attractive public utility stocks available in Canada today are as follows:

Montreal Power,
Shawinigan,
Power Corporation.

There are other power stocks which are also attractive but which do not occupy quite as strong a position as these companies. These include:

Winnipeg Electric,
Southern Canada Power,
B. C. Power Corporation.

$500 to Spend

I have $5,000 to invest. Can you advise me of the best way to do it?

It is possible to buy five, ten or twenty shares of a number of the leading Canadian stocks and to have the total investment approximate $5,000.

For slightly less than $5,000, at present market prices, you can buy twenty shares of Steel Co. of Canada, ten shares of City Dairy, five shares of Bell Telephone, ten shares of Power Corporation of Canada and ten shares of Imperial Oil. The purchaser of these would have an investment in a basic steel industry, the soundest food stock, one of the most important of the utilities, a second utility which apparently is attractive from the point of view of appreciation and the leading oil stock which is important in the producing, refining and wholesale and retail distribution of all kinds of oil.

In order to keep within the $5,000 we have not suggested a bank stock. We believe, however, that you advisedly would keep in mind the possibility of buying a few shares of one of the bank stocks when the funds are available. At present prices you could have two shares of Royal Bank for about $800. Ordinarily, we do not recommend the purchase of stock in less than five share lots. But in most instances it is practicable to trade in two or three share lots of bank stocks.

We do not suggest that these are the best stocks. We can only hope that they are among the best. For instance, it is merely a matter of choice whether you buy Bell Telephone or Montreal Power. Both are sound investment stocks, and while the yield on one is slightly higher than the yield on the other, it is possible that Montreal Power has a somewhat greater chance of appreciating in value. Bell Telephone at the present time is being subjected to some rather unfair political propaganda. This perhaps has made the stock a little bit cheaper at this time than it would otherwise be. Increases in dividend rates on Bell Telephone possibly are not to be expected, but if parliament authorize the increase in the capitalization of the company there will be rights from time to time which will increase the average yield.

Mr. Manufacturer, FREE YOURSELF

From Profit-Consuming Overhead of Congested Centres!

FOLLOW the example of over 40 large manufacturers who, within the last few years, have deserted the older centres—where costs mount, where labor problems are many, where taxation is high—to establish their plants, representing a capital of over $60,000,000.00, in

THE SOUTHERN CANADA POWER INDUSTRIAL AREA

Situated in the very heart of Industrial America, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, close to Montreal, close to the United States border, with unexcelled Railway Facilities and cheap rates to the leading markets of Canada as well as to water terminals for overseas trade.

Freedom from profit-consuming overhead is assured you. Ample and reliable power supplied economically; low taxation fixed with the object of assisting manufacturers to develop the district; excellent manufacturing sites offered at nominal prices; and above all abundant labor that likes to work and helps cut corners you've never cut before.

SOUTHERN POWER CANADA
"Owned by those it Serves"

Maps and full information sent gratis and without in any way obigating you.

Send for Facts NOW.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT F.P.
Southern Canada Power Co., Limited,
330 Coristine Bldg., Montreal.

Without in any way obligating me, please send facts as to labor costs, sites, shipping facilities, etc., regarding your industrial area to:

Name .... Official Title ....
Firm ....
Address .... City ...., Prov. ....

Nova Scotia has seven pulp mills in operation and one pulp and paper mill under construction. All but one of the pulp mills generate their own hydro power and use it without conversion to electricity.

Since the world war the Canadian Pacific has constructed 1,186 miles of new railway track, most of which opened up new territories and developed new areas for settlement and industrial activity.

Canadian Daily Newspapers Voice Public Sentiment

CANADIANS everywhere are viewing with satisfaction and significance the splendid progress that has been made during the past twelve months by MacLean's Magazine. The attitude of the people of Canada toward MacLean's is clearly reflected in the authoritative sales records which show its circulation to be many thousands in excess of the Canadian circulation of any other magazine, whether published here or coming in from any other country.

Typical evidence of this Dominion-wide sentiment toward MacLean's is found in the following editorials from representative Canadian daily newspapers. These, and many other references of similar nature, are clear indications of the appreciation of the Canadian public to-day for Canada's National Magazine.

Col. MacLean's Merited Success

Col. John Bayne Maclean, of MacLean's Magazine, The Financial Post and a host of trade journals, deserves well of Canada.

It might not be supposed that there was any idealism behind the publishing house which deals in such journals as The Canadian Grocer, Hardware and Metal, Men's Wear Review and so forth. These enterprises have such a commercial tang to their names that it is difficult to associate them or their publisher with non-commercial ideals.

But Col. Maclean, while building up a series of trade journals appealing to the various trades he catered for, was fostering another little chick, MacLean's Magazine, which at one time made serious inroads into the profits of the other publications.

Col. Maclean had an ideal and an ambition. He intended to become the publisher of a Canadian magazine which should measure up, not only in its style and matter, but also in its circulation in Canada, with anything that the United States could send in.

Moreover, the Colonel is an intensely patriotic Canadian, and was determined that, so far as it was in his power, MacLean's Magazine should be essentially Canadian in its entire make-up and lookout.

Congratulations are coming to Col. Maclean upon his success, which is testified to in a recent advertisement which, coming from him, need not be questioned as to its veracity. It is there stated that MacLean's last month overtopped by 22,000 the circulation in Canada of the most widely circulated United States magazine.

From being his pet baby, MacLean's has grown to maturity and its courageous publisher deserves credit, not only for the enterprise that he has shown, but for the intense Canadianism which has urged him on to build up a magazine worthy of his country.

(Ft. William Times-Journal, Nov. 23, 1928)

Canadian Magazines

Canadians everywhere take pride in the success of anything purely Canadian. Some figures recently published by MacLean's indicate for the first time a Canadian magazine is more widely read in the dominion than any weekly or monthly publication imported from the United States. It states that its circulation in Canada now exceeds that of even such a widely-read American publication as the Saturday Evening Post by some 20,000. That of others is given as well and reveals that those magazines that are "yellowest" or most purely "Yankee" have the smallest distribution in the dominion.

All of which is very reassuring. The figures indicate that Canadians are reading their own magazines in ever increasing numbers; that where they do read American products, they prefer those of the highest quality and these with a universal appeal; and that "trash" gets scant attention from the general public. In the growing Canadian-mindedness of the people of the dominion, combined with the steady improvement in the quality of our own publications, lies the explanation of the change of conditions as compared with five or ten years ago.

(Edmonton Journal, Jan. 8, 1929)

More Than 140,000 Net Paid Each Issue

MACLEAN'S
"CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE"

Leading All Magazines Sold In Canada

Safety With Profit Through Diversification

CANADA A FAVORABLE FIELD FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INVESTMENT TRUST.

The history of the investment trust proves that it thrives best where there is a combination of conditions suitable for its development.

These favorable factors are present to-day in Canada in unusually good measure.

Canadians possess great present and potential national wealth.

They have great productive capacity and, therefore, have reasonably large surplus funds.

Canadians have proven their wide interest in and great capacity for investment.

Canada's per capita foreign trade has surpassed that of all important countries.

These are a few of the conditions which make Canada a favorable field for the investment trust.

Canadians who purchase investment trust securities wisely will be assured of appreciating profits with safety.

A YEAR ago we spoke of a new investment trust common stock we were bringing out, offering a multiplied investment with a divided risk. We refer to the PUBLIC UTILITY INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The Company has completed its first year of operation successfully. On the average capital employed during the year, gross revenue amounted to 14.80% and net revenue to 11.50%.

Dividends paid were equal to prevailing yields on high grade fixed interest bearing securities, and in addition the stock has appreciated 33% in market value.

An amount greater than the dividend was placed in reserve. The year's record has demonstrated the management's sound and conservative policies. The stock is scarce and difficult to purchase, even at advancing prices.

We shall soon make another investment trust offering of this type, and would be pleased to forward particulars to those interested.

BROWNE, URQUHART & COMPANY! LIMITED
INVESTMENT BONDS

OTTAWA Victoria Building — MONTREAL 266 St. James St. W. — QUEBEC 132 St. Peter Street

ELECTRIC OUTPUT SHOWS GOOD GAIN DURING PAST YEAR

Production Has Doubled Since 1926 — Trend is Upward

U.S. TAKES ONE-TENTH

Nearly 70 Per Cent. of Canada's Industries Now Depend on Central Stations for Power

Production and use of electrical energy in Canada during the past five years has expanded at a rapid rate and bears out the optimistic statements made from time to time as to the future growth of the central electric station industry.

In 1928 the large stations, which report monthly and which produce over 99 per cent. of the total of all stations, generated 11,899 million kilowatt hours. This was an increase of 11 per cent. over the output of the preceding year and of 96 per cent. over the 1923 output. In comparison with 1922, the output for last year shows an increase of 136 per cent.

Production during 1928 averaged 43,558,000 kilowatt hours per day and for the last three months the average increased to 47,103,000 kilowatt hours per day.

Trend is Upward

At the present rate of growth it is estimated that by the end of 1929 the approximate rate of production will be 50,000,000 kilowatt hours per day and at June, 1930, of 53,000,000 kilowatt hours per day.

The total production of 15,899 million kilowatt hours for 1928 was an average of 1,640 million kilowatt hours per capita, compared with approximately 730 kilowatt hours in the United States. The United States figures also include the output of power plants of electric railways while Canadian figures do not.

During 1928, exports of electric energy to the United States amounted to 1,587,710,000 kilowatt hours, or approximately one-tenth of the total production. This export included 454,156,000 kilowatt hours of off-peak power developed by the Niagara stations.

Industry Demands More

In seeking the cause for this rapid growth in electric energy output, a report of the Bureau of Statistics points out that the expansion of the pulp and paper industry has been one factor, but by no means the only important factor.

The domestic load or the consumption for lighting houses has grown from the addition of new customers and also from increased use per customer and the consumption for power purposes by all manufacturing industries has grown very rapidly.

Practically all manufacturing industries are operating their machinery either partially or wholly by electricity, which is largely purchased from central electrical stations..

Seven-tenths Electrical

The data for 1926, which is the latest available, shows that 69 per cent. of the power equipment in manufacturing industries other than central electric stations is electrical, or, in other words, the total rated horsepower of electric motors in Canadian manufacturing industries is 69 per cent. of the total power used by these industries and 82 per cent. of these motors are operated by power purchased from central electric stations.

There is a small error in this computation caused by considering that the electric motors operated by electric energy generated within the industry require steam engines, water wheels, etc., of capacity equal to the capacity of the motors. This is not always true; a factory equipped with a 300 horsepower engine driving a dynamo might have small motors distributed throughout the plant with capacities totalling 350 horsepower, but allowing for over capacity of motors of 10 per cent., the above ratio would be reduced by only one per cent., or to 68 per cent.

Use Electricity Solely

Many of the industries are entirely electrified and purchase all the power used, while others, such as the automobile industry, are equipped with steam engines but are only 100 per cent. electrified inasmuch as their steam engines are operating electric motors of capacity greater than the capacity of the engines and these industries are also purchasing large quantities of electric energy.

As might be expected, the feed and grist mills have the lowest ratio of electric power. These are closely followed by saw mills which use large quantities of waste as fuel and are often located remote from the supply of electric power.

While the pulp and paper mills consume large quantities of electric energy the ratio of motor capacity is only the average for all industries, viz., 69 per cent., which is approximately half of the hydraulic power installed in the industry.

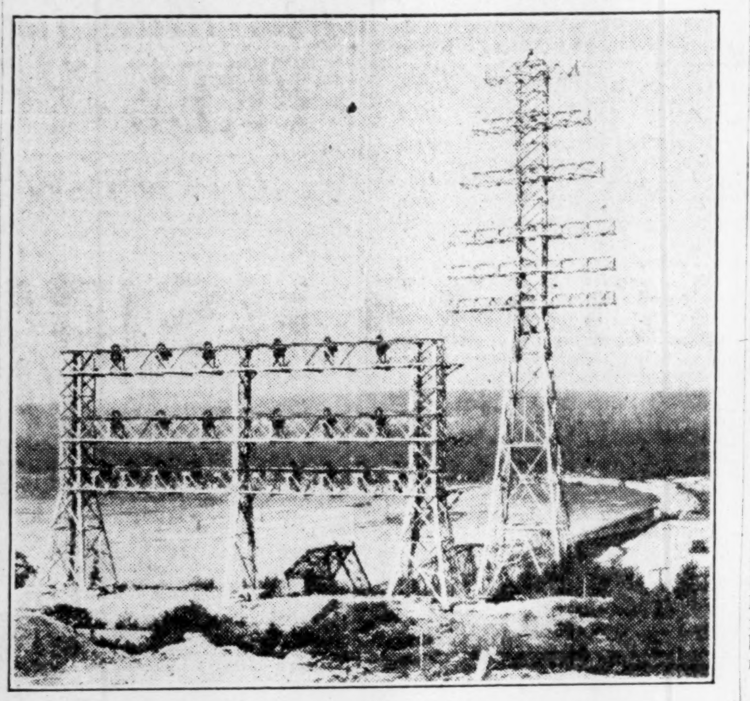
Although many of the smaller industries use electric power exclusively, the automobile, cement, paper goods and printing and bookbinding industries were the large industries showing 100 per cent. electric power.

Many Rate High

Several others, however, were above 85 per cent. electrified. Electrical apparatus and supplies show 97 per cent., brass and copper goods 96 per cent.; railway rolling stock, 91 per cent.; machinery, 89 per cent.; printing and publishing, 88 per cent.; sugar refineries, hardware and tools, and shipbuilding and repairs all show 87 per cent. and casting and forgings 86 per cent.

The mining industry in Canada is also highly electrified, the total showing the same percentage as manufacturing industries, namely 69 per cent., despite the low percentage—51 per cent.—of the coal, gas and petroleum mining.

Modern Transmission Line Equipment



Some of the transmission line equipment of B. C. Power Corp. at Burrard Inlet.

Big Power Plant in New Brunswick

Grand Falls Power Plant of Bathurst Power & Paper Company.

BELL TELEPHONE FACILITATE WORK OF SALES AGENTS

Divide System Into 38 Zones Covering All Points Reached

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Considerable promotion work is being carried on by the Bell Telephone Company to further facilitate the use of the telephone by salesmen in reaching out-of-town customers. Excellent results have been achieved by those companies which have taken up this system of selling, rather than using an agent's time in canvassing centres, where the amount of business secured is often insufficient to cover travelling expenses.

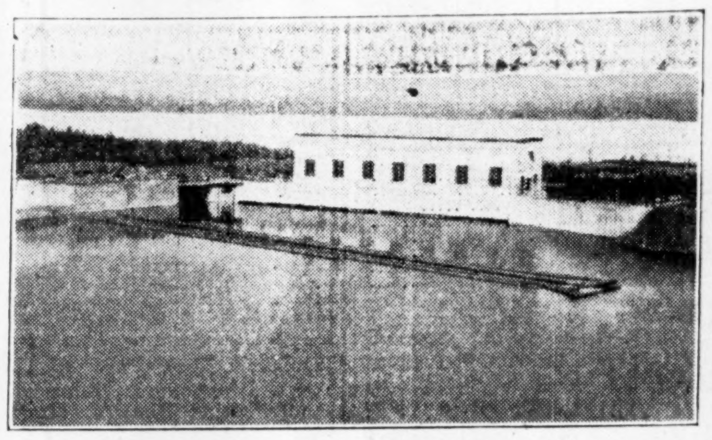
To aid its customers in fully using the facilities which the telephone offers, the Bell Telephone has divided its system in a number of areas and has set up a number of so-called keytown selling points, i.e., points from which an area can be covered by long distance telephone at a minimum cost.

Nearly 40 Zones

Thirty-eight zones have been marked off in Ontario and Quebec, covering points reached by a Bell telephone. To further facilitate the salesman's work, the company has issued an attractive booklet setting forth in detail the towns and villages covered in each zone, rates, the best method of handling the calls, etc.

For those salesmen who have occasion to telephone certain customers frequently, the local manager of the Bell Telephone will furnish sequence lists. These lists are compiled to show the names and telephone numbers of customers and against each appears a code number. The long distance operator and the salesman are each supplied with a copy of the list. In calling, the salesman does not give all the details of the call, but after announcing himself to the operator, gives the code number of the customer to whom he wants to speak, and thus speed up the service.

Newfoundland Power Development



Control house at Deer Lake development of Newfoundland Power & Paper Company.

Cape Breton Electric

The Cape Breton Electric supplies light, power and tramways service in Sydney, N.S. Profits of the company are largely dependent on the level of of activity prevailing in the steel and coal industry in Cape Breton.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,125,000	$1,125,000
Preferred 6% ..	500,000	314,000
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 5 per cent, due 1932, $1,096,000; Sydney & Glace Bay Railway Co., 5 per cent, due 1932, $338,000; $220,000 of this issue owned by Cape Breton Electric.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 6 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, May and Nov. 1.
Common—None paid since 1919, when 3 per cent was paid.

Officers and Directors—
A. Stuart Pratt, pres.; H. T. Edgar, vice-pres.; V. D. Vickery, sec.; H. B. Sawyer, treas.; Stone & Webster, exec. mgrs.; W. M. Bird, mgr.; H. D. Bradlee, R. Emerson, A. Forbes, W. C. Forbes, W. Hunnewell, F. S. Pratt, J. C. Rice, E. S. Webster.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years ending Dec. 31

	1928	1927	1926
Gross earn.	$667,849	$656,656	$612,629
Less oper. exp.	527,565	512,501	492,882
Net earnings	140,284	144,155	119,747
Less int. charges	68,420	68,533	69,271
Net profits	71,864	75,622	50,476
Less appropriations:			
Pref. divids.	18,840	18,840	18,840
Chgs. to res. and surplus	62	35	13,370
Retirement res.	40,000	40,000	24,400
Surplus for year	*12,962	16,757	*6,134
Add prev. surp.	244,667	227,910	234,044
Bal. car. forward	$237,629	$244,667	$227,910

* Deficit.

Public Utility Investment

The Public Utility Investment company is purely an investment organization which specializes in utility securities.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	30,000 shs.	22,000 shs.
No par value.		
Common deferred	6,000 shs.	6,000 shs.
No par value.		

Funded Debt—
5½% first and collateral trust bonds, 20-year, authorized $500,000

Dividend Record—
Common, 50c per share, paid Jan. 2, 1929.

Officers and Directors—
Lt.-Col. P. L. Browne, pres.; A. G. Urquhart, vice-pres., and sec.-treas.; Hon. L. A. David, H. Cypihot, C. G. Dunn, J. H. A. Acer.

Market Record—

	1928 High	1928 Low	*1929 High	*1929 Low
Common	14	13	15¾	13

*To March 7.

	1928
Gross revenue	$32,553
Interest on loans	2,249
	30,304
Exp. of management	5,772
Stock registration	977
	6,749
Net profits	23,555
Written off securities	5,240
Dividend	11,000
Income tax	1,000
Investment reserve	6,000
	23,240
P. and L. balance	315

GREAT LAKES POWER IN SHARE EXCHANGE

Middle West Utilities in Market to Secure Control

The Middle West Utilities Company, of Chicago, has made an offer to all holders of preference stock of the Great Lakes Power Company for the issuance and delivery of its $6 cumulative non par preferred stock for preference stock of Great Lakes Power. The exchange will be made on a share for share basis. A committee of the Board of Directors of Great Lakes Power is concurrently making a similar offer to the holders of their common stock. The Continental National Bank and Trust Company has been appointed to act as depositary to receive certificates submitted for exchange. The offer is valid if accepted up to the close of business on April 10 next.

This offer contemplates there being deposited certificates for common stock representing a majority of the entire outstanding stock, both common and preference, of The Great Lakes Power Company. In the event that the requisite shares to make this plan operative are not on deposit at the close of business April 10th, the Middle West Utilities Company reserves the right to withdraw this offer and thereupon the company will instruct the Depositary to return to the respective shareholders the certificates for preference stock of The Great Lakes Power Company, then on deposit, at which time definite notice of the termination of this arrangement will be given.

The quarterly dividend has been declared on the preference stock of The Great Lakes Power Company, and was payable on the 15th inst., and the dividend on the $6.00 cumulative non par preferred stock of the middle west utilities company is payable on April 15, 1929. Accordingly, dividends will accrue on the stock of the Middle West Utilities Company from April 15. The Middle West Utilities Company will place with the Depositary sufficient funds to pay the shareholders who deposited their preference stock of The Great Lakes Power Company, the sum of fifty cents per share to cover the dividend from March 15th to April 15th, 1929.

The preferred stock offered is listed on the Chicago stock exchange and is traded in on the New York Curb. It carries the right to subscribe to common stock of the Middle West Utilities Company on the same basis as all other Prior Lien, preferred and common stocks outstanding. All stocks of the Middle West Utilities Company have equal rights to subscribe for additional common shares. The value of these rights per share for each of the past two years has averaged approximately $5.00 per share.

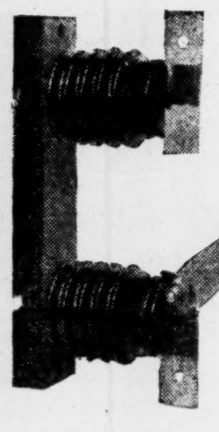
An increase of 37 in the number of steamship sailings to and from this port for the season of 1928-29, up to March 9th, as compared with those of the previous year, is shown by the records of the harbor master, F. D. Alward. Each month of the present season, except November, showed an increase. There were 205 sailings altogether.

A Great Public Service
"Do It With Gas the Ideal Fuel"
is the slogan of The Union Natural Gas Company of Canada, Limited, and its subsidiary companies, addressed to an ever increasing market in the Border Cities, Chatham, Sarnia, Wallaceburg, Petrolia, and the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton.
Now serving 26,000 homes in these communities, we look for still larger demands for this ideal fuel, and are making adequate preparation by means of large extensions and improvements to our Production, Transmission and Distribution Systems, so that a constant and uniform service may be maintained.
THE
Union Natural Gas Company of Canada, Limited
Head Office—Chatham, Ontario

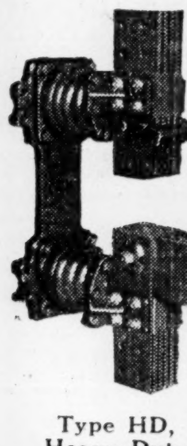
STEEL and IRON PRODUCTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
Sales Offices
HAMILTON TORONTO VANCOUVER HALIFAX
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VICTORIA ST. JOHN

DISCONNECTING SWITCHES FOR EVERY SERVICE

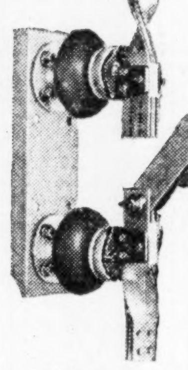
Type EMD, Light Duty



Type LD, Light Duty



Type HD, Heavy Duty



Type OD, for Outdoor
Standard types for quick shipments.
Bases and blades of very rugged construction.
Interchangeable parts reduces time required for special switches.
Write to nearest office for complete description and information.
Electrical Apparatus of Quality
ENGLISH ELECTRIC
COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
CONTROLLING
THE CANADIAN CROCKER-WHEELER CO. LIMITED
MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS: ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
GENERAL SALES OFFICE: NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

KAMINISTIQUIA POWER COMPANY LIMITED
FORT WILLIAM ONTARIO
35,000 H.P. Developed at Kakabeka Falls. Furnishing Commercial Power to the City of Fort William, Ontario